



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

2022 - 2023

Criterion II SSR Cycle V

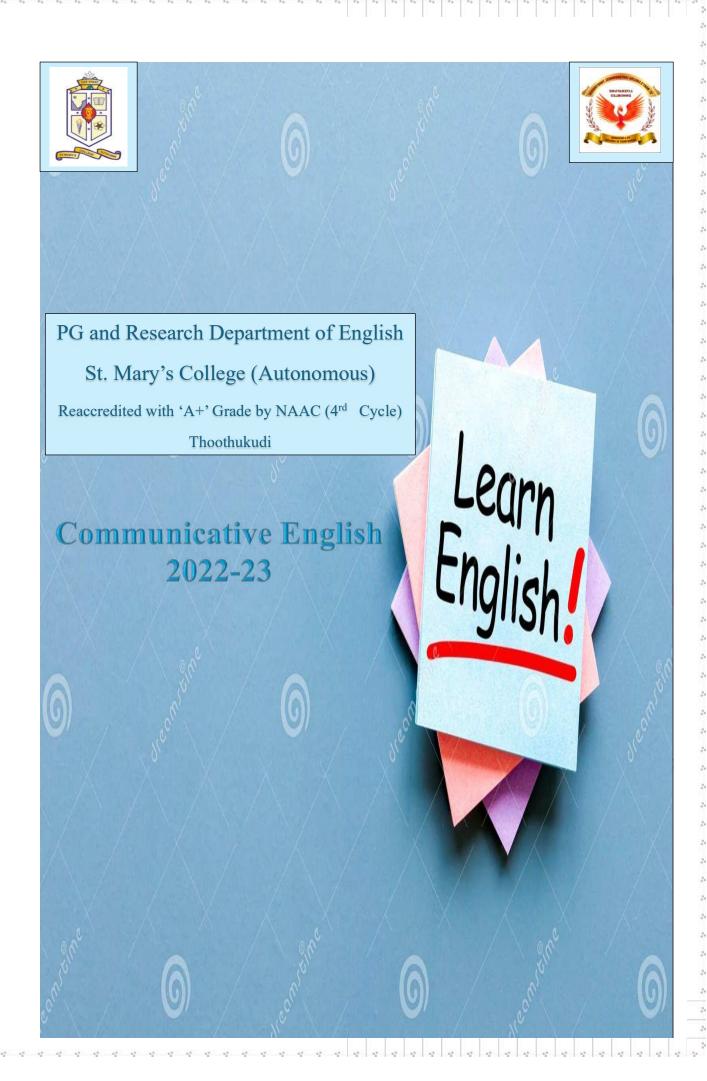


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	SEMESTER-I		
Part II General English	Poetry, Prose, Extensive I	Reading and Communicativ	e English –I
Course Code 21UGEN11	Hrs/Week: 6	Hrs/Semester:90	Credits:3

Unit I -Poetry

Rabindranath Tagore - Leave This Chanting

W.W. Gibson - The Stone

Ted Hughes - Hawk Roosting

Unit II - Prose

Stephen Leacock - My Lost Dollar

J.B. Priestley — On Doing Nothing

Robin Sharma - Your Commitment to Self- Mastery: Kaizen

Unit III - Short Story

Oscar Wilde - The Model Millionaire

Leo Tolstoy - Three Questions

K.A. Abbas - The Refugee

Unit IV - Grammar

Parts of Speech - Noun, Pronoun, Article, Adjective, Verb - Modals and Auxiliaries

- Types of Sentences - Subject -Verb Agreement

Unit V- Communication Skills

Vocabulary, Listening Comprehension - Speaking - Reading, Filling Forms

(TANSCHE - Module I)

Text Books:

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

Unit IV- Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006. Print.

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

	SEMESTER-I	I	
Part II General English	Poetry, Prose, Exter	nsive Reading and Comm English–II	unicative
Course Code: 21UGEN21	Hrs/Week: 6	Hrs/Semester:90	Credits:3

Unit I-Poetry

William Wordsworth - Resolution and Independence

Henry W. Longfellow — Psalm of Life
Toru Dutt — The Lotus

Unit II - Prose

A.G. Gardiner – On Courage

Desmond Morris - A Little Bit of What You Fancy

Kalpana Chawla - The Sky is the Limit

Unit III - Short Story

Saki - Mrs. Packletide's Tiger

Liam O'Flaherty - The Sniper
Langston Hughes - Thank You Ma'am

Unit IV - Grammar

Tenses: Present, Past and Future

Unit V- Communication Skills

Listening, Reading, Pronunciation, Key Functions, Speaking (TANSCHE - Module - II)

Text Books:

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

Unit – IV - Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit - V - CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) - Module II by TANSCHE (Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

	SEMESTER	R – III	
Part II General English Poetry	y, Prose, Extensive R	Reading and Communicativ	ve English - III
Course Code: 21UGEN31	Hrs/ Week: 6	Hrs/ Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I -Poetry

William Shakespeare - All the World's a Stage

Dylan Thomas - Do not go gentle into that good night

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh - The Divine Worker

Unit II - Prose

Bertrand Russell - How to Avoid Foolish Opinions

Virginia Woolf - Men and Women

M.K. Gandhi - At School

Unit III - Fiction

Charlotte Bronte -Jane Eyre (Abridged Version)

Unit IV - Grammar

Active and Passive Voice, Direct and Indirect Speech

Unit V - Communication Skills

Listening Comprehension, Close Reading, Conversational English, Formal Writing

Text Books:

Units I - III - Compiled by the Research Department of English.

Units IV - Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay

Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit V - CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) - Module IV by TANSCHE.

	SEMESTE		
Part II English Poetry,	Prose, Extensive Re	ading and Communicative	English - IV
Course Code :21UGEN41	Hrs/ Week: 6	Hrs/ Semester: 90	Credits: 4

Unit I -Poetry

John Keats - Bright star, would I were steadfast

E.E. Cummings - I carry your heart with me

Jayanta Mahapatra - Relationship

Unit II - Prose

Helen Keller - Three Days to See

Jerzy Kosinski - TV as a Baby Sitter

Bhabani Bhattacharya - Names are not Labels

Unit III - Fiction

Thomas Hardy - Tess of the d' Urbervilles (Abridged Version)

Unit IV - Grammar

Types of Sentences, Transformation of Sentences

Unit V - Communication Skills

Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication, Interview, CV- Resume, Presentation Skills

Text Books:

Units I - III - Compiled by the Research Department of English.

Units IV Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit V - CLIL (Content& Language Integrated Learning) - Module IV by TANSCHE.

11. Listening



Activity 36

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads the passage.

1. Who are the person	nalities in the picture?	
2. Venkataraman was	s born in1952. True / False / Not gi	ven
3. Where did he do h	is Bachelor's Degree in Physics?	
4. Who were the other	ers who won the Nobel Prize along	with him for Chemistry?
5. He showed great is	nterest in Science and Maths from	class ten onwards. True / False
Read the following quot the passage.		wn the answers as your teacher read
2. Ribosomes are ting		from the University of Ohio. synthesis.
-	e Government of India give him in	
_	eat influence on him in developing	an interest for Science. True/False/ No

Listening Text

Dr. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan – NOBEL LAUREATE IN CHEMISTRY OF INDIAN ORIGIN Kara Rogers

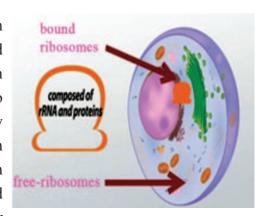


Early Life

Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, popularly known as Venki Ramakrishnan was born in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu. The Indian-born physicist and molecular biologist was awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize for chemistry, along with an American biophysicist and biochemist and Israeli protein crystallographer, for his research on the atomic structure and function of cellular particles called ribosomes. Ribosomes are tiny particles made up of RNA and proteins that specialize in protein synthesis.

His Education

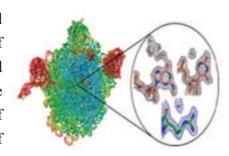
In 1971, Ramakrishnan earned a bachelor's degree in physics from Baroda University in Gujarat, India, and in 1976 he received a doctoral degree in physics from Ohio University in the United States. From 1976 to 1978, he took classes as a graduate student in biology while also studying a molecule called rhodopsin, which forms channels in cell membranes. Thus, although Ramakrishnan's initial academic background prepared him for a career in theoretical physics, his interests later



shifted toward molecular biology. He conducted his postdoctoral research from 1978 to 1982 at Yale University, Connecticut. Here, he learnt to use a technique known as neutron scattering to investigate the structure of the small subunit of ribosomes in the bacterium E-coli. These ribosomes are composed of two distinct subunits, one large and one small.

His Higher Research

In 1999, he took a position in the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology at the University of Cambridge in England. The following year, he published a series of groundbreaking scientific papers in which he presented data on the RNA structure and organization of the small ribosomal subunit and revealed the structures of



antibiotics bound to small subunits of ribosomes at a resolution of just 3 angstroms (Å; 1 Å is equivalent to 10–10 metre, or 0.1 nanometre).

Memberships and Awards

Dr. Venkataraman was elected a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2004 and a foreign member of the Indian National Science Academy in 2008. He was made a Fellow

of the Royal Society of London in 2003 and later became the society's first Indian-born President (2015-). He received the Louis-Jeantet Prize for Medicine in 2007 and the Heatley Medal, awarded by the British Biochemical Society, in 2008. He was awarded the Nobel prize for Chemistry in 2009. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2010 by the Government of India.



His visit to his alma mater

On 17 January, 2017, the students and staff members of Vadodara Convent of Jesus and Mary School were surprised when their former student professor, Dr Venkatraman Ramakrishnan made an impromptu visit to the school. He went straight to meet the principal and later

and interacted with them in the school's auditorium. He told them that when he was in class seven, he had lost interest in studies and his grades had also gone down. "I used to read history, literature books and comics, but by the time I was in class nine, I again gained interest in studies due to my science and mathematics teacher," said Venkataraman.



8. Pronunciation



Activity 24

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write those words in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

A SCIENTIST

The scientist in me wants to think Observe life, earth and sky In many questions my mind doth sink Pondering how and where and why.

Smart guesses could I make
Contemplate what will ensue when
Cool experiments would I take
To prove my ideas now and then

Boil, freeze, melt or turn
Into vapour as they burn
That H and O2 mix to react
And get drinking water is a fact.

Atoms fuse to form molecules Solids have definite shapes that stay in place Liquids flow freely yet follow all the rules Gases fill the earth and diffuse into space

I save all the data and the document Record every picture drawing chart and table Notice through the 'scope for the element Be it halogens, metals noble or unstable.

To wonder, ask, test and decree
This is what scientists always sought
Watch and note what everyone would see
But think what no one ever thought.

Example – think/sink





Activity 25

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

Molecular Bond

Covalent or Electrovalent Bond!

Not the famous James Bond!

But those that cause molecules to exist

Which the Lewis structure and Octet rule persist

A physical change shows how things look As a broken chair or the torn book Liquid into vapour or water into ice Or baking dough for a brown bread slice.

A chemical change creates something new When molecules react with one or few Changing colours, releasing energy through Some absorb heat and some give out too

Two flying fluorines displayed royal charm
That made Krypton think it not a harm
Called out "happy halogen you look handsome"
And through covalence they made awesome threesome

Example: Exist / persist

The unusual bond did break the law
The octet ruler yelled at what he saw
Yet when he reached it was much too late
Since Krypton's valence changed to ten from eight

KrF2 merrily joyfully floated Mighty sure they were securely bonded Chemistry's rules allow some wild shaking When human rules seem worthy of breaking

13. Reading



Activity 40

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

Who is referred to as the 'Plastic Man of India'?
In what ways has plastic become an integral part of our requirements?
The biggest drawback of plastic is
Plastic is a durable, but colourless substance. (True / False/ Not given)
Activity 41
ead the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.
Mention some common problems caused by plastic.
What do you understand through the lab experiments done by the plastic man?
Why do plastic waste make the roads stronger?
Are plastic roads eco-friendly? How?
What are plastones?



Activity 42

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

1.	Using plastic waste for road laying is advantageous. Do you agree? Why?
2.	What do you think will be the cost benefit of using plastic for laying roads?
3.	How do plastic roads help in keeping India clean?
4.	What is a major advantage of using plastone?
5.	Write any two advantages of plastic roads.

Roads Made of Plastic Waste in India? Yes! Meet the Professor Who Pioneered the Technique.

by Aparna Menon

Plastic Man of India

A Government order in November 2015 has made it mandatory for all road developers in the country to use plastic waste, along with bituminous mixes, for road construction. This is to help overcome the growing problem of plastic waste disposal in India. The technology for this was developed by the 'Plastic Man' of India, Prof Rajagopalan



Meet the plastic man' of India

Vasudevan, Professor of chemistry at Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai. Plastic has slowly become an integral part of all human requirement. Plastic carrybags, packaging material, bottles, cups, and various other items have slowly replaced everything made of other material due to the advantages of plastic. Plastic is durable, easy to produce, lightweight, unbreakable, odourless, and chemical resistant. But plastic does not decompose. This is its biggest drawback.

Harmful effects of plastic waste

Plastic garbage is commonly seen around the country and has started causing several problems. Plastic waste clogs drains, causing floods. It chokes animals that eat plastic bags, etc. Plastics found in fields blocks germination and prevents rainwater absorption. Recycling plastic can be done only 3-4 times and melting the plastic for recycling releases highly toxic fumes. By the turn of the century, a lot of noise was being made to reduce the use of plastic and



control the waste it was generating. It was during this time when, one evening, Prof. Vasudevan saw a doctor on a TV program saying that plastic 'dissolved' in water bodies caused pollution. "This set me thinking. Since plastic is a product of petroleum, this theory of the doctor had to be false. There was a lot of serious talk about banning plastics all over the country and finding solutions to the waste plastic strewn all over. I decided to take up the challenge to experiment with waste plastics and see if I could find a solution," he says.

