

Module – 9

Section – A (Reading)

A. Read the passage carefully:

English is the most widely read language in the world. One in every seven human beings can speak it. English has the largest vocabulary – perhaps as many as two million words.

English is also a crazy language. There is no egg in eggplant. Neither pine nor apple in pineapple and no ham in hamburger. Sweetmeats are candy, while sweetbreads, which are not sweet, are meat. Quicksand works slowly, boxing rings are square, and a guinea pig is neither a pig nor from Guinea.

And why do writers write but fingers do not fing, grocers do not groce and hammers do not ham?

If vegetarians eat vegetables, what do humanitarians eat?

Perhaps all English speakers should be sent to an asylum for the verbally insane. In which language do people recite at a play and play at a recital? Have noses that run and feet that smell? How do ‘a wiseman’ and ‘a wiseguy’ differ in meaning? Why are ‘overlook’ and ‘oversee’ antonyms? Why are quite a lot and quite a few alike?

Don’t you marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which your alarm clock goes off by going on!

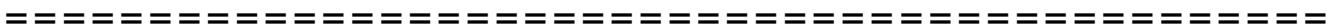
English was not invented by computers. It has the creativity of the human race (which is not a race at all). That is why, when stars are out they are visible, but when lights are out they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch I start it, but when I wind up this essay I end it.

A.1. Write four points in praise of English. Write your answer in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

- (i) _____ (iii) _____
(ii) _____ (iv) _____

A.2. Find words from the passage as instructed below. Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

- (i) Find the two meanings of wind up (a) _____ (b) _____
(ii) Find any synonyms for the same (a) _____ (b) _____
(iii) Find another expression for shining _____
(iv) Find another word for insane _____



TYPES OF SENTENCES

A sentence is a group of words that make complete sense. They may be classified into the following:

Statements:- They are used to give information, give and accept, advices.

Question/Interrogative sentences:- They are used as greetings, questions, making and accepting offers, seeking information, permission etc. They are followed by question marks.

Exclamatory sentences:- They are used for expressing surprise, complementing, wishing, greetings etc.

Imperative sentences:- They are used for giving and asking advices, giving instructions, comments, offers etc.

Sentences can also be classified as affirmative and negative sentences.

Affirmative sentence: They affirm or state something.

Eg:- Yesterday there was a lot of fog in Delhi.

Negative sentence: They deny or negate something. We usually use 'not', 'never', 'no', 'nowhere', 'none', 'nothing', 'nobody' etc. to deny things.

Eg:- There was no rice left in the house.

Eg:- None of the neighbours would give them any food.

Sentences can also be classified according to the number of finite verbs used and conjunctions used.

Simple sentence:- A sentence having one finite verb is called a simple sentence. It has one subject and one predicate.

Eg:- Maradona kicked the ball.

Compound sentence:- These have two finite verbs, therefore these sentences have two independent or co-ordinating clauses joined by a Co-ordinating conjunction.

Eg:- Rahul likes swimming and Rishabh likes dancing.

Complex sentence:- This type of sentence consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses joined by subordinating conjunctions.

Eg:- They rested when evening came.

Eg:- As the boxers advanced to the ring, the people said they would not allow them to fight.

NOTE:- Some co-ordinating conjunctions are: and, but, yet, for, so, nevertheless, still, whereas, while, or, else.

Some subordinating conjunctions are: when, as, since, because, than, that, although, though, if, why, where, while, who, which, so that, such that, even if, however, unless, lest, in order, till, now also, etc.

Additional notes (to help understand compound + complex sentences)

Example: I ate some fruit and had a boiled egg.

This sentence has two finite verbs in it- ate and had so it is not a simple sentence. In fact, it is made up of two clauses joined by ‘and’.

- I ate some fruit.
- I had a boiled egg.

Both these clauses convey a complete meaning. Both of them can stand on their own. A sentence of this kind which has two or more clauses, which can stand independently and convey a complete meaning, is called a compound sentence. The clauses of a compound sentence are called coordinate clauses.

Complex sentence

Example: As I was walking down the road, I heard someone calling me.

This sentence also has two finite verbs- was walking and heard and is therefore made of two clauses.

1. As I was walking down the road.
2. I heard someone calling me.

- The first clause does not make a complete sense. It depends upon the second clause to complete the meaning. /also it cannot stand on its own.
- The second clause conveys a complete meaning, so it is the main or principal clause and the first clause which is dependent upon the second to convey a complete meaning, is called a subordinate clause.

A sentence made up of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses, is a complex sentence.

=====

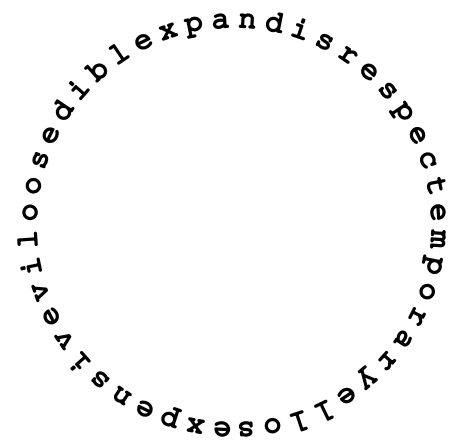
Section – C (Grammar)

Antonyms

C.1. Find the antonyms to these words in the word circle

- (i) respect _____
- (ii) cheap _____
- (iii) inedible _____

- (iv) tight _____
 (v) permanent _____
 (vi) contract _____
 (vii) Find _____
 (viii) good _____
 (ix) whisper _____



C.2. Change the underlined words to their antonyms to make the sentence correct.

- (i) The boy put on his dress to go from the party.
 (ii) The foolish man carelessly hoarded all of his money.
 (iii) My hard working dog always sleeps during the night.

C.3. Unjumble each word and write it next to its antonyms

Word	Antonym
Mmniium	Solid
Edomrn	Stationary
Qiludi	Maximum
Lhunsefis	Unlock
Repsent	Suspicion
Kolc	Wild
Trineoir	Ancient
Lates	Absent
Meat	Selfish
Stutr	Exterior
gvmoni	Fresh

C.4. Categories the given sentences:

- (i) His courage won him honour.
 (ii) The moon was bright and we could see our way.
 (iii) Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got wet.
 (iv) They rested when evening came.

Proverb Time

- P.18.** Home is where the heart is. – You call home the place where the people you love are.
- P.19.** However long the night, the dawn will break. – Bad things don't last forever.

=====