



St. Mary's College (Autonomous)
Reaccredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC (Cycle IV)
Thoothukudi



Criterion: II – Teaching- Learning and Evaluation
2.2: Catering to Student Diversity
Year: 2018-2023



2.2.1 The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special Programmes to cater to differential learning needs of the student



COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH COURSES 2018 – 2019



PG and Research Department of
English

St. Mary's College (Autonomous)

Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (3rd
Cycle)

Thoothukudi

Communicative English 2018-19

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SEMESTER - I			
Part II English	Prose, Poetry, Extensive Reading and Language Study-I		
18UGEN11	Hrs / Week: 6	Hrs / Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I - Poetry

Sarojini Naidu - Village Song

John Milton - On His Blindness

Robert Frost - The Road Not Taken

Unit II - Prose

Leigh Hunt - Getting Upon Cold Mornings

Robert Lynd - Sweets

Unit III - Short Story

Ernest Hemingway - A Day's Wait

Rabindranath Tagore - Kabuliwala

Unit IV – Grammar & Vocabulary

Parts of Speech, Tenses –Present, Past, Vocabulary of the Specific Domain, Punctuation, Kinds of Sentences

Unit V – Oral & Written Communication

Listening for handling simple situations, Listening Comprehension, Reading- passages from magazines & stories, Speaking – Introduction to body language, Basic interactions, Filling Forms, Developing Hints, Letters – leave letters, permission letters & personal letters

Text Books:

Units I – III – To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Units IV – V – CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) – Module I by TANSCH
(Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

SEMESTER – II			
Part II English	Prose, Poetry, Extensive Reading and Language Study- II		
18UGEN21	Hrs / Week: 6	Hrs / Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I - Poetry

Nissim Ezekiel - The Night of the Scorpion

William Wordsworth- The Tables Turned

Walt Whitman - One's Self I Sing

Unit II - Prose

A.J. Cronin - Two Gentlemen of Verona

Robin Sharma -Your Commitment to Self- Mastery: Kaizen

Unit III - Short Story

Khushwant Singh - Karma

Oscar Wilde - The Happy Prince

Unit IV – Grammar & Vocabulary

Present & Past Continuous form, Command form, Will/Going to, Subject – Verb Agreement, Vocabulary of the Specific Domain, Paragraphing

Unit V – Oral & Written Communication

Listening for handling tough situations, Reading – passages from newspapers, incomplete stories, Pronunciation, Speaking (Storyline, Telephone Conversation), Key Functions

Text Books :

Units I – III – To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Units IV – V – CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) – Module II by TANSCH (Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

SEMESTER – III			
Part II English	Prose, Poetry, Extensive Reading and Language Study- III		
18UGEN31	Hrs / Week: 6	Hrs / Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I – Poetry

Toru Dutt - Lotus

John Keats - La Belle Dame Sans Merci

Langston Hughes - The Weary Blues

Unit II – Prose

A.G. Gardiner - A Fellow Traveller

G.K. Chesterton - The Fallacy of Success

Unit III - One Act Play

Cedric Mount - The Never Never Nest

Percival Wilde - The Hour of Truth

Unit IV – Grammar & Vocabulary

Present & Past Perfect form, Connectives & Linkers, Vocabulary of the Specific Domain, Paragraphing

Unit V – Oral & Written Communication

Evaluative Listening, Different Reading Strategies, Pronunciation, Public Speaking, Negotiation & Turn Taking, Tongue Twisters, Writing – Formal Letters, Emails, One Word Substitutes.

Text Books :

Units I – III – To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Units IV – V – CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) – Module III by TANSCH

(Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

SEMESTER – IV			
Part II English	Prose, Poetry, Extensive Reading and Language Study- IV		
18UGEN41	Hrs / Week: 6	Hrs / Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I – Poetry

Rabindranath Tagore - The Lord of My Life

Tennyson - Ulysses

Gabriel Okara - Once Upon a Time

Unit II – Prose

Juliane Koepcke - My First Plane Crash

Frank R. Stockton -The Lady or the Tiger

Unit III – Scenes from Shakespeare

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Act II, Scene ii

Tempest – Act III, Scene i

Unit IV – Grammar & Vocabulary

Modals & Auxiliaries, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect Speech, Transformation of Sentences, Vocabulary of the Specific Domain, Homophones & Homonyms

Unit V – Oral & Written Communication

Extensive Reading/ Film (with subtitles) Viewing, Refuting, Arguing & Debating, Defending & Challenging Interviews (face to face, telephone & video conferencing), Making Presentations, Tongue Twisters

Text Books :

Units I – III – To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Units IV – V – CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) – Module IV by TANSCH

(Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

7. Listening



Activity 23

Look at the following statements / questions (5 minutes). Now answer them as you listen to the text. Remember that you will listen to the text only once.

1. English literature is the study of literature written in the English language. True / False

2. English literature dates back to more than twenty centuries. True/False

3. Is Shakespeare a poet?

4. Does Renaissance mean rebirth?

5. The Canterbury Tales is _____



Activity 24

Answer the following questions as you listen to the passage.

1. English literature is not just from England. Justify.

2. Recollect and name a few famous writers who do not belong to England.

3. Name two purposes of literature.



Activity 25

Match the following as you listen.

1.	Geoffrey Chaucer	English version of the Bible
2.	Shakespeare	Rebirth
3.	John Wycliffe	The Canterbury Tales
4.	Renaissance	Hamlet

Listening Text: English Literature

What is English Literature?

English literature is the study of literature written in the English language. The writers do not necessarily have to be from England but can be from all over the world. It includes some of history's most famous writers: James Joyce (Ireland), William Shakespeare (England), Mark Twain (United States), Arthur Conan Doyle (Scotland), Dylan Thomas (Wales), and Vladimir Nabokov (Russia), just to name a few. English literature dates back more than five centuries. It represents writers not only from different parts of the world and time periods, but it covers every major genre and style of writing as well.

Why is studying English literature important?

Okay, so there are about a thousand things for a teenager, or even a 50-year-old adult, to do in today's wired, 500-channel cable television world. People used to read literature for entertainment in the past as there were simply not many readily available entertainment options. Despite these other entertainment options, English literature remains popular. It is time-tested and well-known for a reason. English literature deals with universal themes and values that help us grow in our everyday lives. It also teaches us about different time periods and faraway places.



Let's take a look at the first three major periods of English literature.

Middle English Literature (1150-1485): Some scholars argue that the **Middle English** period started as early as the 1100s. By far, the most popular and influential writer during this period was Geoffrey Chaucer. His works encompassed a variety of tones, styles, and genres. One of his most renowned works, *The Canterbury Tales*, is an epic story of pilgrims playfully pitted against each other in a storytelling contest. Each pilgrim's tale takes on a narrative of its own.

In the middle part of 12th century, there was a revival in **alliterative poetry**, or poetry that uses alliteration as its key literary device. Towards the end of the 14th century, a philosopher named John Wycliffe translated the first complete **vernacular** (common people's dialect) English version of the Bible. Other popular poets from this period include William Langland, Sir Thomas Malory, and John Gower.

16th Century Renaissance (1485-1603): The word '**renaissance**' means revival or rebirth. The Renaissance period marks the true start of a major artistic movement throughout Europe. Without a doubt, the most famous writer from this time period, if not the most famous writer ever, was William Shakespeare. If you are wondering what defines a great artist, just think about the test of time: Shakespeare died in 1616, and we are still adapting his stage plays and reading his works almost 400 years later.

9. Pronunciation



/b/		/P/	
bad		Pad	
cab		cap	
cub		cup	
back		pack	
ban		pan	



Activity 30

Now look at the pair of words from the passage. Notice the manner in which the letters 'p' and 'b' are pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.


	pun	ballad	practice	play	brutus
	imply	spontaneous	plot	corpus	babel
	prop	topic	pattern	bathos	subaltern
	somber	lampoon	example	perspective	biography
	encyclopedia	describe	report	archetype	compare

Now look for a word in the given list that has the letter 'p' but sounds differently.



Activity 31


Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters “v” and “w” are pronounced. ‘v’ is pronounced with lips in spread or neutral position while ‘w’ is rounded. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	power	valour	figurative	follow
	device	resolve	witness	subverse
	revolution	various	which	vortex
	vocabulary	worthy	villain	expensive



Activity 32

Now look at the table. Notice the manner in which the letters ‘tion’ is pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	characterization	chutnification	classification	interpretation
	imagination	translation	definition	colonisation
	summarization	industrialisation	acculturation	migration
	canonization	inspiration	education	exposition

“tion” sounds at the end of the words

- At the end of the words it is pronounced as “shun”
- Explanation
- Pollution
- Emotion
- Location

'th' has 2 different pronunciations.



Examples of TH voiced

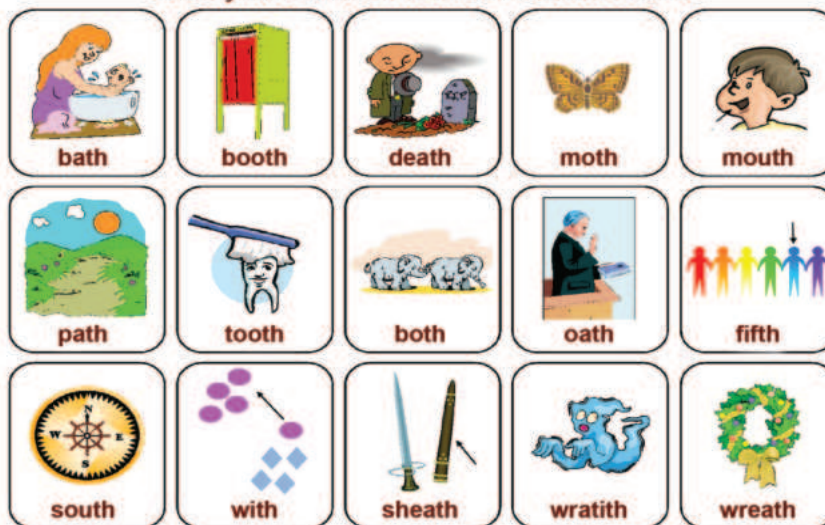
The most commonly used word in English is the word **the**, the TH is very important

- this
- that
- weather
- than
- these
- those
- they
- them
- other
- clothe
- other
- their
- there
- smooth
- then
- they're



	that		this
	mother		there
	feather		father
	smooth		breathe
	weather		bathe


One-Syllable Final Voiceless / th / Picture Cards





Activity 33

Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters “th” is pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	anathema	thesis	this	than
	theme	theology	gothic	thousand
	aesthetics	month	thought	the
	anthology	together	that	ethical
	author	macbeth	ethos	ethnic



Activity 34

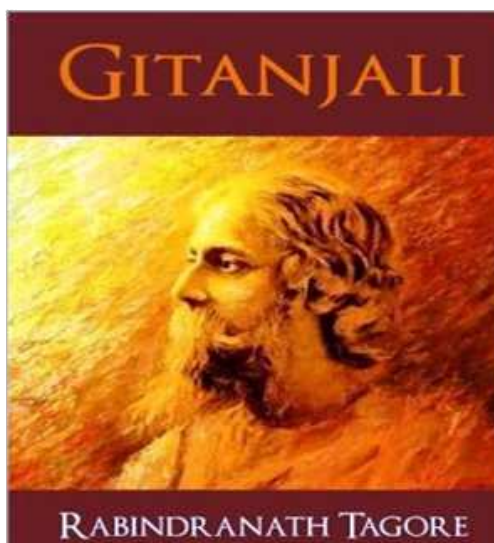
The teacher reads this passage aloud. There are two objectives:

- tuning to the pronunciation of the sounds/words
- chunking into sense groups.