Recycling plastic waste

Laboratory results of mixing waste plastic with heated bitumen and coating the mixture over stone proved positive. He implemented the use of plastic waste on a road constructed inside

the premises of his college in 2002. "To date, this stretch of road is still going strong," he says. In 2006, the Thiagarajar College of Engineering received the patent for this technology. The plastic waste items that can be used for road construction are various like plastic carrybags, plastic cups, plastic packaging for potato chips, biscuits, chocolates, etc.



The entire process is very simple. The plastic waste material is first shredded to a particular size using a shredding machine. The aggregate mix is heated at 165°C and transferred to the mixing chamber and the bitumen is heated to 160°C to result in good binding. It is important to monitor the temperature during heating. The shredded plastic waste is then added to the aggregate. It gets coated uniformly over the aggregate within 30 to 60 seconds, giving an oily look. The plastic waste coated aggregate is mixed with hot bitumen and the resulting mix is used for road construction. The road laying temperature is between 110°C to 120°C. The roller used has a capacity of 8 tons.

Advantages of laying roads with plastic waste

"The advantages of using waste plastics for road construction are many. The process is easy and does not need any new machinery. For every kilo of stone, 50 gms of bitumen is used and 1/10th of this is plastic waste; this reduces the amount of bitumen being used. Plastic increases the aggregate impact value and improves the quality of flexible pavements. Wear and tear of the roads has decreased to a large extent," explains the proud Plastic Man of India. This road construction process is extremely eco-friendly, with no toxic gases being released. This process has generated additional job for rag pickers.

Plastic waste helps increase the strength of the road, reducing road fatigue. These roads have better resistance to rain water and cold weather. Since a large amount of plastic waste is required for a small stretch of road, the amount of waste plastic strewn around will definitely reduce. Prof R Vasudevan's inclination to keep experimenting led to another innovation. He decided to try creating a stone block with plastic coating and, in 2012, 'plastone' was born. A plastone block is made from a mixture of waste plastic and stone. It has been found to withstand more pressure and it resists water percolation. In the professor's department of chemistry, they have made plastone blocks using granite and ceramic waste, along with plastic waste. Each plastone block consumes 300 plastic carrybags and around six PET bottles. "It is an easier way of disposing off plastic bottles which are found scattered all over", points out Dr. Vasudevan.

Almost 10% of solid waste consists of used materials that can be broken into pieces and used in the making of plastone. Industrial slug can also be used in the process. One of the foremost

advantages of plastone is its non-porous nature and the ability to prevent water penetration. Plastone can be used for flooring, especially outdoors. It can be a cheap and strong substitute for cement blocks, which have a tendency to wither away in constant rain. It can be an effective liner for water bodies, especially canals, preventing water seepage. It can also be used to raise compound walls. A coat of emulsion can be provided to make it colourful and attractive. The college, and the professor in particular, have been receiving many queries from various countries in Europe and the Americas for this technology.

"Swacch Bharat is our first priority," says the professor. He also adds, "We will first help India dispose of its waste material by spreading the message about the use of plastic waste in road construction and usage of plastone. Once we have made headway in almost every part of our country, we will share this technology with other countries."

12. Reading - interpreting data

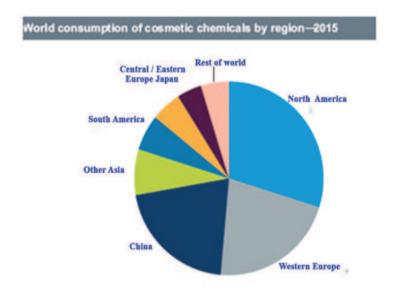


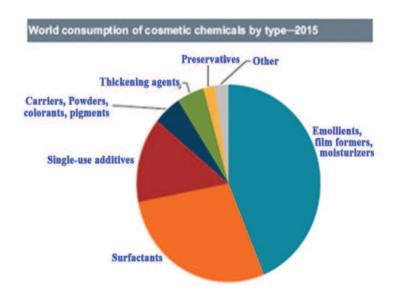
Activity 38

Read the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the chart.

1.	What are the charts about?
2.	The chart gives the details about cosmetic chemicals and their use in different countries. (True / False)
3.	We can get the details about the percentage of Europeans who use cosmetic chemicals from the data given. (True / False)
	South American women use more cosmetic chemicals than Chinese women. (True / False/Not given)
	Activity 39
	what is the highest consumed cosmetic chemical in the world?
2.	Name is the most commonly used cosmetic chemical.
3.	Thickening agents are consumed more than single use additives. True / False / Not Given
4.	Which is the least consumed cosmetic chemical?
5.	Name the cosmetic chemicals that are consumed more than pigments.

- 6. The pie charts give us the reasons for an excessive consumption of cosmetic chemicals. True / False / Not given
- 7. Name the countries that consume less cosmetic chemicals than China.
- 8. These pie charts are _____ (negative / neutral) about consumers using cosmetic chemicals.
- 9. The cosmetic chemicals referred to here are produced in India. (True / False / Not Given)
- 10. Doctors are against the use of cosmetic chemicals. (True / False / Not Given)





10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 2

Different Functions in Real Life Situations

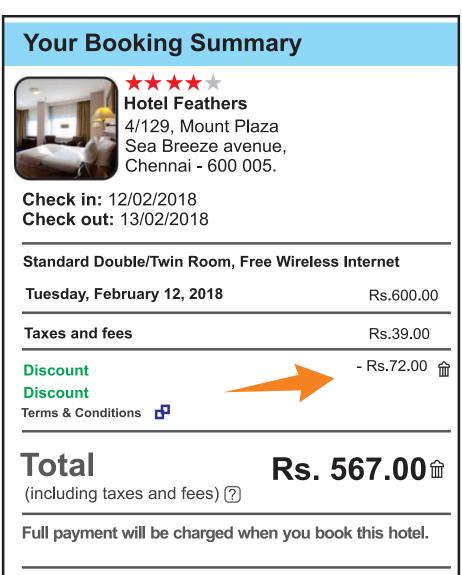


Activity 30

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





A.

Making Reservations

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

В

Checking-In

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

Check-out / Getting to the airport

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

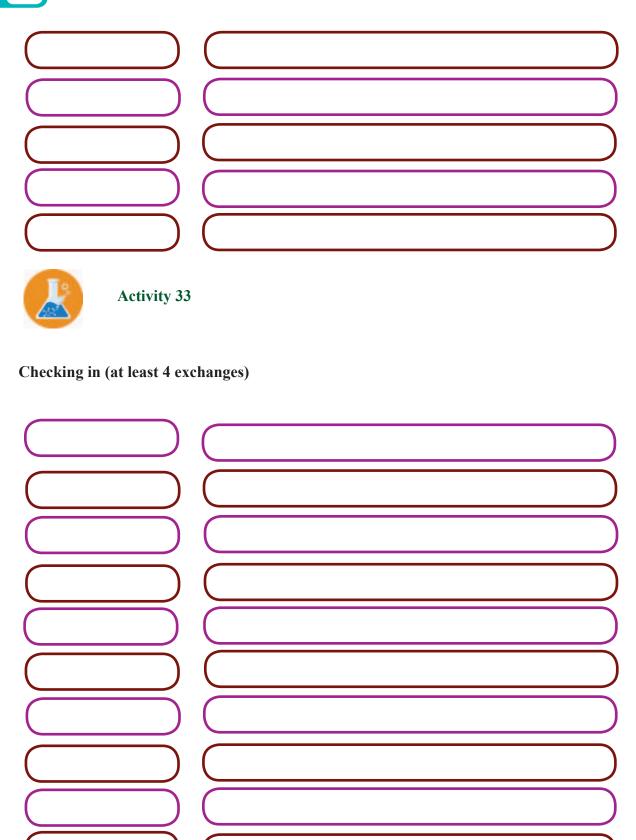
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



Activity 31

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)	
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Activity 32	!	
Checking out (at least 4 e	exchanges)	
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		\supset
		$\bar{\bigcup}$
		$\vec{\supset}$



Making enquires during a telephone conversation



Activity 34

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to fi d out more about the job. Notice how he starts off y introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office ecretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office ecretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel, Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office ecretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send. Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, fi st of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fi e. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

Interpreting dates and schedules



Activity 35

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar			
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS
BOOKING THE VENUE	 Searching for possibilities Making enquiries Bids / tenders Taking decision and booking 	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: 5 days	Who works or how it is done? How much does it cost?
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	Agreeing on topicsFinding speakersFinding cateringBids / tenders	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks	
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	ConceptLayout and copyBids / tenders on printingMarketing	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: 4 weeks	
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	Planning contentComposing presentation	10 h 4 h Total: 2 weeks	

Questions your friend asks:

1.	What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
	Your answer :
2.	What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
	Your answer :
3.	How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
	Your answer :
4.	Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
	Your answer :
5.	Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
	Your answer:

9. Speaking /Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 1



Activity 26

Understand the connection between these pictures. Interpret them to understand the chemical composition of soft drinks and their effects on our health". Share your views with your partner.









9 Disturbing Side Effects of Soda

PositiveDrugs.com

- · Weird Fat in Weird Places
- All the sugar in sodas would cause weight gain
- Caramel Cancer-Causers
- Accelerated Aging
- The artificial sweeteners used in diet sodas don't break down in our bodies
- Can cause memory loss and nerve disorders when consumed in large quantities
- Whacked-Out Hormones
- Can cause Dead Birds
- Unknown Side Effects of GMOs





Help!

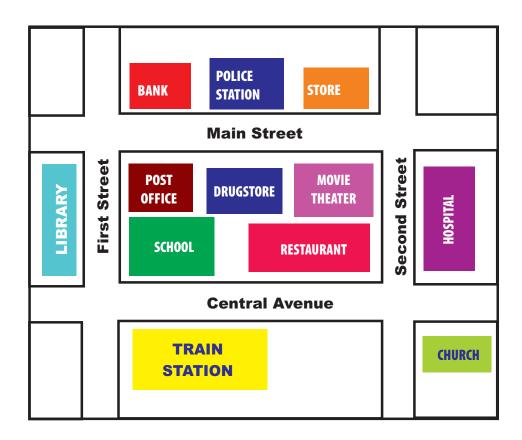
Turn left
Turn right
Go straight ahead
Go past ----Cross -----

Help! Excuse me, Could you tell me how to get to _____ Do you know where the _____ Is this the right way to _____ Can you please direct me to _____



Activity 27

Look at the picture given and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.



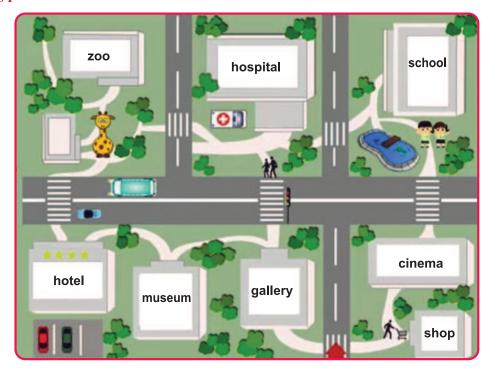
How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



Activity 28

Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?

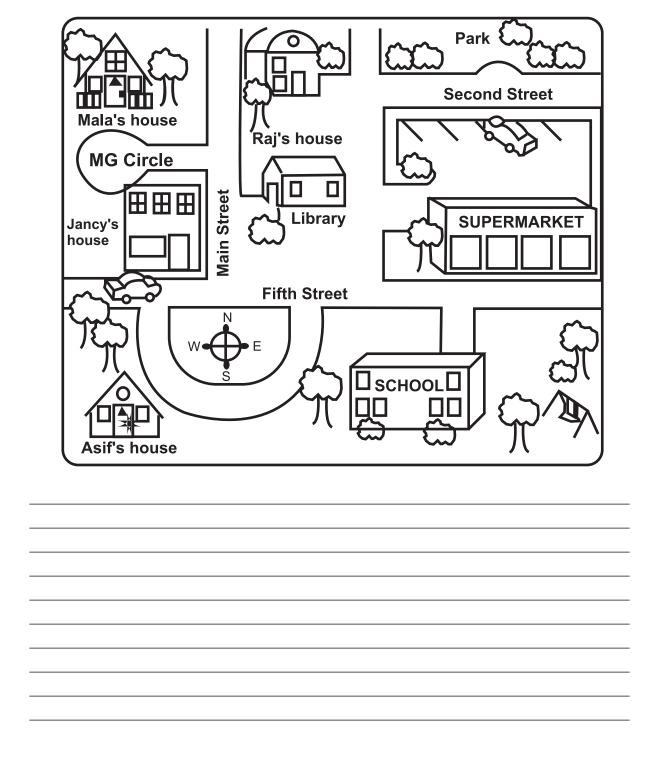


Z00	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum		
Gallery	:	
Cinema	:	
	•	
Chan		
Shop	•	



Activity 29

Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



3. Speaking



Activity 5

Tell your friend about healthy foods using the following clues:

 Food influences health 	
Why are healthy foods necessary?	
• Diet and energy	
Activity 6	
Look at the pictures of organic and preserved food i	tems given here. Compare and contrast
them.	
I think organic foods are	
Chemicals are used to	
The benefits of organic food	
The difference between	

ORGANIC FOOD / PRESERVED FOOD

Organic Food

- Fruits & Vegetables
- Whole grains
- Non-homogenized dairy products
- Contains phytochemicals

Processed Food

- Refined grains
- Preserved food items
- Canned/tinned food
- Contains additives, artificial flavouring, chemicals & preservatives

Processed vs organic





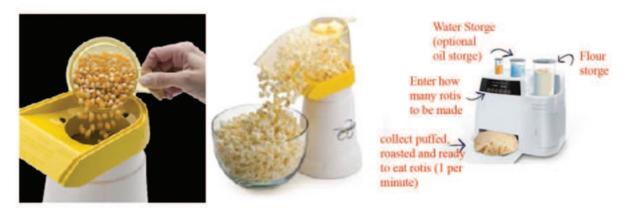
Benefits of Organic Food

- Increased vitamin content for better health
- Increased antioxidant content which protects the body against diseases
- Lower chemical residues because they are processed without insecticides, herbicides or similar other chemicals
- Less harmful, protects cells from oxidative stress and DNA damage



Look at the following pictures which present the possibility of future kitchen appliances. Choose the advantages and disadvantages of these kinds of appliances and note down points to present to the whole class.

