

1. Spelling

Rule for the use of Apostrophe in Compressed Words

The apostrophe is a punctuation mark used in English to indicate 'possession' or 'contraction'. Possession can be shown by simply adding ['s] to the word.

The ship's captain.

However, for contractions, the apostrophe is used instead of the missing letter.

He's my teacher. [Here, the apostrophe is used instead of the letter 'i', which is omitted.]

Rules for Using the Apostrophe in Compressed Words [Contractions]

- First of all, it should be remembered that, contractions of words should be avoided in most formal writing, like assignments, projects, dissertations, etc.
- Secondly, it should be noted that, the apostrophe should be used precisely in the position of the omitted letter/s, only. It should be written as *they're*, not *the'yre*.

The following are the rules for using the Apostrophe in compressed words.

1. Apostrophe use in Verbs with 'not' are compressed.

They weren't fighting. [were + not]

The bus hasn't arrived as yet. [has + not]

He doesn't know Hindi. [does + not]

Raju couldn't come for the meeting. [could + not]

2. Apostrophe use in Pronouns with 'will' are compressed.

He'll be back in Chennai this evening. [he + will]

I'll take the next bus to Vellore. [I + will]

She'll surely get a centum in Mathematics. [she + will]

They'll be going for a movie tonight. [they + will]

3. Apostrophe use in Pronouns and Nouns with the verb form of 'to be' [is, am, are, etc.] are compressed.

I'm Raju. I'm a teacher. [I + am]

He's Rahul. He's my student. [he + is]

They're playing cricket. [They + are]

4. Apostrophe use in Pronouns with the verb form of 'to have' [have, has, had] are compressed.

I've got a pen. [I + have]

We should've have arrived a bit early. [should + have]

You could've told this to me earlier. [could + have]

5. Apostrophe use in Pronouns with would or had are compressed.

I'd like to talk to you. [I + would]

He'd want to come along with us. [He + would]

I'd better leave now. [I + had]

Exercise -1

In each question, only one of the sentences has all the apostrophes correctly placed. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a) The two boy's bags were lying at the river's edge.
 b) The two boys bag's were lying at the rivers' edge.
 c) The two boys' bags were lying at the river's edge.
 d) The two boys' bags' were lying at the rivers edge.
2. a) My parent's flat is in one of the city's finest areas.
 b) My parents' flat is in one of the citys finest areas'.
 c) My parents' flat is in one of the citys' finest areas.
 d) My parents' flat is in one of the city's finest areas.
3. a) Steve's mothers house is right next to his only sister's flat.
 b) Steves mother's house is right next to his only sister's flat.

- c) Steve's mothers' house is right next to his only sisters' flat.
 d) Steve's mother's house is right next to his only sister's flat.
 4. a) The cat's illness was making its paws sore.
 b) The cat's illness was making it's paws sore.
 c) The cats' illness was making its paws sore.
 d) The cats' illness' was making its paws sore.
 5. a) It's owners made Ted the cat's life very comfortable.
 b) It's owners' made Ted the cats life very comfortable.
 c) Its owners made Ted the cats' life very comfortable.
 d) Its owners made Ted the cat's life very comfortable.

Exercise -2

Punctuate the following sentences with apostrophes according to the rules for using the apostrophe.

- 1) Whos the party's candidate for vice president this year? *who's party's*
- 2) The fox had its right foreleg caught securely in the traps jaws. *traps*
- 3) Our neighbors car is an old Chrysler, and its just about to fall apart. *neighbours it's*
- 4) In three weeks time well have to begin school again. *week's well*
- 5) Didnt you hear that theyre leaving tomorrow? *Didn't they're*
- 6) Its important that the kitten learns to find its way home. *It's*
- 7) My address has three 7s, and Tims phone number has four 2s. *three 7's Tim's*
- 8) Didnt he say when he would arrive at Arnies house? *Didn't Arnie's four 2's*
- 9) Its such a beautiful day that Ive decided to take a sun bath. *It's I've*
- 10) The dogs bark was far worse than its bite. *dog's.*

2. Vocabulary

Archaic Words and Their Modern Version (Equivalents)

One essential characteristic feature about language is that, it continuously evolves over time. As such, a word that might have been of great significance at one point of time, years or centuries ago, would have lost its real meaning with the passage of time. Hence, it is really challenging for modern readers of today to understand archaic words of the past ages. While most of the words still retain their original meaning, some others mean quite the opposite of their former use.