The first few sentences are done for you. Complete the rest.

Listen to the article about all interesting facts about Tagore’s *Gitanjali* and note the voice modulation to bring out appropriate meaning.

A single slash for a short pause and two slashes for a long pause.



Rabindranath Tagore’s *Gitanjali* rightly deserves all the accolades it got,/ even the Nobel Prize. //Gitanjali is a collection of over 100 poems,/ full of life,/ full of inspiration and full of color. *Gitanjali* speaks of birth of life, death, nature and man’s quest for answers from God. All the poems are of short length – probably around a page and in some cases around two pages. However, the meaning they convey is simply tremendous. From the beginning, poems inspiring people to live idol worship to the last poems on viewing death, each one of them is brilliantly composed and written. The author


himself translated the original Bengali poems into English, rendering it with an authentic feel.

Be it song or rain, nature or God, each poem displays simplicity of thought. Simple repetitive lines add to certain poems, while other poems are just a collection of sentences joined together. However as said, it's the content which forms the magic of the whole collection when read together. Interestingly, reading poetry is different from reading a book and is a difficult task. The ideal way to read poetry is to read it little by little. If you are bang on reading all the 100 poems in one day (which if you want you could), then there is no magic left. Rather, the correct approach to enjoying *Gitanjali* is to read several poems and think upon them. If necessary, read them again to grasp the meaning. Nuances between God and man's tribulations with God are captured beautifully in this book. While one poem describes a person waiting for the temple gates to be opened, the other describes beautifully a woman who is ready and awaiting her lord to come and embrace her. Demystifying the joys of the Nature is also one of Tagore's favourite subjects in the set of poems. The eagerness to await the rain, the eagerness to see the sun, each of those moods has been captured beautifully in the book. Rain forms an important feature of this book, with many poems dedicated to rain itself. While one poem explains the joy of the oncoming rain, the other brings about the mysticism of a stormy night.

The best poems definitely are the ones where the author converses with God and the oncoming of death. Tagore devotes around 10 to 15 poems to death, and they express a gamut of emotions of a person seeing death – be it false bravery that he is not afraid of death, or about accepting death as a finality, the poems do definitely leave a mark on you.


8. Reading

acquisition		
Form	Part of Speech	Noun
	Spelling	a-c-q-u-i-s-i-t-i-o-n
	Pronunciation	ac-qui-si-tion
Meaning	the process of getting something	
Use	He understood that mere acquisition of money will not buy happiness.	
	Language acquisition is a gradual and systematic process.	
	The acquisition of farmlands by commercial enterprises can have a dangerous consequence.	

Two red dice are shown. The left die has 'BUY' on its top and front faces. The right die has 'SELL' on its top and front faces.




demonstrate			
Form	Part of Speech	Verb	demonstrated
	Spelling	d-e-m-o-n-s-t-r-a-t-e	
	Pronunciation	de-mons-trate	
Meaning	make something clear		
Use	The teacher demonstrated the experiment to the class. The angered students demonstrated in front of the office. He was asked to demonstrate how his new solar power generator worked.		


A photograph showing a male teacher with glasses and a black shirt leaning over a desk, demonstrating an experiment to a young student. The student is looking intently at the teacher's hands. In the background, another student in a red shirt is visible, and the setting appears to be a classroom or a science lab.




accumulate			
Form	Part of Speech	Verb	accumulated
	Spelling	a-c-c-u-m-u-l-a-t-e	
	Pronunciation	ac-cu-mu-late	
Meaning	to collect a large number of things over a long period of time		
Use	<p>By the age of fifteen, Harsha had accumulated around 5000 stamps.</p> <p>The accumulated garbage demanded immediate attention.</p> <p>One can accumulate knowledge through the habit of reading.</p>		





embarrassment				
Form	Part of Speech	Noun	embarrassments	
	Spelling	e-m-b-a-r-a-s-s-m-e-n-t		
	Pronunciation	em-ba-rass-ment		
Meaning	to cause someone to feel nervous			
Use	His failure caused him great embarrassment. The old curtains are certainly an embarrassment to this otherwise ultra-modern interior. Suresh left the office early to avoid embarrassment as his shirt was stained with ink from the copier.			

proficiency				
Form	Part of Speech	Noun	proficiencies	
	Spelling	p-r-o-f-i-c-i-e-n-c-y		
	Pronunciation	pro-fi-cien-cy		
Meaning	skilled and experienced			
Use	Dominic was a studious boy and received the proficiency award every year.			
	Proficiency comes with practice.			
	As Nirmala's proficiency in languages was remarkable, she was hired for the job.			



Activity 26

State whether the following are true/false/not given as you read the passage given.

1. Poetry uses metrical language with lots of rhythm.

2. There are five major literary forms.

3. Encyclopedia is a genre of drama.

4. Ballad narrates a story in short stanzas.

5. Fiction is the product of a writer's imagination.



Activity 27

Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. What are the major literary forms?

2. Why are non-fiction texts usually written in a straightforward way?

3. Of all the literary forms, which is the one that demands more effort from the reader?

4. What is the literary form in which monologues and dialogues feature?

5. Name at least three commonly used texts that employ non-fiction prose.

6. Do you have a favourite literary form? Which one? Why?

Major Literary Forms in Literature

Now let's meet some of the members of the literary family tree. We'll begin at the roots with the four major literary forms: non-fiction prose, fiction prose, poetry, and drama.

Nonfiction prose is literature that is written in ordinary, non-metrical language and communicates facts or opinions about reality. Every time you read a science textbook or a how-to article, you are reading non-fiction prose. Non-fiction is usually pretty straightforward because the writer's primary purpose is to convey information or persuade readers.

Fiction prose is also written in ordinary, non-metrical language, but it is the product of the writer's imagination. You've probably been reading novels and short stories for years; if so, you already know a lot about fiction prose. The meaning of fictional works can stretch all the way from obscure and difficult to clear and direct.

Poetry, on the other hand, uses metrical language with lots of rhythm and rhyme to create word

pictures. Poetry employs all kinds of word play, figurative language, and imagery to send its messages, which are often rather obscure and need to be dug out with some effort on the part of the reader.

Drama combines elements of prose and poetry into plays that are usually intended to be performed on stage. Drama has monologues and dialogues by characters with stage directions and occasionally narrative sections that explain the action. Like poetry, drama can feature hidden meanings and messages that take some effort to decipher.

These four literary forms are like the roots of the literary family tree, and they branch off into many different genres. We'll look at a few of the most common divisions for each literary form.

Nonfiction Genres

You probably already know many genres of non-fiction prose. Some of the most common include biographies, autobiographies, history texts, science books, how-to manuals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, argumentative essays, self-help books, law volumes, newspapers, and pamphlets. They all present information and/or try to persuade the reader to adopt a particular point of view.

Fiction Genres

You are also probably well aware of many of the genres of fiction prose. Hope you remember those fairy tales and fables you heard as a child. They represent fiction genres. Whenever you visit your favourite bookstore or library, you certainly notice that the books are organized into categories like mystery, historical fiction, fantasy, science fiction, horror, adventure, romance, and classics. These are all fiction genres, too.

Poetry Genres

The genres of poetry might be a bit more unfamiliar to you. This section will introduce you to a few of the most common forms of poetry.

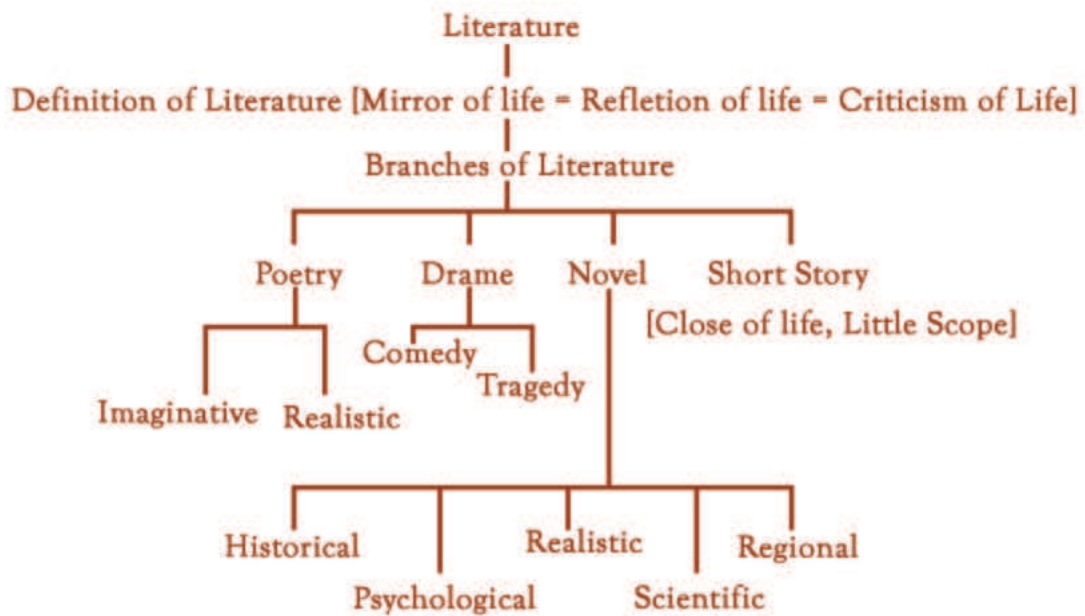
- Epics are long poems that tell the action-packed stories of great heroes.
- Elegies are thoughtful, sad poems that reflect on someone's death.
- Lyrics tend to be quite short poems and focus on the speaker's emotions.
- Sonnets are 14 lines long and follow strict patterns of rhyme.
- Odes are formal poems that usually celebrate someone or something.
- Hymns offer praise to God.