Popcorn maker



Dosa Maker



Noodles Maker





Use the following questions and the prompts to interview your friend and share your views as you engage in a conversation.

Are you aware of the chemical composition of perfumes?

Do you know what perfume is?

Do you think that we must reduce the use of synthelic and alcoholic perfumes?

What is natural scent?

What advantages will one get by using natural scents?

WHAT IS PERFUME

- Perfume is a mixture of fragrant essential oils or aromatic compounds, fixatives and solvents used to give the human body, animal, food and living spaces a pleasure scent.
- > It has been used for centuries by humans.
- Perfumes are supposed to release a continuous pleasant fragrance that will provide long-lasting freshness.
- ➤ Initially it was used for religious purposes but now it has become an ornament of sophistication.

COMPOSITION OF PERFUME

- perfumes are mainly composed of
- Essential oils:

Derived from natural aromatic plant extracts and / or synthetic aromatic chemicals, E.g. limonene, linalool, gerald, citral etc.

2. Fixatives:

Natural or synthetic substances used to reduce the position rate. E.g. benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol, etc.

3. Solvents:

The liquid in which the perfume oil is dissolved in is usually 98% ethanol and 2% water.

Alcohol allows fragrance to spread along with it and prevents microbial growth in the perfume.

HISTORY OF PERFUME

- ➤ The oldest perfumery was discovered on the island of Cyprus 4,000 years ago indicating that perfume manufacturing was on an industrial scale.
- The Hungarians introduced the first modern perfume, made of scented oils blended in an alcohol solution at the command of Queen Elizabeth of Hungary.
- ➤ France is the birth place of modern perfumery. France provides aromatic plants for perfume industry with raw materials, Even today, France remains the centre of the European perfume design and trade.
- England and Germany also contributed a lot in modernization of perfumery.



11. Listening



Activity 36

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads the passage.

1. What kind of a philosopher	r is Amartya Sen?
2. Amartya Sen is an econom	ist and a
3. Name any two books writte	en by Amartya Sen.
4. What is the highest honour	that Amartya Sen received?
5. Sen was born in a hospital.	True / False /not given
Activity 37	
Read the following questions the passage.	s (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher read
1. Who is said to have given A	Amartya Sen his name?
2. What is Sen's idea of pover	rty?
	is a good economist but a manager. on the occasion of receiving the award of the Nobel Laureate in
5. How did America honour S	Sen?

Listening Text



POVERTY'S PHILOSOPHER Amartya Sen

Education and Career

Amartya Kumar Sen (born 1933) is the 1998 Nobel prize-winner in economics. He is a well-known economic theorist whose works link ethical questions with economic issues. Though he has spent much of his life outside India, his work has always focused on the poverty of India and other developing nations, and on how to overcome it. Amartya Sen is Thomas W. Lamont University Professor, and Professor of Economics and Philosophy, at Harvard University and was until 2004 the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is also Senior Fellow at the Harvard Society of Fellows. Earlier on he was Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Calcutta, the Delhi School of Economics, and the London School of Economics, and Drummond Professolaurer of Political Economy at Oxford University. He is an honorary citizen of Bangladesh.

Unusual birthplace – a university campus

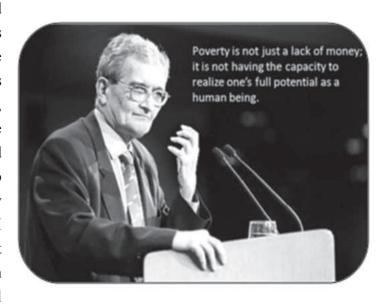
Sen was born in a University campus. He was born to a Bengali family in Visva-Bharati campus, Shantiniketan, in 1933, where his maternal grandfather, Kshiti Mohan Sen, used to teach Sanskrit as well as ancient and medieval Indian culture. He was named by Rabindranath Tagore. His father, Ashutosh Sen, was a professor of chemistry at Dhaka University, and his mother, Amita Sen, was a



writer who performed in many dance-dramas written by Rabindranath Tagore. In fact, it was Tagore who named him 'omorto', which means 'immortal'. Sen spent his most formative years in the school that Tagore founded.

Early signs of his concern for the poor

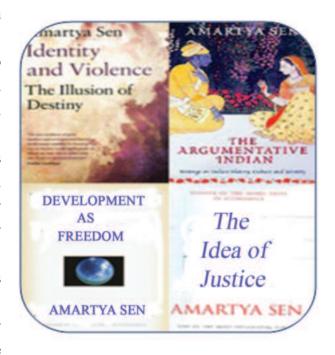
Sen's obsession with hunger and famine started due to an event in his childhood. When Sen was nine, he had an experience that changed his life. A man, who appeared insane, wandered into the school, and some of the students harassed and teased him. Others, like Sen, wanted to help him. In a Guardian interview with Jonathan Steele, he recalled, "I got chatting to the man and it became quite clear he hadn't eaten for about 40 days." The Bengal



Famine of 1943 left a lasting impression on young Amartya Sen even though his family's affluence ensured that they didn't have to suffer from it.

Unique economist and philosopher

Sen studied both Karl Marx and Adam Smith, without subscribing to any label. When Sen was 19, he went to Cambridge to study economics at Trinity College, which was an oasis of tolerance and political diversity, something Sen found refreshing. He felt free to learn from economists as diverse and contradictory as Karl Marx and Adam Smith, as well as many others, without being forced to identify himself as a follower of any one thinker. He prefers using female pronouns. Sen is also conscious about gender inequality. In his work, while writing about any abstract person, he ensured to use feminine



pronouns like 'she' and 'her' instead of 'he' and 'him'. He is an atheist. His best books include *The Idea of Justice, The Argumentative Indian, Development as Freedom and Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny.*

His family

He has been married three times. He was married to noted author Nabaneeta Dev from 1958 to 1975, to Italian economist Eva Colorni from 1978 to 1985 (who passed away from stomach cancer in 1985) and is currently married to British economic historian, Emma Rothschild (top left), who's a member of the famous Rothschild banking family of England. He is a great economist, but not too good with his own money. Nabaneeta Dev described him as "a good economist but



a bad money manager" and "a clumsy father until the children (Nandana Sen (top right), Indrain (bottom Left) and Kabin (bottom right) grew old enough to be his students."

Nobel Laureate honour - 1998

When Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1998, he chose lines from a poem by the beloved Rabindranath Tagore to open his dinner speech.

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls [...]
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

For Sen, a professor of economics and philosophy at Harvard University, citing Tagore's poem invoked a Nobel tradition that began with Tagore himself, the first non-European to win the prize. But it was also uniquely appropriate to his personal history.

Sen is one of the most decorated economists ever. He has helped create the United Nations Development Index and in 2012, he became the first non-American recipient of the National Humanities award. Time Magazine in 2010 included Sen in their list of "100 most influential persons in the World".



8. Pronunciation



Activity 24

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

The Unknown Citizen – by W. H. Auden, 1907 - 1973

(To JS/07 M 378 - This Marble Monument Is Erected by the State)

He was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be
One against whom there was no official complaint,
And all the reports on his conduct agree
That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word,
he was a Saint,

For in everything he did he served the Greater Community.

Except for the War till the day he retired

He worked in a factory and never got fired,

But satisfied his employers, Fudge Motors Inc.

Yet he wasn't a scab or odd in his views,

For his Union reports that he paid his dues,

(Our report on his Union shows it was sound)

And our Social Psychology workers found

That he was popular with his mates and liked a drink.

The Press are convinced that he bought a paper every day And that his reactions to advertisements were normal in every way.

Policies taken out in his name prove that he was fully insured,

And his Health-card shows he was once in hospital but left it cured.

Both Producers Research and High-Grade Living declare He was fully sensible to the advantages of the Instalment Example: be / agree

Plan

And had everything necessary to the Modern Man,

A phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.

Our researchers into Public Opinion are content

That he held the proper opinions for the time of year;

When there was peace, he was for peace: when there was war,

he went.

He was married and added five children to the population, Which our Eugenist says was the right number for a parent

of his generation.

And our teachers report that he never interfered with their education

Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd: Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.



Activity 25

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all the rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

CLOSE THE GATE – by Nancy Kraayenhof

For this one farmer the worries are over, lie down and rest your head,

Your time has been and struggles enough, put the tractor in the shed.

Years were not easy, many downright hard, but your faith in God transcended.

Put away your tools and sleep in peace. The fences have all been mended.

You raised a fine family, worked the land well and always followed the Son,

Hang up your shovel inside of the barn; your work here on earth is done.

A faith few possess led your journey through life, often a jagged and stony way, The sun is setting, the cattle are all bedded, and here now is the end of your day.

Your love of God's soil has passed on to your kin; the stories flow like fine wine,

Wash off your work boots in the puddle left by blessed rain one final time.

You always believed that the good Lord would provide and He always had somehow,

Take off your gloves and put them down, no more sweat and worry for you now.

Your labor is done, your home now is heaven; no more must you wait,

Your legacy lives on, your love of the land, and we will close the gate.

13. Reading



Activity 40

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

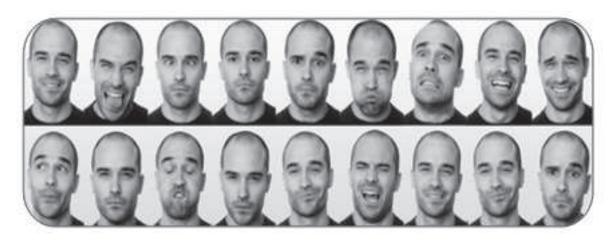
1.	Human behaviouris constant; it doesn't change often. True / False/not given
2.	What are the three unrealistic traits of human behaviour?
3.	Whose ideas led to the emergence of behavioural economics?
4.	State any business strategy which sums up the theory of behavioural economics.
Re	Activity 41 ead the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.
1.	Behavioural economics is an intersection of economics and
2.	What, according to Adam Smith, could have an impact on economic decisions?
3.	What is the term referring to "humans' lack of infinite skills of decision making."
4.	What is the dual task of a marketer?
5.	Behavioural economics is all about systematically influencing customers. True / False / Not Given



Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

	What is the objection of behavioural economics to the ideas of the traditional or standard" model of economics?			
02.	How does the delaying habit of a consumer affect his or her economic decisions?			
03.	What is the difference between "unbounded rationality" and "bounded rationality"?			
04.	How had marketers thought ahead even before behavioural economists theorized about consumers' economic decisions?			
05.	Explain the logic behind the practice of delayed payments?			

Behavioural Economics – Past and Present



Three unrealistic traits – freedom of rationality, willpower and selfishness

All of economics is meant to be about people's behaviour. Economics traditionally conceptualizes a world populated by calculating. The standard economic framework ignores or rules out virtually all the behaviour studied by cognitive and social psychologists. This "unbehavioural" economic agent was once defended on numerous grounds: some claimed that the model was "right"; most others simply argued that the standard model was easier to formalize and practically more relevant. Behavioural economics blossomed from the realization that neither point of view was correct. The standard economic model of human behaviour includes three unrealistic traits – unbounded rationality, unbounded willpower, and unbounded selfishness – all of which behavioural economics modifies.









Behavioural vs Traditional

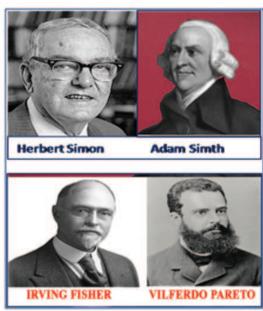
Behavioural economics is, in a way, at the intersection of economics and psychology. On one hand, traditional economic theory assumes that people are perfectly rational, patient, computationally proficient little economic robots that know objectively what makes them happy and make choices that maximize this happiness. Behavioural economists, on the other hand, know better – they aim to develop models which account for the facts that people procrastinate, are impatient, aren't always good decision-makers



when decisions are hard (and sometimes even avoid making decisions altogether), go out of their way to avoid what feels like a loss, care about things like fairness in addition to economic gain, are subject to psychological biases which make them interpret information in biased ways, and so on.

Origin of Behavioural Economics

Technically speaking, behavioural economics was first acknowledged by Adam Smith back in the eighteenth century, when he noted that human psychology is imperfect and that these imperfections could have an impact on economic decisions. This idea was mostly forgotten, however, until the Great Depression, when economists such as Irving Fisher and Vilfredo Pareto started thinking about the "human" factor in economic decision-making as a potential explanation for the stock market crash of 1929 and the events that



transpired after. Economist Herbert Simon officially took up the behavioural economics cause in 1955 when he coined the term "bounded rationality" as a way to acknowledge that humans don't possess infinite decision-making capabilities.

Unconscious Application of Behavioural Economics in Marketing

Marketers have been applying behavioural economics, often unknowingly, for years. Long before behavioural economics had a name, marketers were using it. "Three for the price of two" offers

and extended-payment layaway plans became widespread because they worked, not because marketers had run scientific studies showing that people prefer a supposedly free incentive to an equivalent price discount or that people often behave irrationally when thinking about future consequences. Yet, despite marketing's inadvertent leadership in using principles of behavioural economics, few companies use them in a systematic way.