The following is a list of archaic words and their modern equivalents. (Taken from the Oxford Living Dictionaries)

<i>abroad</i>	: out of doors	<i>fare</i>	: travel
<i>ague</i>	: sickness or illness	<i>fourscore</i>	: eighty
<i>apothecary</i>	: a person who prepared and sold medicine	<i>fruit</i>	: offspring
<i>asunder</i>	: apart	<i>garland</i>	: a literary anthology
<i>aught</i>	: anything at all	<i>greenwood</i>	: a forest
<i>bane</i>	: poison	<i>horseless</i>	
<i>behold</i>	: see or observe	<i>carriage</i>	: a car
<i>bibliopole</i>	: a dealer in books	<i>intelligence</i>	: news
<i>bootless</i>	: ineffectual; useless	<i>magnify</i>	: glorify; extol
<i>cadet</i>	: a younger son or daughter	<i>meat</i>	: food of any kind
<i>cleanse</i>	: restore to health	<i>meet</i>	: suitable or proper
<i>compass</i>	: encircle or surround	<i>naught</i>	: nothing
<i>coz</i>	: cousin	<i>nigh</i>	: near
<i>damsel</i>	: a young unmarried woman	<i>popinjay</i>	: a parrot
<i>dark</i>	: ignorant	<i>portion</i>	: a dowry
<i>drought</i>	: thirst	<i>profess</i>	: teach (a subject) as a professor
<i>ere</i>	: before (in time)	<i>raiment</i>	: clothing

<i>recipe</i>	: a medical prescription	<i>trespass</i>	: a sin or offense
<i>repair</i>	: an abode or haunt	<i>uncle</i>	: a pawnbroker
<i>schoolman</i>	: a teacher	<i>verily</i>	: truly; certainly
<i>shambles</i>	: a slaughterhouse	<i>verse</i>	: a line of poetry
<i>silly</i>	: helpless, defenseless	<i>watch</i>	: remain awake as religious observance
<i>smite</i>	: defeat or conquer	<i>watchword</i>	: a military password
<i>sore</i>	: extremely; severely	<i>yoke</i>	: the amount of land that one pair of oxen could plow in a day
<i>suffer</i>	: endure; tolerate	<i>yonder</i>	: over there
<i>thither</i>	: to or toward that place		
<i>thrice</i>	: three times		

Exercise

Find the modern version (equivalents) of the archaic words listed below with the use of a dictionary.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. advertisement | 18. gentle | 35. quality |
| 2. blow | 19. halt | 36. quiz |
| 3. buck | 20. hence | 37. rack |
| 4. bumper | 21. hither | 38. rude |
| 5. campaign | 22. imminent | 39. science |
| 6. clout | 23. invest | 40. scold |
| 7. commend | 24. jade | 41. skirt |
| 8. corrupt | 25. job | 42. soak |
| 9. dame | 26. knave | 43. trig |
| 10. degrade | 27. learn | 44. truck |
| 11. degree | 28. let | 45. virtue |
| 12. discover | 29. levy | 46. watchful |
| 13. embarrass | 30. maid | 47. wench |
| 14. estate | 31. natural | 48. whence |
| 15. expiry | 32. pale | 49. wise |
| 16. fair | 33. pest | 50. yea |
| 17. fell | 34. plight | |

1. Figures of Speech

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that has a meaning other than the literal meaning. More plainly said, 'To say one thing but to mean something else'. When language is used to say something in a roundabout or indirect way, it becomes a literary device called figure of speech. It can be used to explain a concept. Or it can be used to give further emphasis or effect.

They are helpful in expressing a complex idea in just a few words. Words and phrases in a language may have both a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. This property of language is exploited by writers and users to create colourful expressions that convey much in very little space. Literal language simply means what it says, as opposed to Figurative language that means something else (and usually more than) what it says on the surface: - EXAMPLE.

Example:

- He is brave. (literal)
- He is like a lion. (figurative)

Here, "like a lion" is a figure of speech (in this case, a simile). Figures of speech can be classified into two kinds: figures of speech that play with the general implication of words (such as metaphor, simile, irony, and hyperbole), and figures of speech that play with the usual structure or pattern in which words are arranged (such as alliteration and consonance).

Simile

Simile is a figure of speech used to compare directly two different objects in their general nature but common in one particular point. It is written by using the word 'like' or 'as...as'. It helps us to get a picture of what we see or what has happened.