(Source - <http://study.com/academy/lesson/literary-forms-genres-how-they-affect-meaning.html>)



Activity 28

Use the following information in the tree diagram to introduce literature to your friend.



Activity 29

Write a paragraph on literature with the chart given in Activity 28. Use linkers and ensure that subjects and verbs agree in number.

5. Speaking / Writing



Activity 11

Imagine that you are in a workshop for writing poetry. Your Resource Person Sudha is teaching how to write Haiku (high-koo). Seema is following the instructions. Note that the instructions are in the imperative form. Complete the activity in 2 steps: (1) Identify the action words and underline them. (2) Imagine that Sudha is performing the activity in front of you now and give a running commentary using the present continuous form.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to write a haiku”. Example: You can change “First, choose a haiku subject” into “First, she is choosing a haiku subject”.

Example : choose – is choosing

Instruction : Choose a haiku subject.

Present continuos form : Sudha is choosing a haiku subject.

Haiku (high-koo) is a short three-line poem in which line one has 5 syllables, line two has 7 syllables and line three has 5 syllables that use sensory language to capture a feeling or image. They are often inspired by an element of nature, a moment of beauty, or another poignant experience. Haiku poetry was originally developed by Japanese poets, and the form was adopted (and adapted) by virtually every modern language, including English.

The secret to writing great haiku is explained below;

Here’s a Haiku to help you remember:

I am first with five

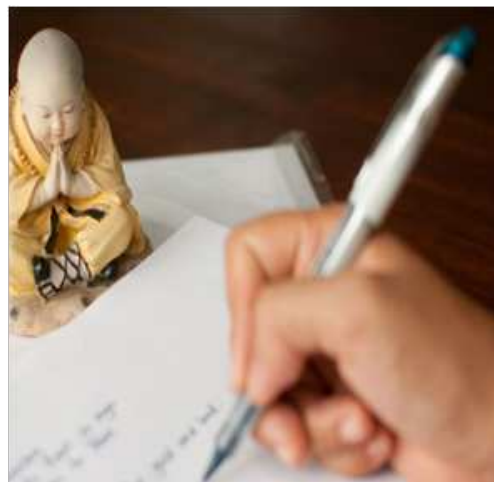
Then seven in the middle --

Five again to end

Here are two examples of “What am I?” Haikus:

*Green and speckled legs,
Hop on logs and lily pads
Splash in cool water*

*In a pouch I grow,
On a southern continent --
Strange creatures I know*



A haiku on beach:

Sand scatters the beach

Waves crash on the sandy shore

Blue water shimmers. (by Kaitlyn Guenther)

Bruce Lansky has a few ideas about the steps required for writing a haiku.

- Understand that the best stimuli for writing haiku are nature hikes, nature photography, or art.
- Try this: Write down what you see when you go outside for recess or when you go for a walk in the woods over the weekend.
- Write down your observations on paper.
- Record them with a camera.
- Note down observations of nature like the following:
 - leaves blowing in the wind
 - ducks swimming in a pond during a rainstorm
 - the first buds on tree branches in your backyard
 - the first dandelion poking its head through the dirt
 - hungry bees buzzing around a flower garden
- Next, try to find two images.
- Connect the images that create striking impressions.
- Write simple sentences using the key words.

After it started to rain, fishermen steered their boats toward the shore. Then, I saw a family of ducks waddle over to the lake and swim across

Now rewrite it as a poem:

Sudden spring storm

a family of ducks paddle

around the deserted lake

In other words

Choose a haiku subject

Go outside for inspiration

Distill a poignant experience

Include a seasonal reference

Create a subject shift

Describe the details

Carry a notebook to write down lines as they come

Read other haiku writers



Activity 12

Write a report on what your friend was doing to write haiku. Use linkers such as, then, after that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to write a haiku”. Example: You can change “First, choose a haiku subject” into “First, she was choosing a haiku subject”.



Activity 13

Imagine that your friend, Jacob, does not know how to write a haiku. You have learnt the method involved. Just remember how you learnt it from your friend, Rahim. Now, you are going to tell Jacob the steps you will use to write a haiku.

Help!

Add – “will” to all command words given in the instructions on ‘How to write a haiku’. Example: You can change “First, choose a haiku subject” into “First, I will choose a haiku subject”.



Activity 14

You have shown Jacob how to write a haiku. To check his understanding, ask him to write on how he is going to write a haiku.

Help!

Add –“going to” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to write a haiku”. Example: You can change “First, choose a haiku subject” into “First, I am going to choose a haiku subject”.



Activity 15

Your friend follows the instructions given below to learn calligraphy. You are talking to another friend over the phone and reporting live what your friend is doing.

Follow these step-by-step instructions to learn calligraphy.

Calligraphy is a type of handwriting that is also an art form. It is a skill that involves hand movements, pressure, and touch. With a little practice, you can write beautiful calligraphy even

Help!

Add –“ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to learn calligraphy.” Example: You can change “Collect all the required materials” into “First, he is collecting all the required materials”.

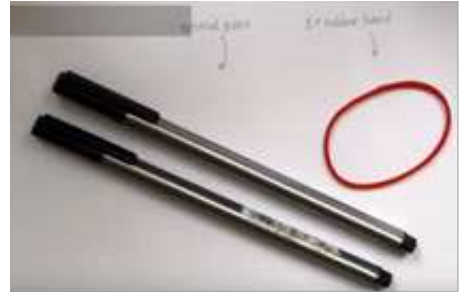
with a normal pen. Let's learn how!

Source : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MzEUAm4C11s>

Step 1 : Collect all the required material. You need two normal pens, paper to write and a rubber band.

Step 2 : Tie both the pens with the rubber band.

Step 3 : Get the angle right. Position your pens in such a way that they are nearly horizontal to the paper at 45 degree angle.

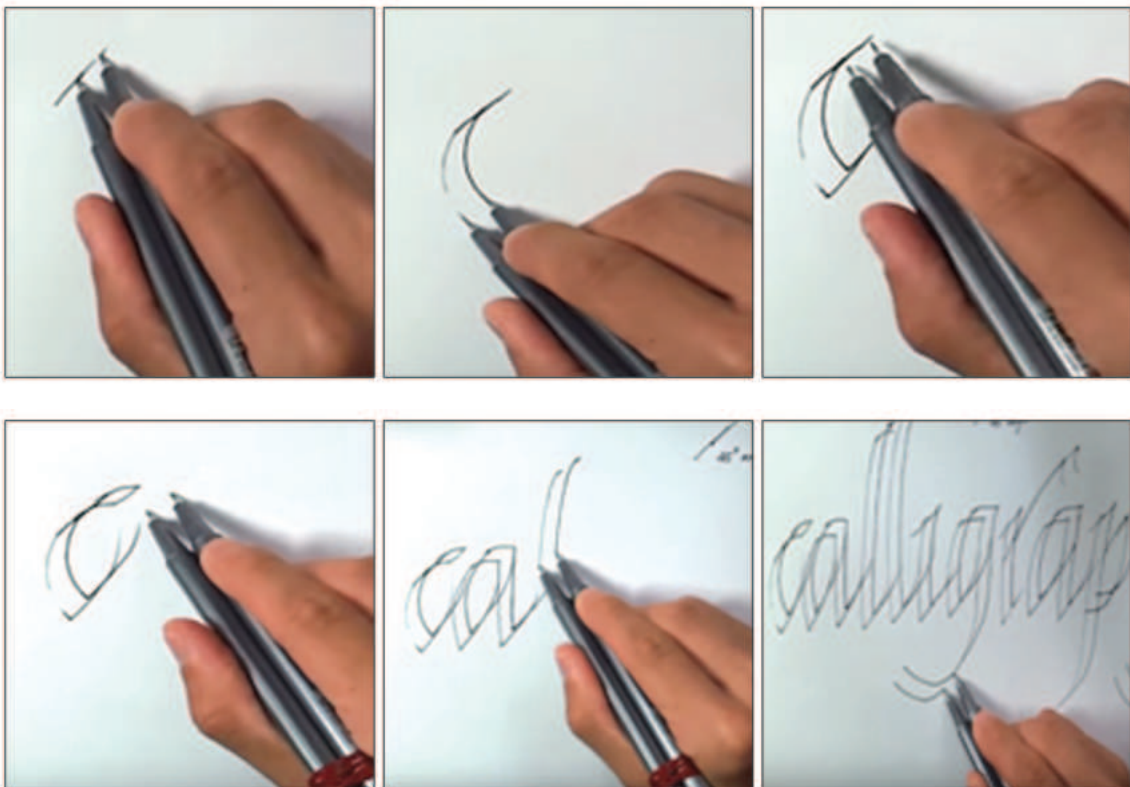


To make single line

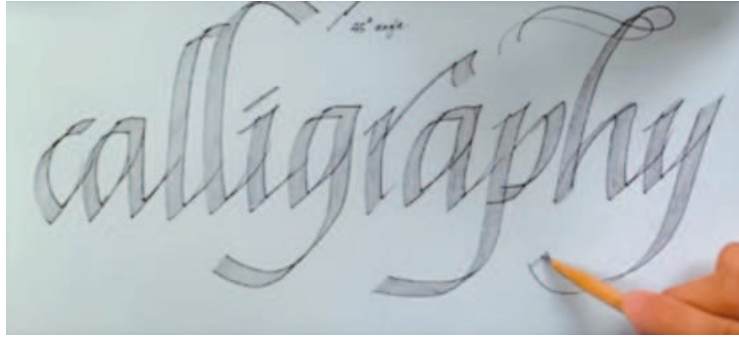


To make double lines

Step 4: Start writing. You can start with letters and move on to words!



Step 5: Colour or shade the gaps in. Use darker or lighter shades to get the desired effect.





Activity 16

Write a paragraph on what your friend was doing to learn calligraphy. Use linkers such as, then, after that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to learn calligraphy”. Example: You can change “Collect the required materials” into “First, he was collecting the required materials”.



Activity 17

To check whether your brother has learnt calligraphy. Ask him to write a paragraph on how he is going to practise calligraphy

calligraphy”. Example: You can change “First, collect the materials” into “First, I am going to collect the materials”.

Help!

Add – “going in” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to learn calligraphy”. Example: You can change “First, collect the materials” into “First, I am going to collect the materials”.



Activity 18

You have now learnt calligraphy. Teach your friend how to practice calligraphy. Ask him to watch you. Tell him how you will practise calligraphy.