Systematic Application of Behavioural Economics in Marketing

In almost every purchasing decision, consumers have the option to do nothing: they can always save their money for another day. That's why the marketer's task is not just to beat competitors but also to persuade shoppers to part with their money in the first place. Retailers know that allowing consumers to delay payment can dramatically increase their willingness to buy. One reason delayed payments work is perfectly logical: the time value of money



makes future payments less costly than immediate ones. But there is a second, less rational basis for this phenomenon. Payments, like all losses, are viscerally unpleasant. But emotions experienced in the present, now, are especially important. Even small delays in payment can soften the immediate sting of parting with your money and remove an important barrier to purchase.

12. Reading – Interpreting data



Activity 38

Read the questions based on the chart given and answer them.

1.	What is the chart about?
2.	Does the chart give any information on how boys spend in a day? Yes / No
3.	The chart gives the information about how Indian youth earn. True / False / Not Given
4.	How many various activities do boys and girls spend on?
5.	Who spends more on watching movies?
R	Activity 39 ead the questions based on the chart given and answer them.
	What is the activity on which the maximum percentage of boys spend?
2.	What is the activity on which the maximum percentage of girls spend?
3.	Who spends more on clothing and accessories?
4.	Name all the activities on which boys and girls spend equally.
5.	This survey on the spending behaviour of Indian youth was made in 2013. True / False / Not Given

 6.	who uses vehicles more?		

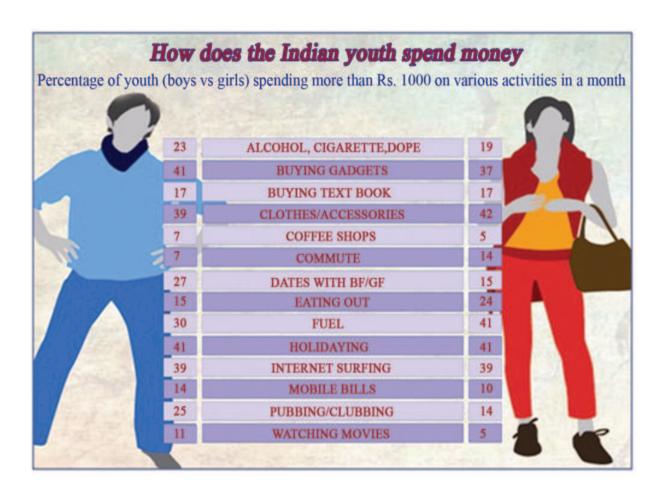
7.	Both boys and girls spend more on buying gadgets than on buying textbooks.	
	True / False / Not Given.	

8.	List the activities of both boys and	girls typical	of the	youth of	Western a	nd Europ	ean
	countries?						

9. Which of the following activities do you consider worth spending on?

10. Parents pay mobile bills more for boys than for girls.

True / False /Not Given.

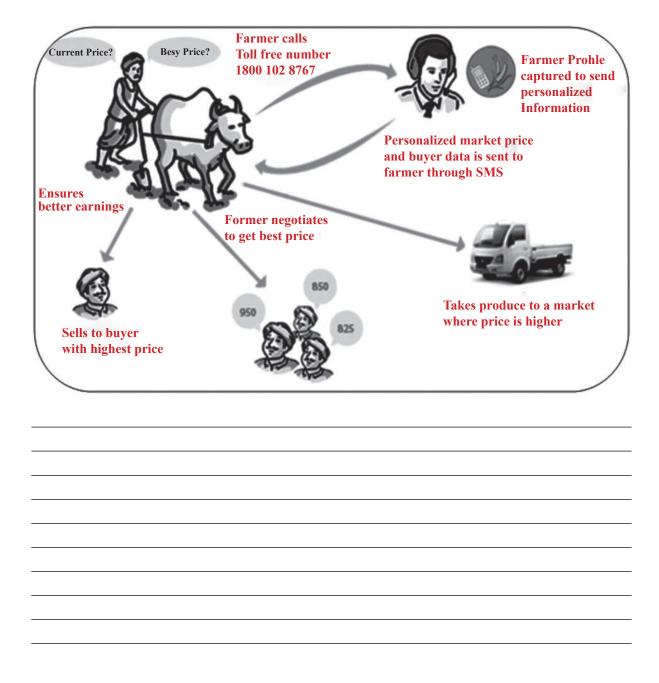


9. Speaking /Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 1



Activity 26

Understand the connection between these pictures. Interpret them to understand how a small farmer can be protected from his or her usual problems. Share your views with your partner.



Help! Turn left Turn right Go straight ahead Go past -----Cross -----

Help!

Excuse me,

Could you tell me how to get to _____

Do you know where the _____

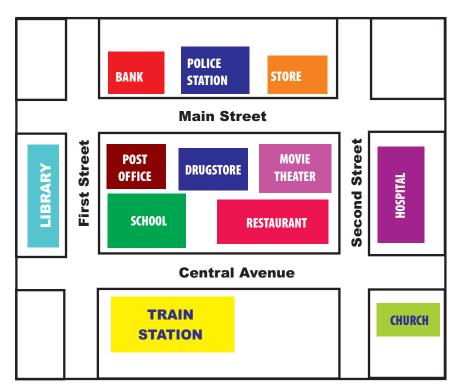
Is this the right way to _____

Can you please direct me to _____



Activity 27

Look at the picture given and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.

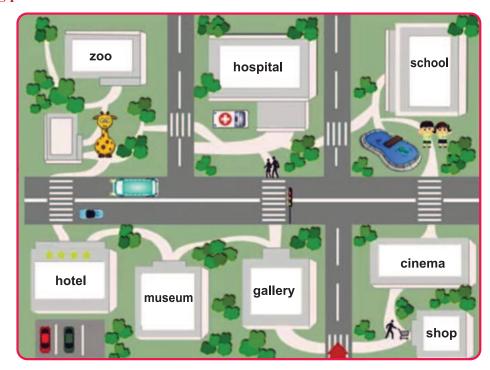


How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
II
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



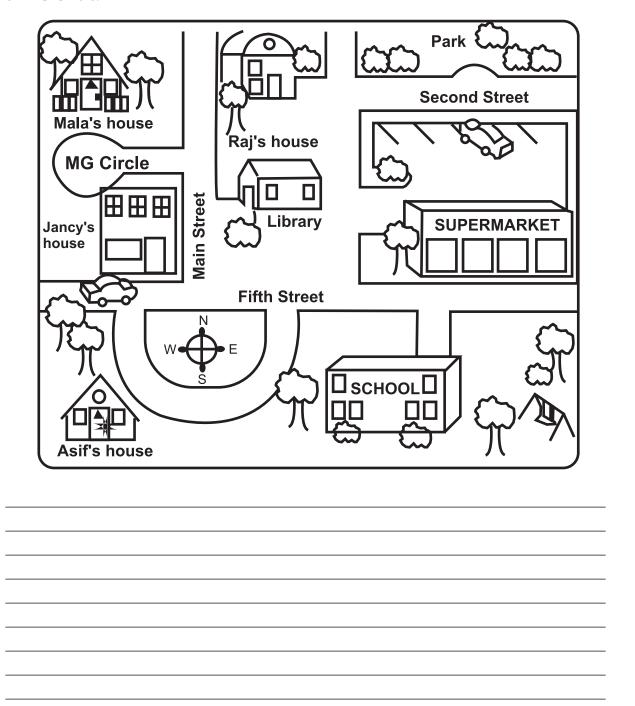
Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?



Zoo	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum	:	
Callery		
Gallery	:	
Cinema	:	
Shop	:	



Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 2

Different Functions in Real Life Situations

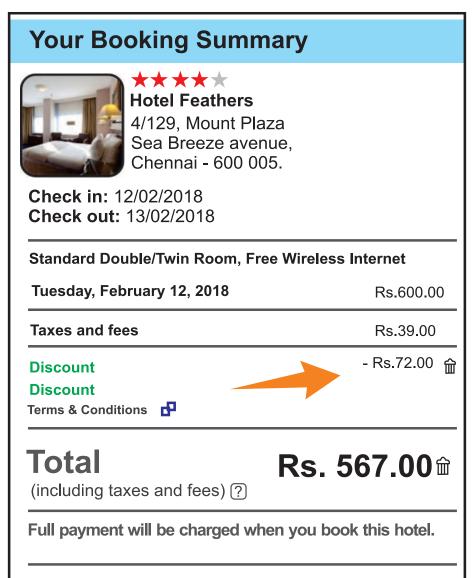


Activity 30

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





A.

Making Reservations

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

В

Checking-In

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

Check-out / Getting to the airport

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

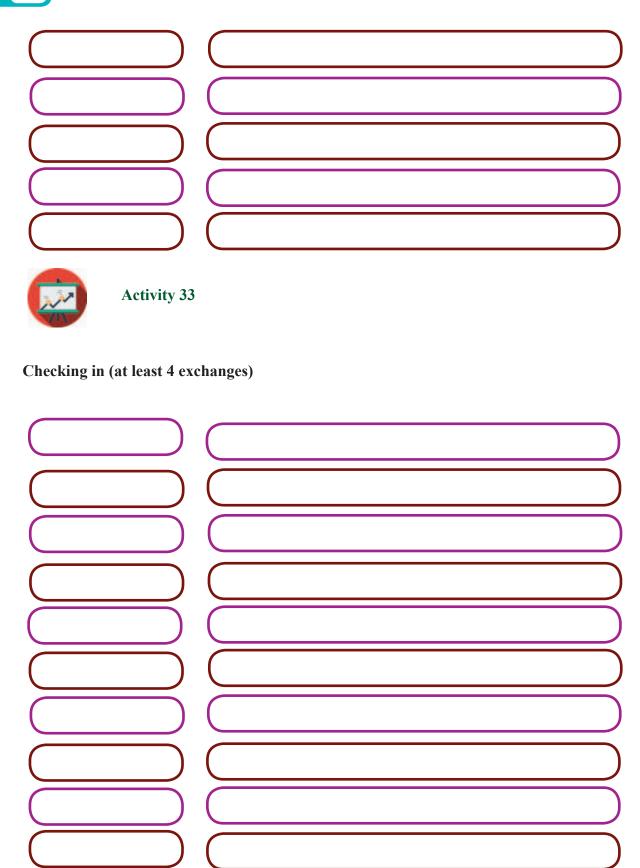
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



Activity 31

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)
Activity 32	
Checking out (at least 4 e	exchanges)



Making enquires during a telephone conversation



Activity 34

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to find out more about the job. Notice how he starts off by introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office Secretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel, Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send. Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, first of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fine. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

Interpreting dates and schedules



Activity 35

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar						
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS			
BOOKING THE VENUE	 Searching for possibilities Making enquiries Bids / tenders Taking decision and booking 	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: 5 days	Who works or how it is done? How much does it cost?			
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	Agreeing on topicsFinding speakersFinding cateringBids / tenders	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks				
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	ConceptLayout and copyBids / tenders on printingMarketing	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: 4 weeks				
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	Planning contentComposing presentation	10 h 4 h Total: 2 weeks				

Questions your friend asks:

1.	What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
	Your answer :
2.	What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
	Your answer :
3.	How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
	Your answer :
4.	Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
	Your answer :
5.	Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
	Your answer:

3. Speaking



Activity 5

Tell your friend about Economics using the following clues.

- Definition of economics
- Relationship between limited resources and unlimited desires
- Types of resources



Activity 6

Look at the posters given here. Compare and contrast different types of economy. Use the linkers from the table given earlier. You can also use the prompts given.

I think market economy is all about			
Command economy is			
Mixed economy is a blend of			
The difference between			



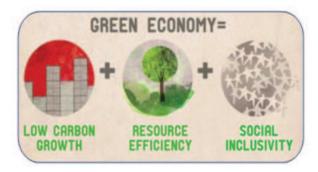
1) Market economy	An economic system in which individuals own and operate the factors of production	
2) Command economy	An economic system in which the government owns and operates the factors of production.	
3) Traditinal economy	An economic system based upon customs and traditions. Economy is based upon agriculture and hunting.	
4) Mixed economy	An economic system that has features of both market and command economies.	

	Traditional	Command	Market
Advantages	Sets forth certain economic roles for all members of the community Stable, Predictable, and continuous life	Capable of dramatic change in a short time Basic education, health, and other public services available at little or no cost	Individual freedom for everyone Able to adjust to change gradually Lack of government interference Decentralized decision-making Incredible variety of goods and services High degree of consumer satisfaction
Disadvantages	Discourages new ideas and new ways of doing things Stagnation and lack of progress Lower standard of living	of consumers. Lacks effective incentives to get	Rewards only productive resources does not provide for people too young, too old, or too sick to work Does not produce enough public goods such as defense, universal education, or health care Workers and businesses face uncertainty as a result of competition and change
		Has little flexibility to deal with day-to-day changes	or health care Workers and businesses face uncertainty as a result of





Look at the following pictures about green economy being promoted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Choose a partner and discuss your views. Note down the points to present to the whole class.



Climate Adaptation & Carbon Growth Ecosystem Resilience GREEN GROWTH Value Natural Cepital Strong Communities Ecosystem goods and services Strong Communities & Habitats Development and Poverty Reduction

Help!

Green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and aims at sustainable development without degrading the environment.





Use the questions and the prompts to interview your friend about the problems of small farmers. Also, share your views as you engage in a conversation.

Questions

- 1. Is farming an easy job?
- 2. Is farming the job of an illiterate?
- 3. Can you state a few problems of small farmers?
- 4. What are the expectations of a small farmer?
- 5. Can you make a few suggestions to save small farmers?





Help!

Scarcity of water and electricity / high wages / unsuitable terrain / soil / extreme heat / torrential rains / untimely bank loans / subsidies / natural disasters / trouble from pests, birds and animals / marketing / intervention of middlemen / wrong crop insurance policies / encroachment / cost and quality of seeds





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11. Listening



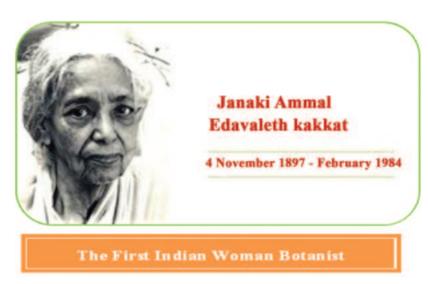
Activity 36

Read the following questions and note down the answers as your teacher reads out the passage.