“First, collect the required materials” into
“First, I will collect the required materials”.

Help!

Add – “will” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to learn calligraphy”. Example: You can change “First, collect the required materials” into “First, I will collect the required materials”.



Activity 19

Imagine you have read a short story which lends itself for extensive literary analysis. Explain to your students how you can analyse the story.

Use the following words and frames.

image, milieu, genre, masterpiece, narrate, character

I am planning to _____

I wish to _____

I am going to _____

Remember to use ‘present continuous form’ and ‘will’ while explaining it to the students.

Try to make it easy to understand using suitable ‘linkers’ wherever necessary.



Activity 20

Imagine you are a student and now try to recall what your teacher explained. Write it in the form of a paragraph using ‘past continuous form’, ‘linkers’ and ‘going to’ wherever necessary. Remember that ‘linkers’ make it easy to understand what you intend to communicate. Use the words from the previous activity. Modify the frames suitably.

7. Listening



Activity 23

Look at the following statements and questions. Now answer them as you listen to the text. Remember that you will listen to the text only once.

1. What is the text about?

2. Has man become computer-dependent? Yes / No / Not given.

3. The growth of human civilization does not travel with the development of computers.
True / False / Not given

4. Computers have evolved over a period of time. True / False / Not given.



Activity 24

Answer the following questions as you listen to the passage.

1. Computers bring changes in industry, government, education, _____, _____ and _____.
2. What are the problems in the areas of application of computers?

3. How did people count during the prehistoric period?

4. Computers can process millions of instructions in a few seconds with high _____
5. How would a child define a computer?



Activity 25

Match the following as you listen.

1.	Computer	a. Manual counting
2.	Limitation of computer	b. Electronic machine
3.	Pre-historic	c. Artificial Intelligence
4.	Use of computers	d. Creativity
5.	Computing	e. Transistors
		f. Art of calculating
		g. Industry

Listening Text: History of computers

Computers are used in industry, government, education, medicine, scientific research, law,



social service and arts. The areas of application of computers are confined only by its limitation of creativity and imagination. What is a computer? A child might define a computer as an instrument capable of producing a combined effect of radio, movie and television. A computer is an electronic machine capable of performing basic and logical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication,

division, etc. It can process millions of instructions in a few seconds and at the same time with high accuracy.



Humans have always needed to perform arithmetic like counting and adding. During the pre-historic period, they counted either with their fingers or by scratching marks on the bones and then with the help of stone, pebble and beads. The word 'computing' means 'an act of calculating'. The capacity of humans to visualize things led to the invention of manual calculating tools. Later, the electronic gadgets for computations were introduced which gave birth to computers.

The evolution of computers has passed through a number of stages before reaching the present state of development.

9. Pronunciation



/b/		/P/	
bad		Pad	
cab		cap	
cub		cup	
back		pack	
ban		pan	



Activity 30


Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters 'p' and 'b' are pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	piracy	copy	paste	robotic
	reboot	plug	clipboard	perform
	spam	debug	subscribe	compute
	byte	profile	portable	print
	explore	bluetooth	compose	punched
	display	output	operate	prototype



Activity 31


Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters ‘v’ and ‘w’ are pronounced. ‘v’ is pronounced with lips in spread or neutral position while ‘w’ is rounded. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	vacuum	develop	allowed	with
	device	solve	witness	eventually
	evolution	various	which	powerful
	divide	network	very	expensive



Activity 32

Now look at the table. Notice the manner in which the letters ‘tion’ is pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	limitation	generation	application	invention
	imagination	computation	definition	calculation
	division	civilization	information	malfunction
	evolution	integration	multiplication	addition

“tion” sounds at the end of the words

- At the end of the words it is pronounced as “shun”
- Explanation
- Pollution
- Emotion
- Location

'th' has two different pronunciations.



Examples of TH voiced

The most commonly used word in English is the word **the**, the TH is very important

- this
 - that
 - weather
 - than
 - these
- those
 - they
 - them
 - other
 - clothe
 - other
- their
 - there
 - smooth
 - then
 - they're



	that		this
	mother		there
	feather		father
	smooth		breathe
	weather		bathe


One-Syllable Final Voiceless / th / Picture Cards





Activity 33

Now look at the table. Notice the manner in which ‘th’ is pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	fourth	these	this	than
	fifth	birth	their	thousand
	they	forth	thinking	the
	third	together	that	with



Activity 34

The teacher reads this passage aloud. There are two objectives:

- tuning to the pronunciation of the sounds/words
- chunking into sense groups.

The first few sentences are done for you. Complete the rest.

Listen to the report of all interesting facts about Bill Gates and note the voice modulation to bring out appropriate meaning.

A single slash for a short pause and two slashes for a long pause.



//Bill Gates aimed to become a millionaire by the age of 30.// But he became a billionaire at 3.// Abraham Lincoln, / Walt Disney, / Bill Gates, / Mark Zuckerberg, / Henry Ford, / Thomas Edison and Steve Jobs, / all of them had no college degree. // Bill Gates' SAT score was 1590 out of 1600. Bill Gates was arrested in New Mexico in 1977 for jumping a red light and driving without a license. 28 billion dollars has




been donated by Bill Gates so far. According to Bill Gates, by 2035, there will be almost no poor countries left in the world. At a spending rate of \$1 million a day, it would take Bill Gates 218 years to spend all his money. The only thing left on Bill Gates' bucket list is not to die. When Steve Jobs accused Bill Gates of stealing from Apple, Gates said, "I think it's more like we both had this rich neighbour named Xerox and I broke into his house to steal the TV set and found out that you had already stolen it".


Bill Gates wrote rival Steve Jobs a letter before Jobs died. Jobs kept it by his bed. By the way, Bill Gates' Foundation spends more on global health each year than the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

8. Reading


malfunction			
Form	Part of Speech Spelling Pronunciation	Verb m-a-l-f-u-n-c-t-i-o-n mal-func-tion	malfunctioned
Meaning	to fail to work correctly		
Use	You will be in trouble if your parachute malfunctions. Her laptop will malfunction if she changes the operating system. This drug can lead her body cells to malfunction.		



interface			
Form	Part of Speech Spelling Pronunciation	Verb i-n-t-e-r-f-a-c-e in-ter-face	interfaced
Meaning	to be connected with something/someone		
Use	The new system was interfaced with all existing telephone equipment. This new printer cannot be interfaced with our computer. All computers in the laboratory are interfaced with the iPod.		

display				
Form	Part of Speech	Verb	displayed	
	Spelling	d-i-s-p-l-a-y		
	Pronunciation	dis-play		
Meaning	to show information			
Use	A notice will be displayed in the hostel lobby. She proudly displayed her certificates to her parents. The username will be displayed at the top right-hand corner of the screen.			

reliable		
Form	Part of Speech	Adjective
	Spelling	r-e-l-i-a-b-l-e
	Pronunciation	re-li-able
Meaning	that can be trusted / depended on	
Use	We are looking for someone who is reliable and hard-working.	
	This information comes from a reliable source.	
	The local weather forecasts are not at all reliable.	





Activity 26

State whether the following statements are true/false/not given as you read the passage given.

1. The evolution of electronic computers can be traced effectively without dividing them into various generations.

2. Various tubes were very expensive to operate and they consumed a large amount of electricity.

3. In the second generation of computers, vacuum tubes were replaced by silicon chips.

4. The first computer resembling today's modern machine was the Analytical Engine.

5. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the intelligence exhibited by machines/software.



Activity 27

Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. What is the text about?

2. How many generations of computers are there?

3. Computers cannot solve many problems at a time. True / False

4. What generation of computers have we reached to use?

5. What were the demerits / disadvantages of first generation computers?

6. How is the transistor far superior to the vacuum tubes?

7. What replaced punched cards and printouts (in the third generation)?

8. What would be the future of artificial intelligence?

Generation of Computers

The evolution of electronic computers over a period of time can be traced effectively by dividing the period into various generations.

First Generation – 1940 – 1956: Vacuum Tubes

The first generation of computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. They were large in size, very expensive to operate and consumed large amount of electricity. Sometimes, the heat generated caused the computer to malfunction. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape and output was displayed on printouts.



Second Generation 1956 – 1963: Transistors

The second generation of computers witnessed the vacuum tubes being replaced by transistors. The transistor was smaller, faster, cheaper, energy-efficient and more reliable than their first-generation counterparts.

Third Generation – 1964 – 1971: Integrated Circuits

Transistors were smaller in size. They were placed on silicon chips which dramatically increased the speed and efficiency of computers. Keyboards and monitors were used instead of punched cards and printouts. The computers were interfaced with an operating system which allowed to solve many problems at a time.

Fourth generation: 1971 – Present

Microprocessors

The microprocessors have thousands of integrated circuits built onto a single silicon chip. As these small computers are more powerful, they are linked together to form networks, which has led to the development of the internet.



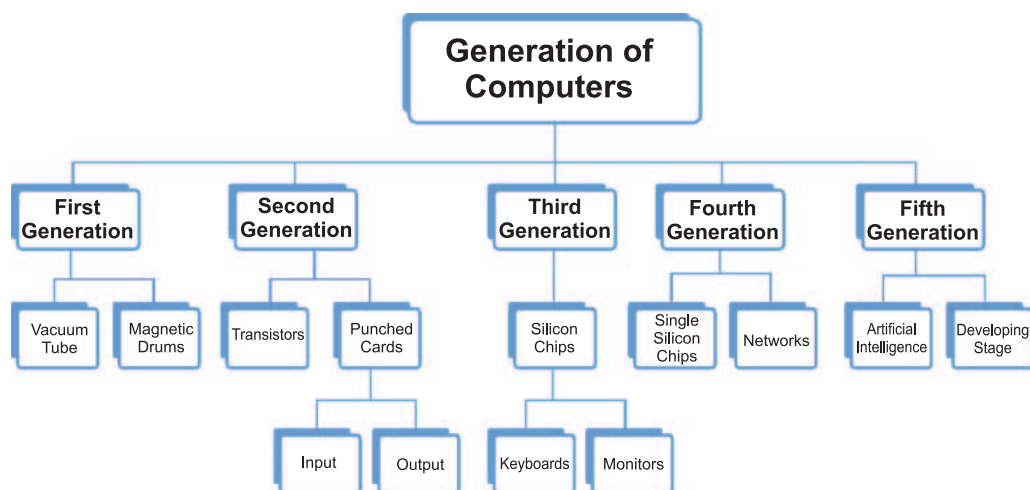
Fifth Generation – Present and Beyond: Artificial Intelligence

Fifth Generation computing devices based on artificial intelligence are still in the developing stage. They will come close to bridging the gap between computing and thinking.



Activity 28

Use the information given in the following chart to introduce different generations of computers to your friend.





Activity 29

Write a paragraph on the evolution of computers with the help of the chart given in Activity 28. Use linkers and ensure that subjects and verbs agree in number.

5. Speaking / Writing



Activity 11

Imagine that your friend Sadiq is the only person who has a laptop in your class. Following the instructions given below, your friend is showing you how to download a YouTube video. Identify and underline the command words. You want to tell the whole class what your friend is doing.

Help!

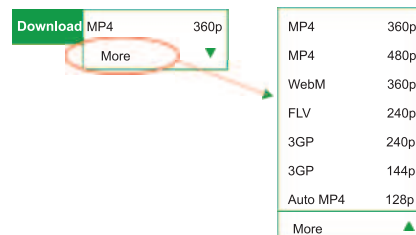
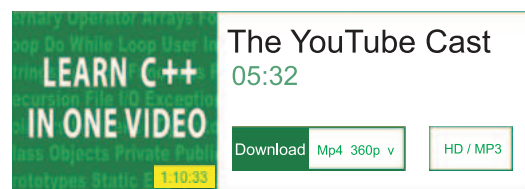
Add –“ing” to all command words and use them to report live. Example: You can change “First, get to the YouTube page. Choose the video to download“ into “ First he is getting to the YouTube page. He is choosing the video to download”.

How to download any YouTube video using the ‘ss’ trick

STEPS



1. First, get to the YouTube page.
2. Choose the video to download.
3. Then, add “ss” after “www”. as in `https://www.ssyoutube.com/watch` and press enter.
4. Get a preview of the video on a new page along with a green download button and the video format.
5. Drop down the list of format options such as FLV, 3GP, MP4 360p and WebM.
6. Select any one video format you want.
7. Click the green download button to download the video.

[illegible]



Activity 12

Write a report on what your friend Sadiq was doing to download a YouTube video. Use linkers such as, then, after that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to download a YouTube video”. Example: You can change “First, get to the YouTube page”. into “First, he was getting to the YouTube page”.



Activity 13

Imagine that your friend, Jacob was absent when you reported live what Sadiq was doing to download a YouTube video in activity 11. You have brought your laptop. Now, tell him the steps you will use to download a YouTube video.

Help!

Add – “will” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to download a YouTube video”. Example: You can change “First, get to the YouTube page”. into “First, I will get to the YouTube page”.



Activity 14

You have shown Jacob how to download a YouTube video. To check his understanding, ask him to write on how he is going to download a YouTube video.

Help!

Add – “going to” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to download a YouTube video”. Example: You can change “First, get to the YouTube page”. into “First, I am going to get to the YouTube page”.



Activity 15

Your friend Surya follows the instructions given below to create a WhatsApp group and add participants. You are talking to another friend over the phone and reporting live what Surya is doing.

How to create a WhatsApp group and add a participant later.

Step 1: First, open WhatsApp and go to the Chat screen.

Help!

Add – “will” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to open Whatsapp and go to the chat screen”. Example: You can change “First, open whatsapp and go to the chat screen”. into “First, he is opening Whatsapp and going to the chat screen”.



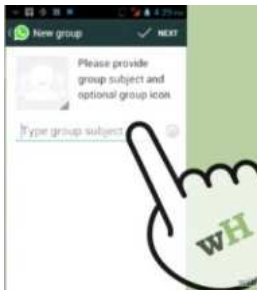
Step 2: At the top of the Chat screen, tap the New Group button.



Step 3: Type a subject or a title.



Step 4: To add group participants, select (+), or type the name of the contact.



Step 5: Tap “Create” to finish creating the group.



Step 6: To add a participant later, open the group chat.



Step 7: Tap the group subject to see the Group Info screen.



Step 8: Tap “Add Participant ...” at the top of the participants list.

Step 9: Search and select the participant from contacts to add to the Group Chat.



Activity 16

Write a paragraph on what your friend Surya was doing to create a WhatsApp group and add participants. Use linkers such as, then, after that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words and use them to report live. Example: You can change “First, open WhatsApp and go to the Chat screen” into “First, he was opening WhatsApp and going to the Chat screen”.



Activity 17

You have now learned to create a WhatsApp group and add participants with the help of your smartphone. Ask your friend Meena to watch you. Just explain to her how you will create a WhatsApp group and add participants.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words and use them to report live. Example: You can change “First, open WhatsApp and go to the Chat screen” into “First, he was opening WhatsApp and going to the Chat screen”.



Activity 18

To check whether your friend Meena has learnt to create a WhatsApp group and add participants, ask her to write a paragraph on how she is going to create a WhatsApp group and add participants.

Help!

Add – “going to” to all command words and use them to report live. Example: You can change “First, open WhatsApp and go to the Chats screen” into “First, I am going to open WhatsApp and go to the Chat screen”.



Activity 19

Imagine you have bought a new smartphone. You wish to limit your friends circle to a small number. Your intention is to set up a study group and share ideas. Use the following words and frames to tell your friends the expected outcomes of such a whatsapp group.

confine, visualise, gadget, logical

I am planning _____

I wish to _____

I am going to _____

It will help us to _____

Remember to use ‘present continuous form’ and ‘will’ while explaining it to the students.

Try to make it easy to understand using suitable ‘linkers’ wherever necessary.



Activity 20

Now write a paragraph on how important a smartphone is for your studies to convince your father to buy one for you. Use the ‘past continuous form’, ‘going to’ and ‘linkers’ wherever necessary. Remember that ‘linkers’ make it easy to understand what you intend to communicate. Use the words from the previous activity. Modify the frames suitably.

7. Listening



Activity 23

Look at the following statements/questions (5 minutes). Now answer them as you listen to the text. Remember that you will listen to the text only once.

1. There are _____ notable and famous accidental innovations in the history of mankind.
2. _____ is a medical device that utilizes electrical impulses to regulate heart's beat
3. In _____ Percy Lebaron Spencer invented the microwave oven.
4. Wilhelm Roentgen , a German _____ discovered x-rays.
5. Henri wrapped all his equipment with _____ during the winter season and left them in a drawer.



Activity 24

Answer the following questions as you listen to the passage.

1. What is a pacemaker?

2. In which year was the X-Ray invented?

3. What did Percy Lebaron Spencer decide to build?

4. What led to the discovery of radioactivity?

5. Give an example of the use of radioactivity.



Activity 25

Match the following as you listen

1.	pacemaker	a.	Wilhelm Roentgen
2.	microwave oven	b.	Henri Bacquerel Percy
3.	X-rays	c.	Greatbatch
4.	radioactivity	d.	Cebaron Spencer

Listening Passage

Best Accidental Inventions

There are some scientists who were born to naturally experiment on new things with the core goal to invent. There are a few others who become surprising targets of accidental experiments leading to life-changing inventions and discoveries that definitely earn them accolades. Let's know something about notable and famous accidental innovations in the history of mankind.

Pacemaker

A medical device that utilizes electrical impulses to regulate the heart beat – can you imagine that being an accidental invention? Be thankful to Wilson Greatbatch, an assistant professor, who accidentally pulled a wrong resistor from the toolbox while experimenting on recording heartbeat. Instead of pulling 10,000-ohm resistor, he pulled the 1-megaohm variety that caused the circuit to function differently. Since then, his accidental invention has saved the lives of many.

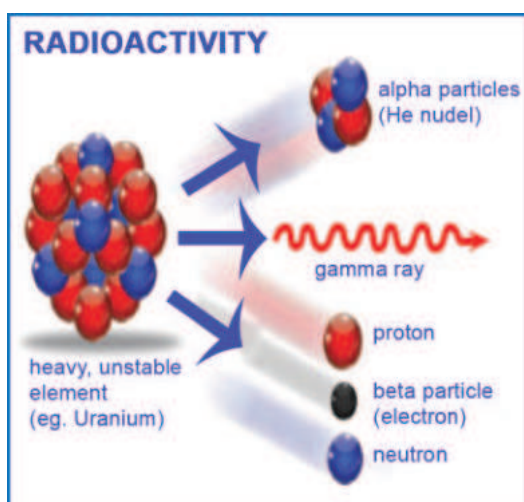


Microwave Oven

In 1945, an engineer at Raytheon, Percy Lebaron Spencer was working with devices like magnetrons to radiate microwave signals, which were used in the early radars. One fine day, he noticed a melted candy in his pocket and decided to build a container box with microwaves being emitted by magnetron, which also melted the candy. He did not know that his accidental observation has produced the microwave oven that the contemporary world has been using.

X-Rays

Do you know that the machine that all medical establishments use today is accidentally invented as well? It was the accidental innovation of a German physicist Wilhelm Roentgen that created X-rays while he was fooling around with radiation cathode-producing rays experiment in 1895. While he was switching on the cathode rays, he noticed that the fluorescent light in his lab was glowing. He decided to cover the screen but the glow remained until he accidentally placed his hand between the screen and the tube and noticed the silhouette of his bones. That is how, the X-ray was invented.













Radioactivity

Influenced by the invention of the X-rays, Henri Becquerel also made an accidental experiment that further led to the invention of radioactivity by the couple scientists Pierre and Marie Curie. It happened when Henri wrapped all his equipment with a cloth during the winter season and left them in a drawer. When he came back, he saw a burnt image on the photographic plate caused by the uranium crystal. And this accidental experiment has led to the discovery of nuclear weaponry.

9. Pronunciation




/b/		/P/	
bad		Pad	
cab		cap	
cub		cup	
back		pack	
ban		pan	



Activity 30

Now look at the pair of words from the passage. Notice the manner in which the letters 'p' and 'b' are pronounced. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	develop	tablet	space	responsible
	notable	deploy	president	project
	sobriquet	phase	before	became



Activity 31

Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters ‘v’ and ‘w’ are pronounced. ‘v’ is pronounced with lips in spread or neutral position while ‘w’ is rounded. Repeat the words after the teacher.

	with	when	have
	was	however	renowned
	work	develop	level
	which	vehicles	involve
	civilian	well	serving



Activity 32

Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters “tion” is pronounced. (It is pronounced like “sh”.) Repeat the words after the teacher.

	production	variation	fertilization
	dissection	specialization	aestivation
	classification	reduction	hibernation
	operation	expansion	immunization

“tion” sounds at the end of the words

- At the end of the words it is pronounced as “shun”
- Explanation
- Pollution
- Emotion
- Location

‘th’ has 2 different pronunciations.