1.	Who is the personality your teacher is talking about?
2.	What is the name of the flower that was named after her?
3.	Where was she born?
4.	In which city did she have her college education?
5.	Her most notable work was on seagrasses. True / False / Not given
0	Activity 37
	ead the following questions and note down the answers as your teacher reads out the assage.
1.	Where did she work in England?
2.	Why did she return to India in 1951?
3.	Where did she spend her last years? Did she continue her research?

- 4. What were her research areas?
- 5. How did the Government of India honour her?

Listening Text



E K Janaki Ammal

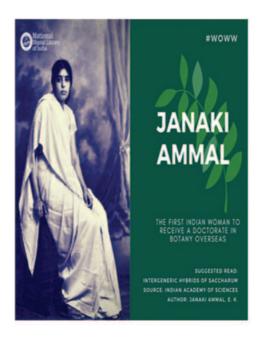
Janaki Ammal was a world-renowned botanist, cytogeneticist and global plant geographer. In her family, girls were encouraged to engage in intellectual pursuits and in the fine arts. Ammal chose to study botany. She was the first Indian woman to receive a doctorate in botany

overseas. It was extraordinary for a young woman to undertake such a journey in early 20th century. She made significant contribution to genetics, evolution, phytogeography and ethnobotany. Her most notable work is on sugarcane and the Brinjal. It is interesting to know that there is a small flowered variety named after her: Magnolia kobus Janaki Ammal. The magnolias are an essential part of the charm of Battleston Hill in London's Wisley neighbourhood. Not many people realise those pink blooms have a touch of Kerala to them. They were planted by Janaki Ammal when she was working at Wisley.



Life

Janaki Ammal was born in Tellichery, Kerala in 1897. Her father was a sub-judge in the Madras Presidency. After schooling in Tellichery, she moved to Madras where she obtained the Bachelor's degree from Queen Mary's College and her Honours degree in Botany from the Presidency College in 1921. Under the influence of teachers at the Presidency College, Janaki Ammal acquired a passion for cytogenetics. She then taught at the Women's Christian College, Madras with a sojourn as a Barbour Scholar at the University of Michigan in USA, where she obtained her Master's degree in 1925 and her D.Sc in 1931. On her return, she became Professor of Botany at the Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum and



taught there during 1932–34. Later in 1970, she settled down as an Emeritus Scientist at the Centre for Advanced Study in Botany, University of Madras. She lived and worked in the Centre's Field Laboratory at Maduravoyal in Madras until her demise in 1984.

Career

Janaki Ammal joined the Sugarcane Breeding Station in Coimbatore and worked as a Geneticist from 1934-1939. She was an expert in cytogenetics, which studies the genetic content and expression of genes in the cell. Then, she left for England, where she worked as Assistant Cytologist at the John Innes Horticultural Institution in London. She was later invited to work as a cytologist at the Royal Horticulture Society at Wisley, near Kew Gardens which is famous for its collection of plants around the world and also for its annual flower shows. Janaki Ammal met many scientists of outstanding calibre during her years in the UK. It was a personal invitation from



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that persuaded Janaki Ammal to return to India in 1951. She came back and ran the Botanical Survey of India as its Director General, setting up the Botanical Garden at Lucknow and later the one in Jammu. Since then, she had continued to be in the service of the Government of India in various capacities like the Head of the Central Botanical Laboratory at Allahabad and Officer on Special duty at the Regional Research Laboratory in Jammu and Kashmir.

Research

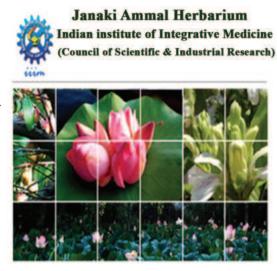
Janaki Ammal's pioneering work at the Institute in Coimbatore on the cytogenetics of sugarcane is epochal. In the early 1920s, the sweetest sugarcane came from Papua New Guinea, and was termed Saccharum officianarum. India actually imported this sweet sugar from Java and the Far East. During the 1910s, Madan Mohan Malaviya, a well-known scholar and freedom fighter, had suggested that India should try and improve our own sugarcane varieties (called S. spontaneum). This led to the start of the Sugarcane Breeding Station at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, led by CA Barber, which took on the task of improving the Indian sugarcane plants. Janaki's research in

this area led to the identification of hybrid varieties of high-yielding sugarcanes that would thrive in Indian conditions. It also helped to identify S. spontanuem, a native variety of sugarcane and analyse the plant varieties best suited for crossbreeding. From 1939-1950 while is England, she did chromosome studies of a wide range of garden plants. Her studies on chromosome numbers and ploidy in many cases threw light on the evolution of species and varieties. The book The Chromosome Atlas of Cultivated Plants which she wrote jointly with English biologist and geneticist, CD Darlington in 1945 was a compilation that incorporated much of her research on the evolution of species and varieties.



Awards & Honours

Ammal was elected as the Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences in 1935, and of the Indian National Science Academy in 1957. The University of Michigan conferred an honorary LL.D. on her in 1956. She received the Padma Shri in 1977. In 2000, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of India instituted the National Award of Taxonomy in her name. In honour of her research interest and contribution, the plant herbarium at IIIM, Jammu was named after her. In 2000, Janaki Ammal National Award was instituted to promote excellent work in taxonomy and encourage young students and scholars to work in this field.



Last Years

Janaki Ammal did not stop research after her retirement. She worked for a short while, post retirement at the Atomic Research Station at Trombay. Afterwards, she developed a garden



of medicinal plants and continued her research in the Centre of Advanced Study Field Laboratory, where she lived and worked. She also continued to publish the original findings of her research on medicinal plants and ethnobotany. Her passion for plants defined her goals that became her mission in life. She kept her mission above everything else and stuck to it till the end. Her obituary states "She was devoted to her studies and research until the end of her life". The following lines from the Rig Veda that highlight her fondness for plants mark her obituary: "The sun receive thine eye, the wind thy spirit; go as thy merit is, to earth or heaven. Go, if it be thy lot, unto water; go make thine house in plants with all thy members."

8. Pronunciation



Activity 24

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given.

The Little Plant (From the "Plant Baby and Its Friends".)

By Kate L. Brown

"In the heart of a seed, Buried deep, so deep, A dear little plant Lay fast asleep.

'Wake,' said the sunshine,

'And creep to the light.'

'Wake,' said the voice

Of the rain-drops bright.

The little plant heard,
And it rose to see
What the wonderful
Outside world might be."

Example: deep/asleep



Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given.

Lodged by Robert Frost

The rain to the wind said,

'You push and I'll pelt.'

They so smote the garden bed

That the flowers actually knelt,

And lay lodged – though not dead.

I know how the flowers felt.

"Nothing Gold Can Stay" by Robert Frost

Nature's first green is gold, Her hardest hue to hold. Her early leaf's a flower; But only so an hour. Then leaf subsides to leaf. So Eden sank to grief, So dawn goes down to day. Nothing gold can stay.

12. Reading – Interpreting data

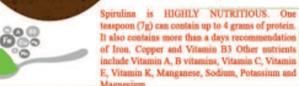


Activity 38

Read the questions b	pased on the chart tha	at follows and answer th	em.
----------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	-----

1.	What is the chart about?
2.	The chart gives information about the benefits of Spirulina. True / False / Not Given
3.	Spirulina is available in capsule and tablet forms.
	True / False / Not Given
4.	What is Spirulina?
5.	Why is it called a superfood?
	Activity 39 ead the questions based on the chart given and answer them. Name the active component in Spirulina?
2.	Where is the name 'Spirulina' derived from?
3.	What did Columbus say about the algae?
4.	Name a few nutrients present in Spirulina?
5	The blue-green algae grow only in sea water.
J.	
	True / False / Not Given

6. List two health benefits of the algae. 7. Spirulina can be used to treat cancer. True / False / Not Given. 8. How does Spirulina reduce inflammation? 9. What is the daily recommended intake of iron from food and supplements? 10. Spirulina is the oldest life form on Earth. True / False /Not Given. Spirulina is a blue-green algae, known as a cyanobacterium, 'cyano' meaning blue. It is thought to be 3.5 billion years old. Its existence Spirulina is a Super food! has been related with the first population of oxygen to our atmosphere. Spirulina was discovered by the It was later rediscovered and avidly consumed by the Aztenesi n Lake Texcoco, Spanish, during their 15th century conquest. Upon his travels, Christopher Columbus spoke of an 'ooze-like' comes from the Latin substance being collected from the words for 'Spiral', which local lakes and rivers, then baked, refers to the structure of this was Spruilina. the algae.





The active component of Sprirulina is called Phyocyanin, it is an antioxidant that prevents damage to your cells and DNA.





Spirulina lovers blood pressure. It contains nitrates i thought to dilate the blood vessels and lover your risk of hypertension.



It can help reduce high cholesterol, A group fed with a high cholesterol diet were then fed a diet of 1% or 5% Spirulina. The 1% group saw 26% reduction and the 5% group saw a 41% reduction in cholesterol.



cravings.

It's a great treatment for anaemia. One teaspoon contains 2mg of Iron. We only require 8.7 to 14.8mg/ dependent on gender.



It's great for inflammation! Inflammation is the cause of all disease. Spirulina contains acid. GLA (Gamma – linolenic acid) which is responsible for a reduction of inflammatory factors.

13. Reading



Activity 40

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

1. Farmcil	is a 100% eco-friendly pencil.
True / F	False / Not Given
2. What is	the meaning of the term 'Farmcil'?
3. Who in	itiated the concept of recycling used pencils?
4. How are	e the seeds packed in a pencil?
	Activity 41
Read the f	following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.
	following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.
1. The min	
1. The min 2. Where o	following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage. nimum time taken for seeds to sprout is
1. The min 2. Where of	following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage. nimum time taken for seeds to sprout is did Ranjith work before starting his new venture?
1. The min 2. Where of the second sec	following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage. nimum time taken for seeds to sprout is



Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

1.	What should you do when a pencil becomes short?
2.	Who helped the duo during their research on the project?
3.	What is the capsule made of?
4.	What is the kind of wood that is used to make Farmcil pencils?
5.	How is a Farmcil pencil used after it has become short?

A Plant in Your Pencil





Do you know that a pencil can grow into a plant? Two computer science engineering graduates from Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu have made it possible. A pencil's stub can be grown into a sapling. When your pencil is too short, plant it in a pot and watch it grow into basils, chillies, cluster beans, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables of different kinds.

Why the name Farmcil?

S Ranjith Kumar and A Rajakamalesh noticed that millions of pencil stubs are being thrown away after they become too short to be used. As pencils are biowaste, the duo started making efforts to effectively utilise them. The two have named their innovation 'Farmcil' a blend of farming and pencil. According to Ranjith Kumar, the name Farmcil emphasizes the importance of farming not



only in the region but also throughout the nation. Farmcil, grows into a plant and contributes to the preservation of ecology as it helps preserve the green cover of the earth. Kumar declared that their family and educational background were responsible for them to take up issues such as global warming and unbridled pollution, resulting in deteriorating the quality of earth and directly affecting people.

Idea in to Action

Ranjith Kumar was working in a software company and he always wanted to create something new. So along with his friend, Rajakamalesh, he thought of working on this innovative idea in January 2016. Thereafter, they did research on the project and had detailed discussions with the professors in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Finally it took concrete shape in August 2016.



The wood used for the Farmcil is natural and free from any toxins since children tend to put the Farmcil in their mouths while writing. This unique pencil has a capsule at one end. The capsule at the end of the pencil is made from non-toxic bio-material. Even if children chew the bottom of the Farmcil, it will not harm them. Once the Farmcil gets wet because of the saliva, it becomes sticky. Therefore, the child will not attempt to put the Farmcil in the mouth again.

Plant Varieties

The Farmcil capsule contains seeds of vegetables and flower-bearing plants. There are 10 types of seeds. like lady's fingers, tomatoes, cluster beans, chillies and seeds of flowering plants like sunflower, balsam or zinnia. Each pencil will have a different variety of seed placed inside a capsule. After the pencil is used, the seeds can be planted.



In few days, the capsule will dissolve and the seeds sprout and grow into a plant. The process could take between 3 and 10 days, depending on the plant variety. For example, tomato takes a week whereas lady's finger will grow in just four days. Likewise, sprouting of chillies, brinjal, cluster beans and sun flower is between five days and one week. The plant will yield flowers or vegetables in about 40 to 50 days.

How to grow it?

Students can use the Farmcil till it becomes short. Then, the remaining portion should be inserted sideways in the soil. Soil should be covered till the 'planting mark' in the pencil. The Farmcil should not be planted deep inside. In addition, the soil in the pot should be loosely filled. After a few days, the capsule gets dissolved and begins to expose seeds. It is easy for a student to plant the Farmcil since it has to be just inserted in the soil. Students can grow the plant of his/her choice by buying the right Farmcil. They will be thrilled to see plants with colourful flowers and green vegetables



and they will have the satisfaction of nurturing them. "Gardening slowly becomes a habit for children as they develop pride and sense of responsibility towards nature preservation," Ranjit said.

About the Company

At present, the duo has started supplying the environmental-friendly Farmcils to various NGOs across Tamil Nadu. They have a product unit called R & R Trading Company that produces about 18,000 pencils per day. In a bid to empower women, Ranjith's unit has employed only female staff in the packing section. They are in the process of introducing more vegetable and flower seeds. They have 10 types of seeds now and each Farmcil is priced at Rs 10.