Examples of TH voiced

The most commonly used word in English is the word **the**, the TH is very important

- this
- that
- weather
- than
- these
- those
- they
- them
- other
- clothe
- other
- their
- there
- smooth
- then
- they're



	that		this
	mother		there
	feather		father
	smooth		breathe
	weather		bathe

One-Syllable Final Voiceless / th / Picture Cards






Activity 33

Now look at the table of words. Notice the manner in which the letters “th” are pronounced.

Repeat the words after the teacher.

	through	although	this	than
	month	birth	their	other
	they	forth	think	the
	third	beneath	that	with



Activity 34

The teacher reads this passage aloud. There are two objectives:

- tuning to the pronunciation of the sounds/words
- chunking into sense groups.

The first few sentences are done for you. Complete the rest.

Listen to the passage about Newton’s First Law and note the voice modulation to bring out appropriate meaning:

A single slash for a short pause and two slashes for a long pause.

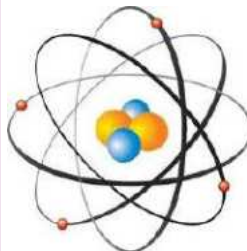


//Newton’s First Law states that/ an object will remain at rest/ or in uniform motion/ in a straight line/ unless acted upon by an external force.// It may be seen as a statement about inertia, that objects will remain in their state of motion unless a force acts to change the motion. Any change in motion involves acceleration, and then Newton’s Second Law applies; in fact, the First Law is just a special case of the Second Law for which the net external force is zero.

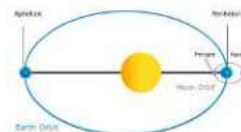
Newton’s First Law contains implications about the fundamental symmetry of the universe in that a state of motion in a straight line must be just as “natural” as being at rest. If an object is at rest in one frame of reference, it will appear to be moving in a straight line to an observer in a reference frame which is moved by the object. There is no way to say which reference frame is “special”, so all constant velocity reference frames must be equivalent.

8. Reading

indigenous			
Form	Part of Speech	Adjective	
	Spelling	i-n-d-i-g-e-n-o-u-s	
	Pronunciation	in-di-ge-nous	
Meaning	originating naturally from a particular place		
Use	Indigenous people have natural knowledge in various areas. Indigenous people have distinct culture and history. The first indeginous weather satellite was placed in the earth's orbit by ISRO successfully.		

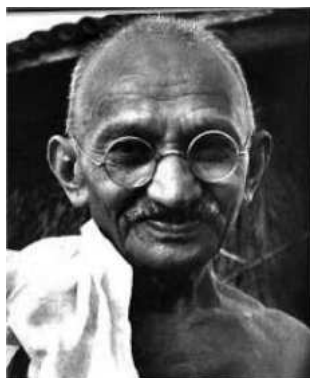


orbit			
Form	Part of Speech Spelling Pronunciation	Noun o-r-b-i-t or-bit	orbits
Meaning	a curved path followed by a planet or an object as it moves around another planet		
Use	Kalpana Chawla spent several months in orbit. The satellite went into orbit yesterday. There are slight changes in the earth's orbit around the sun.		



deploy				
Form	Part of Speech	Verb	deployed	
	Spelling	d-e-p-l-o-y		
	Pronunciation	de-ploy		
Meaning	to use something effectively			
Use	Tanks were deployed effectively during the long campaign.			
	Several policemen were deployed all over the stadium during the cricket world cup finals.			
	Armed forces were deployed for security services during natural calamities.			

renowned			
Form	Part of Speech	Adjective	
	Spelling	r-e-n-o-w-n-e-d	
	Pronunciation	re-nowned	
Meaning	famous and respected		
Use	Mother Teresa is renowned for her compassion and service to humanity.		
	My father is a renowned legal expert.		
	IIT is one of the most renowned technical institutions in India.		





Activity 26

State whether the following are true/false/not given as you read the passage given.

- (i) Kalam worked as an aerospace engineer with Defence Research and Development Organization.

- (ii) Kalam finished his post graduation in Madras Institute of Technology (MIT).

- (iii) The renowned space scientist, Vikram Sarabhai was Kalam's best friend.

- (iv) Kalam served as the President of India.

- (v) Kalam was also known India's Missile Man.



Activity 27

Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. What is Kalam's full name?

2. What position did Kalam hold in ISRO?

3. When was Pokran – II tested?

4. Name the organizations that Kalam had worked in.

5. Write the name of the Tablet PC designed by Kalam and Dr.Soma Raju.

6. How did Kalam contribute to India?

APJ Abdul Kalam

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, born on October 15, 1931 is an Indian scientist who worked as an Aerospace engineer with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

At a time when India was struggling to develop missile technology, he spearheaded India's efforts by serving as the head of the Missile programme and came to be called 'India's Missile Man'. Hailed as India's original rocket man, he made a notable effort in the development of launch vehicles for satellites.



He was head of the Indian Space Research Organization team that developed India-made satellite launch vehicles and was directly responsible for the successful launch that deployed the Rohini satellite in orbit. Kalam was closely involved in the country's civilian space programme and military missile development efforts. He worked as a scientist and science administrator mainly at the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) before he became the President.

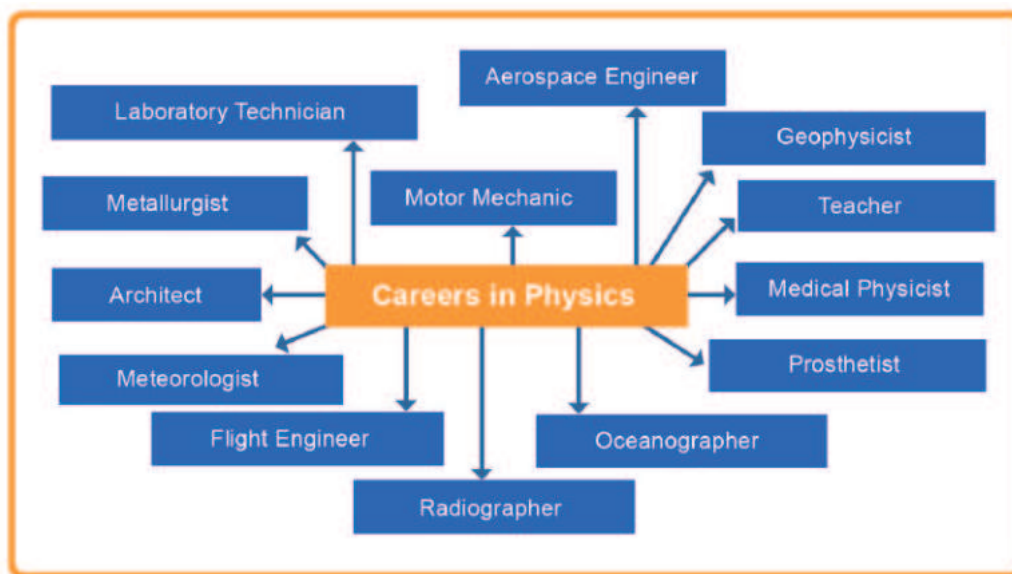
He served as the Chief Project Co-ordinator, along with R.Chidambaram during the testing phase of India's Pokhran - II in 1998. Kalam was also part of the INCOSPAR committee working under Vikram Sarabhai, the renowned Space Scientist. In 1969, Kalam was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organization where he was the project leader of India's first Indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully deployed the Rohini Satellite in the Earth's orbit in July 1980.

In 1998, along with cardiologist, Dr. Soma Raju of CARE Hospitals, Hyderabad, Kalam developed a low-cost Coronary Stent. It was named "Kalam-Raju Stent" honouring them. In 2012, the duo, designed a rugged Tablet PC for healthcare in rural areas, which was named "Kalam-Raju Tablet".



Activity 28

Use the following information in the tree diagram to introduce careers in physics to your friend.



Activity 29

Write a paragraph on careers in physics with the tree diagram given in activity 28. Use linkers and ensure that subject and verb agree in number.

5. Speaking / Writing



Activity 11

Imagine that you are in a laboratory with your friend Muthu. Your teacher is performing an activity to find the focal length of a concave mirror. Note that the instructions are in the imperative form. Complete the activity in 2 steps: (1) Identify the action words and underline them. (2) Imagine that Muthu is performing the activity in front of you now and give a running commentary using the present continuous form.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the length of a concave mirror?” to report live. Example: You can change “Hold the concave mirror in your right hand” into “First, he is holding the concave mirror in his right hand”.

Example : Hold – is holding

Instruction : Hold the concave mirror in your right hand.

Present continuos form : Muthu is holding the concave mirror in his right hand.



To find focal length of a concave mirror

1. Hold the concave mirror in your right hand and select a distant object (a candle in this case). The selected object should be visible to your naked eyes.
2. Adjust the position of the screen so that it forms a clear image of the candle on the screen.
3. Measure the distance between the concave mirror and the screen with a metre scale.
4. Repeat the experiment two or three times.



Activity 12

Write a report on how Muthu was performing the activity to find the focal length of the concave mirror. that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the focal length of a concave mirror?” Example: You can change “Hold the concave mirror in your right hand” into “First, Muthu was holding the concave mirror in his right hand”.



Activity 13

Now imagine you are talking to your friend Prakash, who was absent when the teacher had demonstrated the experiment in the lab to find the focal length of the concave mirror in Activity 11. Tell Prakash what he has to do using ‘will’.

Help!

Add – ‘will’ to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the focal length of a concave mirror?” Example: You can change “First, Muthu is seen holding the concave mirror in his right hand” into “First, I will hold the mirror in my right hand”.



Activity 14

Ask Prakash to write using ‘going to’ describing how he would find the focal length of a concave mirror. Have him tell you what he is going to do.

Help!

Add – ‘going to’ to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the focal length of a concave mirror?”
Example: “First, I will hold the mirror in my right hand.” into “First, I am going to hold the mirror in my right hand”.



Activity 15

Your lab instructor Rasheela is giving you a live demonstration to determine the relationship between the length of a rubber band and the force applied. Note the lab instructions she gives and identify the action words to give a running commentary in the present continuous form.

1. Place a metre stick flat on the desk.
2. Hook one end of the rubber band around the end of the metre stick.

Help!

Add – ‘ing’ to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the length of the rubber band and force?”.
Example: You can change “Place a metre stick flat on the desk”. into “First, I am placing a metre stick flat on the desk”.

3. Hook the other end onto the spring balance.
4. Stretch the rubber band by pulling on the spring balance until it is about twice its natural length.
5. Stop every few centimeters and record the length of the rubber band, in metres and the elastic force, in newtons.
6. Note down at least 10 readings
7. Plot a graph of the elastic force against the length and find the length of the rubber band.