Farmcil aims to drive home the importance of farming and ecology preservation. Also this concept inculcates the habit of nurturing Nature in children when they start using such pencils from the kindergarten stage. The habit is likely to stand children in good stead when they grow up.

Source: www.deccanherald.com

10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 2

Different Functions in Real Life Situations

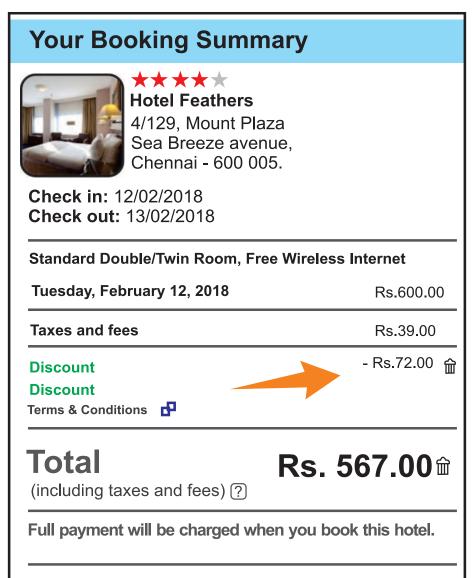


Activity 30

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





A.

Making Reservations

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

В

Checking-In

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

Check-out / Getting to the airport

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

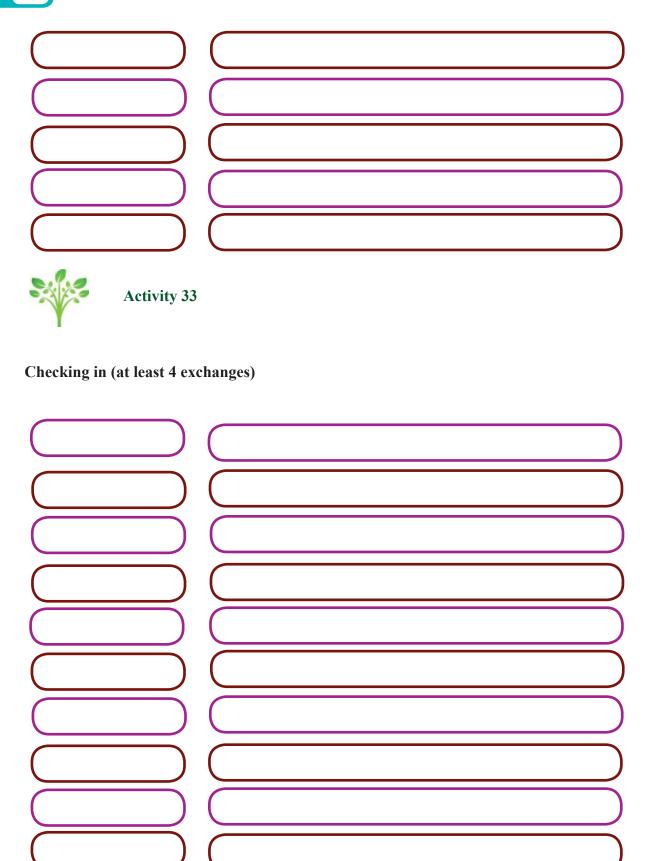
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



Activity 31

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)	
		$\overline{}$
		$\overline{}$
		=
		=
		=
		=
Activity 32		
Checking out (at least 4 e	exchanges)	



Making enquires during a telephone conversation



Activity 34

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to find out more about the job. Notice how he starts off by introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office Secretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel, Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send. Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, first of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fine. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

Interpreting dates and schedules



Activity 35

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar						
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS			
BOOKING THE VENUE	Searching for possibilitiesMaking enquiriesBids / tendersTaking decision and booking	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: 5 days	Who works or how it is done? How much does it cost?			
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	Agreeing on topicsFinding speakersFinding cateringBids / tenders	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks				
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	ConceptLayout and copyBids / tenders on printingMarketing	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: 4 weeks				
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	Planning contentComposing presentation	10 h 4 h Total: 2 weeks				

Questions your friend asks:

1.	What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
	Your answer :
2.	What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
	Your answer :
3.	How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
	Your answer :
4.	Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
	Your answer :
5.	Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
	Your answer

3. Speaking



Activity 5

Tell v	our friend	about the im	portance of	knowledg	e about i	olants using	the following	clues:

• What is a kit	nts important? chen garden? rotate plants?			
Activity	y 6			
Look at the posters g	iven here. Compare	and contrast differ	ent types of plants tha	ıt car
be grown as compani	on and non-compan	ion plants. Use the	linkers from the table	giver
earlier. You can also u	ise the prompts give	n.		

TANII: CLIL Semester III

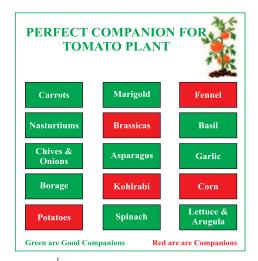
I think companion plants are all about _______

Plants that should not be grown together are _______

Plants that grow well with tomato are _______

The difference between

Don't Plant	This Plant
Tomato or squash	Potato
Tomato With	Broccoli
Onion	Brans
Dill	Carrot
Potato or sage	Cucumber







Look at the following pictures about kitchen gardening. Choose a partner and discuss your views. Note down points to present to the whole class.

Advantages Kitchen gardening Gardening vegetables is one of the many past time To Save Money, Vegetable from your own garden activities that people indulge in. Apart from being cost less. entertaining, these are profitable, as the garden later Home Grown Vegetables are Healthier 2. provides you with some excellent home grown You Know What Has Been Put On Them vegetables. 4. Home Grown Vegetables and Herbs Taste Better 5. Growing Your Own Vegetables is Satisfying However, before plunging into the activity of gardening Austhetic value vegetables, you need to make sure of certain factors. 7. Hobby Exercise The place or site you chose should receive 6-8 hours 9. You can grow fruits, vegetables and herbs on of sunlight a day and also it should be never to a water your own choice supply. The main purpose of a kitchen garden is to The kitchen garden may server as the central feature provide Food the family. of an ornamental, all-season landscape, or it may be To save the amount incurred on kitchen little more than a humble vegetable plot. vegetables. The saving so made is utilized for other It is a source of herbs, vegetables, fruits, and edible beneficial purposes. flowers, but it is often also a structured garden space In ancient times, kitchen gardens were the with a design. sole source of food in a mainly vegetarian diet. In the modern era, the kitchen garden The kitchen garden has year-round visual appeal and supplements the food budget and can incorporate permanent perennials or woody shrub provides balanced nutrition in a hurried, plantings around (or among) the annuals. ready-made-meal world.



Use the questions and the prompts and interview your friend about the importance of a home compost. Also, share your views as you engage in a conversation.

Ouestions

How do we make compost at home?

What items can we add?

What items should not be added?

What are the benefits of a home compost?

Why are composts useful?

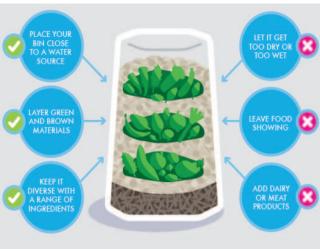
- Fruits & vegetable scraps (including cores and melon rinds) • Nut Shells
- Eggs shells
- Fresh and dry garden clippings & Stale bread products grass
- Old herbs
- Coffee grounds / tea bags
- Cooking oils: attracts animals and insects
- Diseased plants: don't want to transfer fungal or bacterial problems
- Heavily coated or printed paper (magazines, catalogs, printed cards): doesn't break down well. could have chemicals
- Human or animal feces: Too much health risk



- Sawdust
- **Table Scraps**
- Paper towels
- Hair/fur/dryer lint
- Milk products: degrades and attracts pests
- Meat product: Including bones, blood, fish and animals fats-this will attract pests
- Weeds: most likely will grow instead of decompose
- Walnuts: contains a natural compound that's toxic to some plants

Top lid Top ring Middle ring Bottom ring Compost removal doors Base

COMPOST DOS & DON'TS



9. Speaking /Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 1



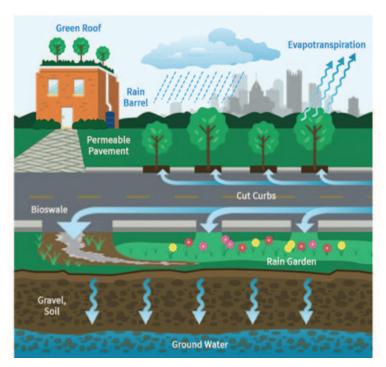
Activity 26

Understand the connection between the steps in the picture A and B. Interpret them to understand how a rain garden works. Share your views with your partner.

 \mathbf{A}



B



Help!

Turn left
Turn right
Go straight ahead
Go past ----Cross -----

Help!

Excuse me,

Could you tell me how to get to _____

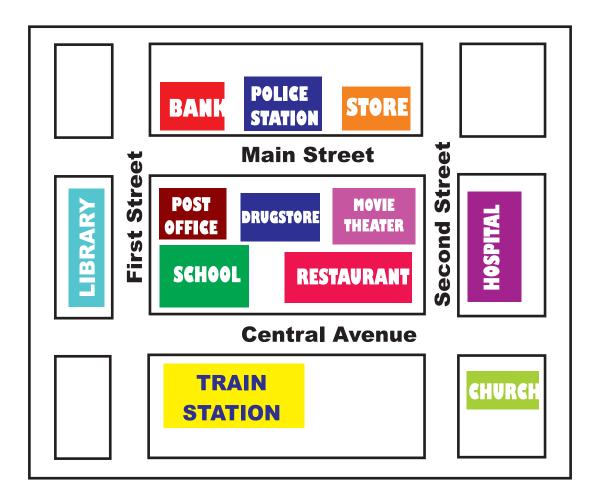
Do you know where the _____

Is this the right way to _____

Can you please direct me to _____



Look at the picture given and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.

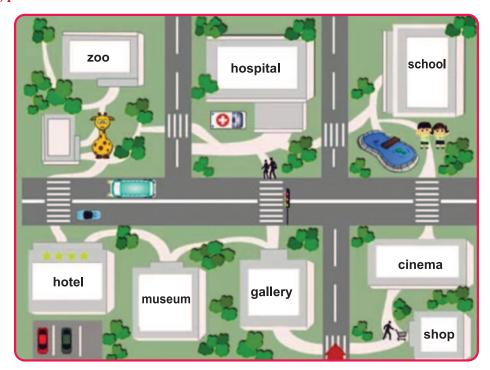


How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



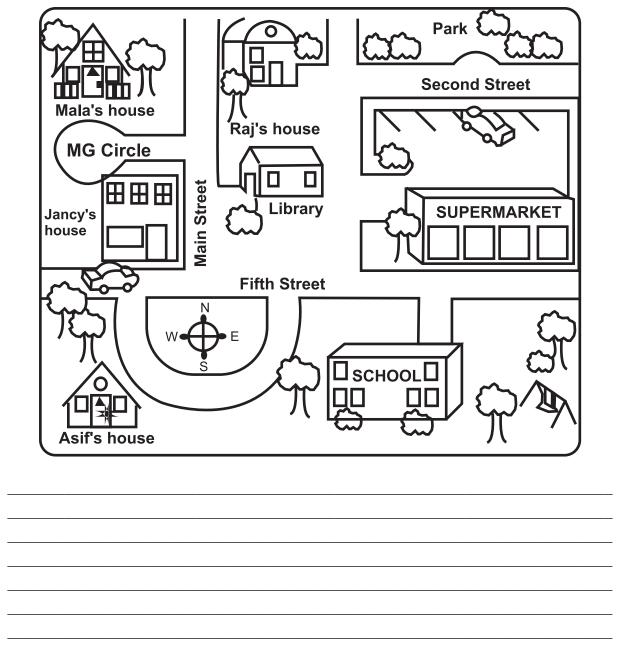
Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?



Zoo	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum	:	
Gallery	:	
Cinema	:	
Shop	:	



Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



Ramya m

Jerisia J.

11. BSC computer Science

	-	E. BSC COI	inputer s	dence
1. I wish he	so rude to people whe			
didn't be				
√ won't be ✓				
hadn't been		19/		
wouldn't be		(1	c	
2. How did this	broken?			
be				
become				
was				
get y				
3. If I had more time	, I do more exe	ercise		
will				
'm going to	/			
€ would				
want to				
4. That smells good	What			
do you cooking	?			
are you cooking)?			
do you cook?				
are you cook?				
5. She in	a small house near the pa	ark.		
5 lives				
Cliving				
Clive				
stays				

Fill in the blanks with th	e correct use of tenses.
1. My mother	up early in the morning
a) get	ž
b) gets	
c) will be	
d) shall be	988
2. The children	in the field now.
a) has played	
b) are playing	7
c) plays	
d) will had played	
3. I he	r for several years.
a) has known	
b) have known	
c) knows	
d) knew	
4. It	raining since morning.
a) have been	
b has been	
c) is	
d) was	
5. He h	is house seven days ago.
a left	7
b) leave	3
c) leaves	92

d) is leaving

6.1	a letter when he came to my house.
a) am writing	
by was writing	
c) will write	
d) wrote	
7. The train	before he reached the station.
a) has left	
b) was left	
Shad left	
d) is left	Sec.
8. It	raining since morning when you rang me up.
a had been	
b) has been	
c) have been	
d) was	
9. If he works h	ard he pass.
a will	
b) shall	
c) will be	e ₩
d) shall be	
10. The cook	cooking food at this time tomorrow.
a) shall be	
will be	
c) shall	
d) will	

22 - 23 (odd)

N			
Name: B. Antony Stentha Class: IM. A Eng C Reg. No. 22 APENO3	Date:	06.10.	2022
Reading Test - start now!		60	
(You must stop after 15 minutes.)		(4)	
1. A dog is bigger than a mouse, but smaller than an el	ephant.	100	
A dog is smaller than a mouse.			/ .
A dog is very big.			
A dog is the biggest	,	i.	
An elephant is bigger than a dog.			
2. Sangay is English but Teresa isn't; she's American.			
Teresa is English.			
Sangay isn't English.			
Sangay isn't American.			
Teresa and Sangay aren't English.			
3. He is the oldest man in the world.			
He is not as old as my grandmother.			30000
Many men are older.			
There are no older men anywhere.		4	
He's older than some other men. 4. You can't come without a ticket			*
You can come if you have a ticket.			
You mustn't go with a ticket.		+	
You don't need a ticket to come.			
You cannot buy a ticket outside. 5. Andrea is looking after the children.			
C She can see the children.			
She is taking care of the children			
She is looking at the children.			
The children are in front of her.	Ē	,	
6. They only have one car for the family.			•1
They only like cars.			
They do not like any other cars.		(197)	
They do not have two cars.			
They have a big family. 7. What does Vonica like?			

What are her favourite things? How is she? Does she look like Vonica? Does he like Vonica? 8. He hopes to go home, but he may go to work. He'll be at home before the office. It is possible that he will go to work. He's allowed to go to work. He always goes home after work. 9. I want you to clean the car when you come back. You want to clean it. We will clean it together. don't want you to forget to clean it. I want to clean the car. 10. She used to smoke cigarettes. She is used to cigarettes. She smoked before, but she doesn't now. She usually smokes cigarettes. She used two cigarettes. 11. Shall I take you to the station? Would you like me to take you to the station? Must I take you? Will it be necessary to take you there? Did I take you before? 12. They should talk more slowly. They talk too quickly. 0 They would like to talk more slowly. They might have slower talks. Talking is not fast. 13: Mirana remembered to phone the doctor. She remembered phoning the doctor. Mirana forgot to remember to phone. She didn't forget to phone the doctor. She remembered that she phoned her. She remembered has lived nearly 115 years.

She was very old. She is very old. She died when she was nearly 115. Madame Traiviey has many more years. 15. She can hardly see it. She sees very hard. She is hard with it. She cannot see it very well. It is hard to see her. 16. Yeuk Yee had her house painted white yesterday. She had to paint her house white yesterday. Her house was not blue last week. They painted her house white for her yesterday. She painted her house yesterday. 17. Either teacher knows the answer. No teachers know the answer. Both teachers know the answer, All the teachers know the answer. Any teacher can answer. 18. I'd rather be a millionaire. I've been a millionaire. I'd better be a millionaire. 1'd prefer to be a millionaire. You have more millions than me. 19. You don't have to do this test. You can choose not to do this test. You mustn't do it. You can't do this test. You have no desire to do it. 20. If Muriel had come, she would have won. If she hadn't won, she'd have come. Muriel didn't win because she didn't come. When Muriel came she always won. She didn't come, but she won anyway

2022

	Giaiiiii	al lest-1		
Name: MERCY STEE Rea + No : 21 AUEN Questions and Answers	NA M.R 135	Class: II B. A Englit		14-08.
• 1.				
A of water				
A. piece		(4)		
B. slice			×	
• 2. A of cola				
A. Packet				
.Can				
C.Cup				
• 3. A of cake				
A.Cup				
. Slice	,			
C.Carton				
4.How many peo	ople	on the plane yeste	erday?	
A.Is				2
B.Was				
Ø.Were				
• 5. We	tired after the	e walk along the bear	ch yesterda	ıy.
A Isn't				

F. Wasn't

C.Weren't	
he teacher	us our homework yesterday.
A. Give	8
B. Gave	
C. Gives	was the future perfect tense?
	uses the future perfect tense?
A.She will be cooking di	inner tomorrow.
B.They have been playing	ng in the park.
By the time we arrive	the movie will have started.
D II is going to the stor	re right now.
D.He is going to	at the airport. It went to a
TI C-tymotoly I JOSI MV	at the airport.
. Unfortunately, I lost my ifferent country!	at the airport. It went to a
ifferent country!	at the amport re-
. Unfortunately, I lost my ifferent country! A.Package	at the anport of
A.Package B.Trip	at the amport of
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage	
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage The to the	pyramids took three hours.
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage 9. The to the part of the par	
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage The to the	
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage 9. The to the gather	pyramids took three hours.
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage 9. The to the part of the par	pyramids took three hours.
A.Package B.Trip C.Luggage 9. The to the gather	pyramids took three hours.

A.Yes

t. Is the sentences	e corre
*	e corre
*	
s of times!	
s of times!	
¥.	
es to school.	
es to school.	
k	kes to school.

Grammar Test

Name: A. Subarna	VO.
Class: II B. Sc., Chemistry	Date: 14.08.2022
Answer the following questions	II B.Sc
1. Which sentence is in the active voice?	2023
A) The cake was eaten by the children.	B) The children ate the cake.
C) The cake was being eaten.	D) The cake is eaten by the children.
2. In which sentence is the subject perform	ing the action?
A) The ball was thrown by John.	B) The ball was thrown.
(2) John threw the ball.	D) The ball is being thrown.
3. Which of the following sentences is in the	he active voice?
A) The homework is done by Sarah.	B) The homework was being done.
Sarah does the homework.	D) The homework was done.
4. Identify the sentence in the active voice.	
A) The song was sung by the choir. B) Th	ne choir sang the song.
C) The song was being sung.	D) The song is sung by the choir.
5. Which sentence is written in the active v	voice?
A) The project will be completed by the t	team. B) The project is being completed.
The team completed the project.	D) The project was completed.
6. Choose the active voice sentence.	•
A) The letters were delivered by the posts	man. B) The letters were being delivered.
The postman delivered the letters.	D) The letters are delivered by the postman.
7. Which of the following sentences is in th	
A) The movie was watched by the audien	nce. B) The audience watched the movie.
C) The movie was being watched.	D) The movie is watched by the audience.
8. Identify the active voice sentence.	wateried by the audience.
A) The cake is being baked by the chef.	B) The chef bakes the cake.
C) The cake was being baked.	
	D) The cake is baked by the chef.

9. Which sentence is written in the active voice?

A) The test was taken by the students.

B) The students took the test.

C) The test is being taken.

D) The test is taken by the students.

10. Choose the active voice sentence.

A) The floor was mopped by the janitor. B) The floor was being mopped.

C) The janitor mopped the floor.

D) The floor is mopped by the janitor.

II. Bac Computer Science 1. I wish he so rude to people when we go out didn't be won't be hadn't been wouldn't be 2. How did this broken? o be become get 3. If I had more time, I ______ do more exercise will 'm going to would want to 4. That smells good! What do you cooking? are you cooking? do you cook? are you cook? in a small house near the park 5. She @ lives living stays

II. Bsc. Computer Science

1. I wish he so rude to people when we go out.
didn't be
won't be
hadn't been
wouldn't be
2. How did this broken?
<u></u>
be
become
was
get ·
If I had more time, I do more exercise.
will
'm going to
would
want to
4. That smells good! What
do you cooking?
are you cooking?
do you cook?
are you cook?
5. She in a small house near the park.
lives
Cliving
Clive
6

Gayathri. M

Alfina A.

T. Physics

Fill in the blanks with the correct use of tenses.

1. My mother	up early in the morning.
a) get	F.
b) gets	.1
c) will be	
d) shall be	
2. The children	in the field now.
a) has played	
b) are playing	
c) plays	
d) will had played	
3. Ih	ner for several years.
a) has known	
b) have known	\mathcal{N}
c) knows	
a) knew	
4. It	raining since morning.
a) have been	
b) has been	Λ
c) is	
d) was	
5. He	his house seven days ago.
ayleft	Λ
b) leave	
c) leaves	
d) is leaving	

6. 1	a letter when he came to my house.
a) am writing	
by was writing	
c) will write	
d) wrote	
7. The train	before he reached the station.
a) has left	v v
b) was left	
had left	\mathcal{A}
d) is left	
8. It	raining since morning when you rang me up.
a) had been	1
b) has been	
c) have been	
d) was	
9. If he works ha	rd he pass.
a) will	
b) shall	
c) will be	
d) shall be	
10. The cook	cooking food at this time tomorrow.
a) shall be	
b) will be	
c) shall	
45 211	a

(5)

Supriya. S IBA Economic

Language Test

Comprehension

Protecting Our Environment

The environment is the natural world around us, including the air, water, plants, and animals. Unfortunately, human activities like cutting down trees, using plastic, and burning fossil fuels are harming the environment. These actions cause problems like air pollution, water pollution, and the loss of wildlife. When we cut down too many trees, animals lose their homes, and the air quality becomes worse. Factories and cars release harmful gases into the air, which can lead to health problems for people and animals alike.

To protect our environment, we need to make better choices. Recycling plastic, using less electricity, and planting trees can help reduce the damage. It's also important to save water and avoid wasting resources. By making small changes in our daily lives, we can protect the planet for future generations and ensure a healthier world for all living things.

Questions:

1. What is the environment	?		
a) The air and water	only	(a) The natural world around us	
c) Only animals and	l plants	d) Human-made objects	
2. Which of the following a	activities harm the	environment?	
a) Planting trees	Using plastic	c c) Recycling waste d) Riding bicycles	
3. What is the result of cutt			
a) More rain b)) Better air quality	Loss of wildlife homes d) Cleaner wa	ter
4. Which gas is released by	factories and cars	s?	
a) Oxygen	b) Helium	c) Carbon dioxide d) Nitrogen	
5. How can we reduce dam	age to the environ	iment?	
a) By wasting water	r	b) By recycling plastic	
c) By cutting more	trees	d) By using more electricity	

Nivetha. M IBA Economic

Language Test

Comprehension

Protecting Our Environment

The environment is the natural world around us, including the air, water, plants, and animals. Unfortunately, human activities like cutting down trees, using plastic, and burning fossil fuels are harming the environment. These actions cause problems like air pollution, water pollution, and the loss of wildlife. When we cut down too many trees, animals lose their homes, and the air quality becomes worse. Factories and cars release harmful gases into the air, which can lead to health problems for people and animals alike.

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Questions:

				. 0
1	What	is the	environme	nt'/

a) The air and water only

The natural world around us

c) Only animals and plants

d) Human-made objects

2. Which of the following activities harm the environment?

a) Planting trees

b) Using plastic c) Recycling waste d) Riding bicycles

3. What is the result of cutting down too many trees?

a) More rain

b) Better air quality Loss of wildlife homes d) Cleaner water

4. Which gas is released by factories and cars?

a) Oxygen

b) Helium

c) Carbon dioxide

Mitrogen

5. How can we reduce damage to the environment?

a) By wasting water

by By recycling plastic

c) By cutting more trees

d) By using more electricity

Angel.s

I B. Com

Language Test

Choose	the	correct	verb	tense.
			vein	LEILSE

201 200 10 10	
1. By the time I	(finish) my homework, it was already midnight.
(a) had finished	
b) finish	. /
c)have finished	. /
d) was finishing	
2. If I (win) the la	ottery, I would buy a house on the beach.
a) won	/ January Committee Commit
b) win	
nave won	
d) were winning	
3. By next year, I	_ (graduate) from university.
a) will graduate	- to a second annotation.
b) graduate	/ .
c) graduated	
d) have graduated	
4. My parents (r	never let) me stay out past midnight when I was in high
school.	
A) never let	1
b) didn't let	
c) haven't let	
d) never allowed	
5. By the time I arrived, to	hey (already start) the party.
a) had already started	
b) already started	
c) have already started	
d) were already starting	
6. I wish I (can s	speak) French fluently.
a) could speak	

	y and	
٠	b) can speak	
	c) have spoken	
	d) was	
	d) was speaking	
	7.5	
	. By the end of this year I	
	7. By the end of this year, I (complete) my project.	
	b) complete	
	c) have completed	
	d) was completing	
t	, reds completing	
	0.14	
	8. My sister (just get) a new job when she got pregnant.	
	b) just got	
	c) has just gotten	
	d) was just getting	
	, and Sotting	
	91 /	
	9. I (never forget) my first day at school.	
	will flever forget	
	b) never forgot	
	c) have never forgotten	
	d) never forget	
	10. By next month, I (study) English for three years.	
Yes	(study) English for three years.	
•		
	b) study	
	c) have studied	
	d) was studying	

.

B. Nanthini 21AUBOLD 2 BSC. Botany

Language Lab End – test

Choose	· h -		
Choose	ine	correct	answer

1.	The words he mentions at the beginning of the video belong to languages	
	a. that might disappear soon.	
	b. That he would like to speak.	
	c. that were spoken in the past.	