Activity 16

Write a paragraph on what your lab instructor Rasheela was doing to determine the relationship between the length of a rubber band and the force applied. Use linkers like then, after that, next, first, etc.

Help!

Add – “ing” to all command words given in the instructions on “How to find the length of a rubber band and force?”
Example: You can change “Place a metre stick flat on the desk” into “First, Rasheela was placing a metro stick flat on the desk”.



Activity 17

Arvind and Abdul are facing practical examination viva which is conducted in pairs. While Arvind gives the instruction, Abdul performs the experiment. Now your examiner wants to know how you will do the experiment.

Help!

Add 'will' to all command words and use given in the instructions on "How to find the length of the rubber band and force?". Example: You can change "First, he was seen placing a metre stick flat on the desk." into "First, I will place a metre stick flat on the desk".



Activity 18

Arshad is now facing the examiner and sharing how he is going to do the experiment. He has the option to either write or speak.

Help!

Add 'going to' to all command words given in the instructions on "How to find the length of the rubber band and force?". Example: You can change "First, he was seen placing a metre stick flat on the desk." into "First, he is going to palce the matre stick flat on the desk".



Activity 19

Imagine you are a research scholar, Swagath working in a solar plant. Tell your research supervisor how you wish to use solar power to cook your everyday food in the lab. Emphasize that sun's rays radiate enough heat in our State (Tamil Nadu), as for 9 out of the 12 months we have sunlight.

Use the following words and frames.

innovation, utilize, radiation, fluorescent, wrap

I am planning to _____

I wish to _____

I am going to _____

Remember to use 'present continuous form' and 'will' while explaining it to the students.

Try to make it easy to understand using suitable 'linkers' wherever necessary.



Activity 20

Imagine that you are another research scholar Radha. Now try to recall what Swagath proposed to do and write it in the form of a paragraph using 'past continuous form', 'linkers' and 'going to' wherever necessary. Remember that 'linkers' make it easy to understand what you intend to communicate. Use the words from the previous activity. Modify the frames suitably.

A. Arekkiya Nonisha

17AUPH08

18.07.18

Language Lab – Pre Test

(2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?
☒ a) When are you free? ☒ b) It was two days ago ☐ c) Can you help me?
2. My aunt is going to stay with me.
☐ a) How do you do? ☐ b) How long for? ☒ c) How was it?
3. When do you study?
☐ a) at school ☒ b) in the evenings ☐ c) in the library
4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?
☒ a) Have you got anything else? ☐ b) If you like ☐ c) Are you sure about that?
5. Let's have dinner now.
☐ a) You aren't eating ☒ b) There aren't any ☒ c) Tom isn't here yet
6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.
☐ a) dropping ☐ b) landing ☒ c) falling ☒ d) descending
7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.
☐ a) can ☒ b) must ☒ c) ought ☐ d) would
8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.
☐ a) miss ☐ b) lose ☒ c) fail ☒ d) drop
9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.
☐ a) opinion ☐ b) advice ☐ c) knowledge ☒ d) information
10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.
☐ a) habit ☐ b) custom ☒ c) way ☒ d) system

D Steffi
17AUPH46
18.07.18

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?
☒ a) When are you free? ~~b) It was two days ago~~ c) Can you help me?
2. My aunt is going to stay with me. 8
a) How do you do? ☒ b) How long for? c) How was it?
3. When do you study?
☒ a) at school ~~b) in the evenings~~ c) in the library
4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?
☒ a) Have you got anything else? ~~b) If you like~~ c) Are you sure about that?
5. Let's have dinner now.
~~a) You aren't eating~~ ~~b) There aren't any~~ c) Tom isn't here yet
6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.
a) dropping b) landing ☒ c) falling ~~d) descending~~
7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.
a) can ☒ b) must ~~c) ought~~ d) would
8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.
a) miss ☒ b) lose ~~c) fail~~ d) drop
9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.
a) opinion b) advice c) knowledge ☒ d) information
10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.
a) habit b) custom ☒ c) way d) system

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?

- a) ☒ When are you free? b) ~~It was two days ago~~ c) ~~Can you help me?~~

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) ~~How do you do?~~ b) ☒ How long for? c) ~~How was it?~~

3. When do you study?

- a) ~~at school~~ b) ~~in the evenings~~ c) ☒ In the library

4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?

- a) ~~Have you got anything else?~~ b) ~~If you like~~ c) ☒ Are you sure about that?

5. Let's have dinner now.

- a) ~~You aren't eating~~ b) ☒ There aren't any c) ~~Tom isn't here yet~~

6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.

- a) ~~dropping~~ b) ~~landing~~ c) ☒ falling d) ~~descending~~

7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.

- a) ~~can~~ b) ☒ must c) ~~ought~~ d) ~~would~~

8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.

- a) ~~miss~~ b) ☒ lose c) ~~fail~~ d) ~~drop~~

9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

- a) ~~opinion~~ b) ~~advice~~ c) ~~knowledge~~ d) ☒ information

10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.

- a) ~~habit~~ b) ~~custom~~ c) ☒ way d) ~~system~~

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?

- a) ☒ When are you free? b) ~~It was two days ago~~ c) ~~Can you help me?~~

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) ~~How do you do?~~ b) ☒ How long for? c) ~~How was it?~~

3. When do you study?

- a) ~~at school~~ b) ~~in the evenings~~ c) ☒ in the library

4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?

- a) ☒ Have you got anything else? b) ~~If you like~~ c) ~~Are you sure about that?~~

5. Let's have dinner now.

- a) ~~You aren't eating~~ b) ~~There aren't any~~ c) ☒ Tom isn't here yet

6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.

- a) ☒ dropping b) ~~landing~~ c) ~~falling~~ d) ~~descending~~

7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.

- a) ~~can~~ b) ☒ must c) ~~ought~~ d) ~~would~~

8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.

- a) ~~miss~~ b) ~~lose~~ c) ☒ fail d) ~~drop~~

9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

- a) ~~opinion~~ b) ~~advice~~ c) ☒ knowledge d) ~~information~~

10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.

- a) ~~habit~~ b) ~~custom~~ c) ☒ way d) ~~system~~

S. Nivedha
17AUPH36¹²
18.07.18

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?

- a) ☒ When are you free? b) ~~It was two days ago~~ c) ~~Can you help me?~~

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) ~~How do you do?~~ b) ☒ How long for? c) ~~How was it?~~

3. When do you study?

- a) ~~at school~~ b) ☒ in the evenings c) ~~in the library~~

4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?

- a) ☒ Have you got anything else? b) ~~If you like~~ c) ~~Are you sure about that?~~

5. Let's have dinner now.

- a) ~~You aren't eating~~ b) ~~There aren't any~~ c) ☒ Tom isn't here yet

6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.

- a) ~~dropping~~ b) ~~landing~~ c) ☒ falling d) ~~descending~~

7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.

- a) ~~can~~ b) ☒ must c) ~~ought~~ d) ~~would~~

8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.

- a) ~~miss~~ b) ☒ lose c) ~~fail~~ d) ~~drop~~

9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

- a) ~~opinion~~ b) ~~advice~~ c) ~~knowledge~~ d) ☒ information

10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.

- a) ~~habit~~ b) ☒ custom c) ~~way~~ d) ~~system~~

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

M. Mary
12
17AUPH28
18.07.18

1. When can we meet again?

- a) When are you free? b) It was two days ago c) Can you help me?

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) How do you do? b) How long for? c) How was it?

3. When do you study?

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- a) habit b) custom c) way d) system

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?

- a) When are you free? b) It was two days ago c) Can you help me?

8

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) How do you do? b) How long for? c) How was it?

3. When do you study?

- a) at school b) in the evenings c) in the library

4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?

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9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

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- a) habit b) custom c) way d) system

Language Lab – Pre Test (2018-19)

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- ☒ a) When are you free? ☒ b) It was two days ago ☐ c) Can you help me?

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- ☐ a) How do you do? ☒ b) How long for? ☐ c) How was it?

3. When do you study?

- ☒ a) at school ☒ b) in the evenings ☐ c) in the library

4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?

- ☒ a) Have you got anything else? ☐ b) If you like ☐ c) Are you sure about that?

5. Let's have dinner now.

- ☐ a) You aren't eating ☐ b) There aren't any ☒ c) Tom isn't here yet

6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.

- ☒ a) dropping ☒ b) landing ☐ c) falling ☐ d) descending

7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.

- ☐ a) can ☒ b) must ☒ c) ought ☐ d) would

8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.

- ☐ a) miss ☒ b) lose ☒ c) fail ☐ d) drop

9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

- ☐ a) opinion ☒ b) advice ☒ c) knowledge ☐ d) information

10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.

- ☐ a) habit ☐ b) custom ☒ c) way ☒ d) system

J. Infant Sheeba

16 AUG 23

08/04/19

Language Lab – Pre Test

(2018-19)

1. When can we meet again?

- a) When are you free? b) It was two days ago c) Can you help me?

2. My aunt is going to stay with me.

- a) How do you do? b) How long for? c) How was it?

3. When do you study?

- a) at school b) in the evenings c) in the library

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- a) Have you got anything else? b) If you like c) Are you sure about that?

5. Let's have dinner now.

- a) You aren't eating b) There aren't any c) Tom isn't here yet

6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.

- a) dropping b) landing c) falling d) descending

7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.

- a) can b) must c) ought d) would

8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.

- a) miss b) lose c) fail d) drop

9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.

- a) opinion b) advice c) knowledge d) information

10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.

- a) habit b) custom c) way d) system

J. Jameera Begum

16AUEV 24

Language Lab – Pre Test

(2018-19) 08/04/19

1. When can we meet again?
a) ~~When are you free?~~ b) ~~It was two days ago~~ c) ~~Can you help me?~~ b
2. My aunt is going to stay with me.
a) How do you do? b) ~~How long for?~~ c) How was it?
3. When do you study?
a) at school b) ~~in the evenings~~ c) in the library
4. Would you prefer lemonade or orange juice?
a) Have you got anything else? b) If you like c) ~~Are you sure about that?~~ c
5. Let's have dinner now.
a) You aren't eating b) ~~There aren't any~~ c) ~~Tom isn't here yet~~
6. The snow was heavily when I left the house.
a) dropping b) landing c) ~~falling~~ d) descending
7. I can't find my keys anywhere - I have left them at work.
a) can b) ~~must~~ c) ~~ought~~ d) would
8. When a car pulled out in front of her, Jane did well not to control of her bicycle.
a) miss b) ~~lose~~ c) fail d) drop
9. According to Richard's the train leaves at 7 o'clock.
a) ~~opinion~~ b) ~~advice~~ c) ~~knowledge~~ d) ~~information~~
10. When you stay in a country for some time you get used to the people's of life.
a) habit b) custom c) way d) ~~system~~ c

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19) 05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing ☒ c) making d) taking ✓
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
☒ a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style ✓
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
☒ a) has had b) has c) is having d) had ✓
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among ☒ b) between c) beside d) with ✓
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
☒ a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. d) usually. ✓
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although ☒ b) Provided c) As d) Unless ✓
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute ☒ b) supply c) give d) produce ✓
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
☒ a) found b) set c) put d) placed ✓
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting ☒ c) handy d) suitable ✓
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived ☒ c) arriving d) arrived ✓

R. Kasthika
16SUEN26
05/04/19

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.

- a) getting b) doing c) making d) taking

2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.

- a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style

3. My father his new car for two weeks now.

- a) has had b) has c) is having d) had

4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?

- a) among b) between c) beside d) with

5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late

- a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. d) usually.

6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.

- a) Although b) Provided c) As d) Unless

7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.

- a) contribute b) supply c) give d) produce

8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.

- a) found b) set c) put d) placed

9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.

- a) convenient b) fitting c) handy d) suitable

10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.

- a) arrives b) has arrived c) arriving d) arrived

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19) 05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing c) making d) taking
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
a) has had b) has c) is having d) had
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among b) between c) beside d) with
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. d) usually.
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although b) Provided c) As d) Unless
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute b) supply c) give d) produce
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found b) set c) put d) placed
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting c) handy d) suitable
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived c) arriving d) arrived

S. Grama Vinay Kerenhappu
165 UENB

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing ☒ c) making d) taking
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
☒ a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
☒ a) has had b) has c) is having d) had
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among ☒ b) between c) beside d) with
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
☒ a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. d) usually.
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although b) Provided c) As ☒ d) Unless
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute ☒ b) supply c) give d) produce
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found ☒ b) set c) put d) placed
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting ☒ c) handy d) suitable
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived ☒ c) arriving d) arrived

S. Ganga Devi

1650EN17

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing c) ~~making~~ d) ~~taking~~
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
a) ~~attitude~~ b) behaviour c) manner d) ~~style~~
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
a) ~~has had~~ b) has c) is having d) ~~had~~
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among b) ~~between~~ c) beside d) ~~with~~
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. d) ~~usually.~~
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although b) ~~Provided~~ c) As d) ~~Unless~~
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute b) ~~supply~~ c) give d) ~~produce~~
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found b) ~~set~~ c) put d) ~~placed~~
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting c) ~~handy~~ d) ~~suitable~~
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived c) ~~arriving~~ d) ~~arrived~~

S. Rajalakshmi

Language Lab – Course End Test

165 VEN 49
(2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing ☒ c) making d) taking
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
☒ a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
☒ a) has had b) has c) is having d) had
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among ☒ b) between c) beside d) with
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
a) as usual. ☒ b) in general. c) typically. d) usually.
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although ☒ b) Provided c) As d) Unless
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute ☒ b) supply c) give d) produce
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found ☒ b) set c) put d) placed
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting ☒ c) handy d) suitable
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived ☒ c) arriving d) arrived

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

9

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing ~~c) making~~ d) ~~taking~~
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
~~a) attitude~~ b) behaviour c) manner d) ~~style~~
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
~~a) has had~~ b) has c) is having d) ~~had~~
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among ~~b) between~~ c) beside d) ~~with~~
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
~~a) as usual.~~ b) in general. c) typically. d) ~~usually.~~
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although ~~b) Provided~~ c) As d) ~~Unless~~
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute ~~b) supply~~ c) give d) ~~produce~~
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found ~~b) set~~ c) put d) ~~placed~~
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient ~~b) fitting~~ c) handy d) ~~suitable~~
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived ~~c) arriving~~ d) ~~arrived~~

J. Maria Alphonsa

1650EN32

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing ~~c) making~~ d) taking
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.
~~a) attitude~~ b) behaviour c) manner ~~d) style~~
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
~~a) has had~~ b) has c) is having d) had
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among ~~b) between~~ c) beside ~~d) with~~
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
~~a) as usual.~~ b) in general. c) typically. ~~d) usually.~~
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although ~~b) Provided~~ c) As ~~d) Unless~~
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute ~~b) supply~~ c) give ~~d) produce~~
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found ~~b) set~~ c) put ~~d) placed~~
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
~~a) convenient~~ b) fitting c) handy ~~d) suitable~~
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived ~~c) arriving~~ ~~d) arrived~~

S. Pooja

16S0EN46

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.
a) getting b) doing c) making ~~d) taking~~
2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well. 9
a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner ~~d) style~~
3. My father his new car for two weeks now.
a) has had b) has c) is having ~~d) had~~
4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?
a) among b) between c) beside ~~d) with~~
5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late
a) as usual. b) in general. c) typically. ~~d) usually.~~
6. you get your father's permission, I'll take you skiing next weekend.
a) Although b) Provided c) As ~~d) Unless~~
7. A local company has agreed to the school team with football shirts.
a) contribute b) supply c) give ~~d) produce~~
8. I really enjoy stories that are in the distant future.
a) found b) set c) put ~~d) placed~~
9. That old saucepan will come in when we go camping.
a) convenient b) fitting c) handy ~~d) suitable~~
10. Anyone after the start of the play is not allowed in until the interval.
a) arrives b) has arrived c) arriving ~~d) arrived~~

R. Monisha Chellam
168UGW 39.

Language Lab – Course End Test (2018-19)

05/04/19

1. The builders are good progress with the new house.

- a) getting b) doing c) making d) taking

2. She is now taking a more positive to her studies and should do well.

- a) attitude b) behaviour c) manner d) style

3. My father his new car for two weeks now.

- a) has had b) has c) is having d) had

4. What differences are there the English spoken in the UK and the English spoken in the US?

- a) among b) between c) beside d) with

5. At 6 p.m. I started to get angry with him because he was late

- a) as usual b) in general c) typically d) usually

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T. Asuckia Prima
22 AUG 2013
I B.A English Literature



LearnEnglish Teens

Grammar videos: Passive forms



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OK, that makes sense. Are there any other uses?

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*It's the **biggest outdoor elevator in the world**, so I've **been informed**.*

It doesn't matter who told me.

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The important thing is the films, not the film-makers.



Can you use a passive and also say who did the action?

Yes.

*Avatar **was made by** James Cameron.*



Is the passive formal?

No, not necessarily. It can be formal or neutral or informal.

*I hope to find everything clean and tidy ... you've **been warned!***

But we often avoid the passive in very informal spoken language, for example, by using *they*.

They based the scenery in Avatar on the landscape here.

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I think I've heard people use *you* a lot too when they don't refer to anyone in particular.

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Grammar videos: Passive forms – exercises

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Grammar videos: Passive forms – exercises

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file

St. Mary's College (Autonomous) - Thoothukudi
Part II English - Spoken English - Viva - 18UGEN21
Semester II - 27.03.2019

Groups	Room No.	Major	Total Students	Staff-in-charge
A	205	I B.Sc. Zoology (22 - 45) I B.Sc. Botany	68	Ms. Judith Sheela
B	217	I B.Sc. Chemistry I B.Sc. Zoology (1 - 21)	68	Ms. Serena Margaret
C	203	I B.Sc. Computer Science (1 - 20) I Physics	67	Ms. Betsy
D	25- New Hostel Prayer Hall	I B.Sc. Mathematics (SSC - A) I B.Sc. Mathematics (SSC - B)	84	Ms. Sharon
E	G-22	I B.Sc. Microbiology (21 - 48) I B.Com. (Corporate)	86	Ms. Mangaleswari
F	G-20	I B.Com. (SSC - A) I B.Sc. Psychology	80	Ms. Sumathi
G	G-21	I B.Com. (SSC - B) I B.Sc. Microbiology (1 - 20)	77	Ms. Karthika Rohini
H	D-13 Valan Block	I B.A. English Literature (SSC) I B.B.A.	86	Ms. Kalaivani
I	225	I B.Com.	73	Ms. Shanmuga Jothi
J	228	I B.Sc. Mathematics I B.Sc. Computer Science (21 - 48)	83	Ms. Hermina
K	103	I B.A. History	63	Ms. Sheeba
L	218	I B.A. Economics	64	Ms. Reeda
M	220	I B.A. English Literature	73	Ms. Akalya



X. dmy
 Controller of Examinations
 St. Mary's College (Autonomous)
 Thoothukudi-628 001.

St. Mary's College (Autonomous) - Thoothukudi

Part II English - Spoken English - Viva - 15UGEN41

Semester IV - 28.03.2019

Groups	Room No.	Major	Stream	Total Students	Staff-in-charge
A	227	II B.Sc. Chemistry II B.A. English Literature II B.A. History II B.Sc. Mathematics	Stream A	62	Ms. Sudha Rani
B	G10	II B.Sc. Mathematics II B.Sc. Physics II B.Sc. Zoology II B.A. English Literature (SSC) II B.Sc. Microbiology II B.Sc. Mathematics (SSC) II B.Sc. Psychology II B.Sc. Vis.Com	Stream A	60	Ms. Mary Manonmani
C	204	II B.Sc. Botany II B.Sc. Chemistry II B.A. Economics II B.A. English Literature	Stream B	70	Ms. Jacqueline Leo
D	219	II B.A. English Literature II B.A. History II B.Sc. Mathematics II B.Sc. Physics II B.Sc. Zoology	Stream B	66	Ms. Maria Sahaya Sharmila
E	G20	II B.A. English Literature (SSC) II B.Sc. Microbiology II B.Sc. Mathematics (SSC) II B.Sc. Psychology II B.Sc. Vis.Com	Stream B	70	Ms. Mary Priya

: 2 :

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F	230	II B.Sc. Botany II B.Sc. Chemistry II B.A. Economics	Stream C	70	Ms. Roseline
G	110	II B.A. Economics II B.A. English Literature II B.A. History	Stream C	71	Ms. Thiburtius
H	104	II B.A. History II B.Sc. Mathematics II B.Sc. Physics II B.Sc. Zoology II B.A. English Literature (SSC)	Stream C	72	Ms. Amala Steffi
I	G22	II B.A. English Literature (SSC) II B.Sc. Microbiology II B.Sc. Mathematics (SSC) II B.Sc. Psychology	Stream C	71	Ms. Kanaga Durga



N. [Signature]
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