2	Which sentence is correct?	
	a. One out of three languages in the world have fewer than 1,000 speaker	re ·
		3.
	b. 40% of languages have disappeared.	
	e. Over 17,000 languages are spoken in the world.	
3.	According to the video, Latin	
	a. Is still spoken today but in different forms	
	b. was the first important language to die.	
	c. died over 2,000 ago.	
4.	In the Soviet Union,	
	a. young people saw how necessary it was to speak Russian.	
	b. some people refused to speak Russian.	
	c. the government forced the people to speak only Russian.	
	c. the government foreed the people to speak only reasonant	
-	n	
٥.	Hebrew	
	 a. is the official language in more than one country. 	
	b. is the only dead language that came to life again.	
	c. has four million speakers.	
6.	Cornish is	
	a. the second most spoken language in Wales.	
	b. a dead language.	
	c a language spoken only by a few.	
7.	language came back from the dead.	
	a. Latin	
	b. Hebrew	
	c. French	
	C. Tronon	
0	Particle was a maried of	
8.	Fortnight means a period of	
	One week b. two weeks c. three weeks	
9.	Jewish settlers to PalestineHebrew on their arrival as their comm	on language.
	a. Bought b.got c. adopted	
10	language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.	
10.		
	a. Each b. Every c. Any	
	(80)	

Language Lab End – test

Choose t	he	correct	answer

1.	The w	ords he mentions at t	he beginning of the	e video belong to languages	1
	a.	that might disappea	r soon.		
	b.	That he would like	to speak.		
	c.	that were spoken in	the past.		
2.	Which	sentence is correct?			
				d have fewer than 1,000 speakers.	
		40% of languages h			
	e.	Over 17,000 langua	iges are spoken in t	he world.	
3.	Accord	ding to the video, Lat	tin		
		Is still spoken today		rms	
	b.	was the first import	ant language to die		
		died over 2,000 ago			
4.	In the	Soviet Union,			
	a.	young people saw h	low necessary it wa	as to speak Russian.	
		some people refused			
	c.	the government force	ced the people to sp	oeak only Russian.	
5.	Hebrey	v			
		is the official langua			
		is the only dead lang		life again.	
	c.	has four million spe	akers.		
6.	Cornisl	h is			
	a.	the second most spo	ken language in W	ales.	
		a dead language.			
	Pe.	a language spoken o	only by a few.		
7.		language came	back from the dea	d.	
	a.	Latin			
	b.	Hebrew			
	æ.	French			
8.		tht means a period of			
	3	One week	b. two weeks	c. three weeks	
9.	Jewish	settlers to Palestine	Hebrew	on their arrival as their common la	nguage.
		Bought	b. got	c. adopted	
		-			
10.		language is a temple	e in which the soul o	f those who speak it is enshrined.	
	a.	Each	b. Every	c. Any	
				072.5.777 √	





Grammar videos: Reported speech



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and David, an English language student who Sophie met on her travels. Sophie's helping David understand how to use reported speech.



Grammar Snacks

We use reported speech when we want to tell someone what someone said. We usually use a reporting verb (e.g. say, tell, ask, etc.) and then change the tense of what was actually said in direct speech.

So, direct speech is what someone actually says? Like 'I want to know about reported speech'?



Yes, and you report it with a reporting verb.

He said he wanted to know about reported speech.



I said, I want and you changed it to he wanted.



Sophie

Exactly. Verbs in the present simple change to the past simple; the present continuous changes to the past continuous; the present perfect changes to the past perfect; *can* changes to *could*; *will* changes to *would*; etc.

She said she was having the interview at four o'clock. (Direct speech: 'I'm having the interview at four o'clock.')

They said they'd phone later and let me know.

(Direct speech: 'We'll phone later and let you know.')





OK, in that last example, you changed you to me too.

Yes, apart from changing the tense of the verb, you also have to think about changing other things, like pronouns and adverbs of time and place.

'We went yesterday.' > She said they had been the day before.
'I'll come tomorrow.' > He said he'd come the next day.



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Grammar videos: Reported speech



I see, but what if you're reporting something on the same day, like 'We went yesterday'?

Well, then you would leave the time reference as 'yesterday'. You have to use your common sense. For example, if someone is saying something which is true now or always, you wouldn't change the tense.

'Dogs can't eat chocolate.' > She said that dogs can't eat chocolate.

'My hair grows really slowly.' > **He told me that his hair grows** really slowly.





What about reporting questions?

We often use ask + if/whether, then change the tenses as with statements. In reported questions we don't use question forms after the reporting verb.

'Do you have any experience working with people?'

They asked if I had any experience working with people.

'What acting have you done?'

They asked me what acting I had done.





Is there anything else I need to know about reported speech?

One thing that sometimes causes problems is imperative sentences.

You mean like 'Sit down, please' or 'Don't go!'?

Exactly. Sentences that start with a verb in direct speech need a to + infinitive in reported speech.

She told him to be good. (Direct speech: 'Be good!')

He told them not to forget. (Direct speech: 'Please don't forget.')



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Grammar videos: Reported speech



OK. Can I also say 'He asked me to sit down'?

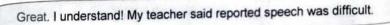
Yes. You could say 'He told me to ...' or 'He asked me to ...' depending on how it was said.



OK, I see. Are there any more reporting verbs?



Yes, there are lots of other reporting verbs like *promise*, *remind*, *warn*, *advise*, *recommend*, *encourage* which you can choose, depending on the situation. But *say*, *tell* and *ask* are the most common.





And I told you not to worry!







Grammar videos: Reported speech – transcript



Watch the video on our website!



Sophie:

Mmm, it's so nice to be chilling out at home after all that running around.

Ollie:

Oh, yeah, travelling to glamorous places for a living must be such a drag!

Ollie:

Mum, you can be so childish sometimes. Hey, I wonder how Daisy's getting on in her job

interview.

Sophie:

Oh, yes, she said she was having it at four o'clock, so it'll have finished by now. That'll be

her ... yes. Hi, love. How did it go?

Daisy:

Well, good I think, but I don't really know. They said they'd phone later and let me know.

Sophie:

What kind of thing did they ask you?

Daisy:

They asked if I had any experience with people, so I told them about helping at the school

fair and visiting old people at the home, that sort of stuff. But I think they meant work

experience.

Sophie:

I'm sure what you said was impressive. They can't expect you to have had much work

experience at your age.

Daisy:

And then they asked me what acting I had done, so I told them that I'd had a main part in

the school play, and I showed them a bit of the video, so that was cool.

Sophie:

Great!

Daisy:

Oh, and they also asked if I spoke any foreign languages.

Sophie:

Languages?

Daisy:

Yeah, because I might have to talk to tourists, you know.

Sophie:

Oh, right, of course.

Daisy:

So that was it really. They showed me the costume I'll be wearing if I get the job. Sending it

over ...

Ollie:

Hey, sis, I heard that Brad Pitt started out as a giant chicken too! This could be your big

break!

Daisy:

Ha, ha, very funny.

Sophie:

Take no notice, darling. I'm sure you'll be a marvellous chicken.

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Grammar videos: Reported speech - exercises

Reported speech

Past continuous

a. Past perfect

b. Past simple



2.

3.

Watch the video on our website and read the conversation between Sophie and David. Then do these exercises to check your understanding of reported speech.



1. Check your grammar: matching

Present continuous o

Direct speech

Present simple

Past simple

Draw a line to match the direct and indirect (reported) speech forms.

4.	'will'	0	. 0	d. 'could'	
5.	'can'	0	0	e. 'the nex	t day'
6.	'tomorrow'	0	0	f. 'would'	
			4 1		
		grammar: error correc			
Corre	ect and write t	hese sentences on the line	below.		
1920	r great and an entertain				
1.	He said he	er that he loved her.			
		the told he	in that	he lov	ed her
2.	She said s	he knows the answer.			
		She said	she kneu	3 the	onswell
3.	Ryan said	had bought the tickets.			
		Ryan said	he had	bought.	the lickets
4.	She told m	e don't speak in the library.			
		000-100 1 - 000-100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	me not	to spe	ak in library.
5.	Sara aske	d if had he finished.		1	V 2
		35.ana ask	ed if	he ha	d finished
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Grammar videos: Reported speech – exercises

6.	She asked me where was my sister.
	She asked me where my sister was
7.	They asked me come back later.
8.	They asked me to come back later
0.	She asked did I spoke French.
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	eck your grammar: gap fill
vvrite t	he bold sentence in reported speech.
1.	'I feel ill.'
	Sandra said that the felt ill
2.	'I'm going into town.'
	Mark said that he was going into town
3.	'I studied music for five years.'
	Alex said that he had studed music for years
4.	I ve been to Snangnai.
	She said that she 'd been to shanghai
5.	'We can help you.'
	Will said that they could help us
6.	'It will rain on Tuesday.'
	The weather forecast said That it would stain on Tuesday.
7.	'What's your name?'
	The police officer asked me what my name was
8.	'Are you over eighteen?'
	The teacher asked Amy of she was over eighteen
	O

Discussion

What was the most memorable conversation you had yesterday? Who were you talking to and what did they say to you?

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Grammar videos: Reported speech



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and David, an English language student who Sophie met on her travels. Sophie's helping David understand how to use reported speech.



Grammar Snacks

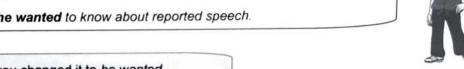
We use reported speech when we want to tell someone what someone said. We usually use a reporting verb (e.g. say, tell, ask, etc.) and then change the tense of what was actually said in direct speech.

> So, direct speech is what someone actually says? Like 'I want to know about reported speech'?



Yes, and you report it with a reporting verb.

He said he wanted to know about reported speech.



David

I said, I want and you changed it to he wanted.

Exactly. Verbs in the present simple change to the past simple; the present continuous changes to the past continuous; the present perfect changes to the past perfect; can changes to could; will changes to would; etc.

She said she was having the interview at four o'clock. (Direct speech: 'I'm having the interview at four o'clock.')

They said they'd phone later and let me know. (Direct speech: 'We'll phone later and let you know.')



Sophie



OK, in that last example, you changed you to me too.

Yes, apart from changing the tense of the verb, you also have to think about changing other things, like pronouns and adverbs of time and place.

'We went yesterday.' > She said they had been the day before. 'I'll come tomorrow.' > He said he'd come the next day.



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Grammar videos: Reported speech



I see, but what if you're reporting something on the same day, like 'We went yesterday'?

Well, then you would leave the time reference as 'yesterday'. You have to use your common sense. For example, if someone is saying something which is true now or always, you wouldn't change the tense.

'Dogs can't eat chocolate.' > She said that dogs can't eat chocolate.

'My hair grows really slowly.' > **He told me that his hair grows** really slowly.





What about reporting questions?

We often use ask + if/whether, then change the tenses as with statements. In reported questions we don't use question forms after the reporting verb.

'Do you have any experience working with people?'

They asked if I had any experience working with people.

'What acting have you done?'

They asked me what acting I had done





Is there anything else I need to know about reported speech?

One thing that sometimes causes problems is imperative sentences.

You mean like 'Sit down, please' or 'Don't go!'?

Exactly. Sentences that start with a verb in direct speech need a to + infinitive in reported speech.

She told him to be good. (Direct speech: 'Be good!')
He told them not to forget. (Direct speech: 'Please don't forget.')



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Grammar videos: Reported speech



OK. Can I also say 'He asked me to sit down'?

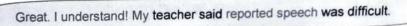
Yes. You could say 'He told me to ...' or 'He asked me to ...' depending on how it was said.



OK, I see. Are there any more reporting verbs?

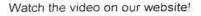


Yes, there are lots of other reporting verbs like *promise*, *remind*, *warn*, *advise*, *recommend*, *encourage* which you can choose, depending on the situation. But *say*, *tell* and *ask* are the most common.





And I told you not to worry!







Grammar videos: Reported speech - transcript



Watch the video on our website!



Sophie:

Mmm, it's so nice to be chilling out at home after all that running around.

Ollie:

Oh, yeah, travelling to glamorous places for a living must be such a drag!

Ollie:

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Grammar videos: Reported speech - exercises

Reported speech

a. Past perfect

b. Past simple ~

c. Past continuous



1.

2.

3.

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1. Check your grammar: matching

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Direct speech

Present simple

Past simple

Present continuous

Draw a line to match the direct and indirect (reported) speech forms.

d. 'could' 'will' 4. e. 'the next day' 'can' 5. f. 'would' 6. 'tomorrow' 2. Check your grammar: error correction Correct and write these sentences on the line below. He said her that he loved her. 1. He told her that he loved hex She said she knows the answer. 2. She said she knew the answest Ryan said had bought the tickets. 3. Ryan said he had bought the fickets She told me don't speak in the library. 4. she told me not to speak in Library Sara asked if had he finished. 5. Sana asked if he had finished



Grammar videos: Reported speech - exercises

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Part II English – Spoken English Viva- 21UGEN21

Semester II 03.04.2023

Group Room No.		Major	Total Students	Staff-in-charge	
A	E13	English	60	Ms. Rufina Mary	
В	D03	Economics	52	Ms. Anusia	
С	D02	History	37	Ms. Hermina	
D	B15	Mathematics	40	Dr. Josephine Alangara Betsy	
Е	C08	Physics	28	Dr. B.Serena Margaret	
F	B23	Chemistry	36	Ms. A.Patricia Romila	
G	A05	Zoology	45	Ms. Abila	
Н	D16	Computer Science	46	Ms. Bala Yoga Meena	
I	B18	Commerce	65	Ms. Melba Sharon	
J	C13	Botany	34	Dr. Shanmugajothi	
K	G21	English & Microbiology (SSC)	10+ 25	Ms. M. Mangalaeswari	
L	G27	B. Com 'A'(SSC)	49	Dr. N. Sumathi	
M	G26	B. Com 'B' & Commerce Corporate (SSC)	40+9	Ms. Dorothy Catherine	
N	G29	B.B.A & Psychology	21+22	Ms. V. Muthukalaivani	

St. Mary's College (Autonomous), Thoothukudi

Part II English – Spoken English Viva- 21UGEN41

Semester IV 05.04.2023

Group	Room No.	Major	Total Students	Staff-in-charge
Α	B16	English	57	Ms. Reeda
В	B24	History	34	Dr. Mary Manonmani
С	B15	Maths	43	Ms. Viviliya
D	C12	Physics	35	Dr. S. Sudha Rani
Е	B19	Chemistry	44	Dr. Hermina
F	A06	Botany & Zoology	15+37	Ms. Priyanka
G	D16	Computer Science	45	Dr. Shanmugajothi
Н	D18	Commerce	72	Ms. Janish
I	G28	English, Maths , Commerce Corporate(SSC)	23+6+20	Ms. X. Amala Steffi
J	H39	B.B.A, Microbiology, Psychology (SSC)	19+16+22	Ms. A. Patricia Romila
K	G30	B.Com 'A'	51	Dr. F. Mary Priya
L	G31	B.Com 'B' (SSC), Economics	47+28	Ms. V.Muthukalaivani

Controller of Examinations
St. Mary's College (Autonomous)
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