Example:

- He is as busy as a bee.
- Life is like a journey.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech used to compare indirectly two things which are not literally alike. It is an implied simile. It assumes that the two things are one. It does not, like the simile, state that one thing is like the other.

Example:

- He is a bee.
- Life is a journey.

1. she is beauty.
2. she is like a rose.

Exercise-1

Identify the similes or metaphors in the following poems.

1. A Red, Red Rose By Robert Burns

O my Love is like a red, red rose *simile*

That's newly sprung in June;

O my Love is like the melody *simile*

That's sweetly played in tune.

2. Spelling By Margaret Atwood

A child is not a poem,

a poem is not a child.

There is no either / or.

However.

Irony

Irony is when one thing is said which means the exact opposite. With irony, the words used suggest the opposite of their literal meaning.

Irony is often used for critical or humorous effect. In conversation, people often use verbal irony to express humor, affection, or emotion, by saying the opposite of what they mean to somebody who is expected to recognize the irony.

The most common purpose of irony is to create humor and/or point out the absurdity of life. The effect of irony, however, can depend upon the tone of voice and the context. It is humorous or lightly sarcastic mode of speech. Words are used here to convey a meaning contrary to their literal meaning.

Irony can be used to create amusement - unlike Sarcasm. When used to taunt or ridicule, Irony is called Sarcasm. Irony generally makes us laugh, even when the circumstances are tragic. For example,

- In O. Henry's famous short story 'The Gift of the Magi', a husband sells his prized watch to buy combs as a gift for his wife. Meanwhile, the wife sells her beautiful hair to buy a watch-chain for her husband. The actions of the characters contradict each other's expectations and their efforts to give each other gifts make the gifts useless.
- Nowadays, when we go sight-seeing anywhere in the world today, we will see crowds of people busy taking cell-phone pictures of themselves in front of the sight; they don't actually look at what they came to see with their own eyes.
- "How nice!" he said, when Pam told him that he had to work all weekend.
- A traffic cop gets suspended for jumping signal.
- The Titanic was said to be unsinkable, but sank on its first voyage.

The three types of Irony are 1. Verbal irony 2. Situational irony 3. Dramatic irony

Verbal irony : When someone says the opposite of what they really mean or intend. Sarcasm is a characteristic of verbal irony.

Situational irony: When there appears between expectations of something to happen, and what actually happens instead.

Dramatic irony : When the audience or reader of a text knows something that the characters do not.

For example,

- Mark Antony's speech in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Although Antony declares, 'I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him,' and declares that the assassins are 'honorable men,' he means just the opposite.
- A thief robs a policeman.
- A fire station is destroyed by an accidental fire.
- He posted about the harmful effects of social media on Facebook.

- Her words are as clear as mud.
- Looking at her son's untidy room, his mother says, "Well, you could win an award for cleanliness!"
- In Romeo and Juliet, Romeo thinks Juliet is dead, but the audience knows she is not dead.
- A man and a woman are engaged to be married shortly. However, the audience alone knows that the bridegroom is planning to elope with another woman.

Exercise - 2

Identify the type of irony – verbal, dramatic or situational – in the following sentences.

1. The reader knows that a storm is coming, but the children playing on the playground do not. *dramatic Irony*
2. The audience knows that a killer is hiding in the closet, but the girl in the horror movie does not. *Dramatic Irony*
3. A plumber spends all day working on leaky faucets and comes home to find a pipe has burst in his home. *Situational*
4. A sister walks into her brother's messy apartment and says, "I see you're still the king of clean!" *Verbal*
5. On the way to school, the school bus gets a flat tire and the bus driver says, "Excellent! This day couldn't start off any better!" *Verbal*
6. Looking at her son's messy room, Mom says, "Wow, you could win an award for cleanliness!" *Verbal*
7. There are roaches infesting the office of a pest control service. *Situational*
8. A food critic tells the chef, "Your steak was as tender as a leather boot." *Situational Verbal*

Exercise - 3

Give ten interesting instances of irony from our daily life.

2. Homophones and Homonyms

Homophones are words that are pronounced the same as another word but are different in meaning and spelling. Homophones are often used to create puns and to deceive the reader or to suggest multiple meanings. For example,

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ♦ yolk, yoke | ♦ sale, sail |
| ♦ write, right | ♦ row, roe |
| ♦ waste, waist | ♦ rode, road |
| ♦ tow, toe | ♦ reed, read |
| ♦ teem, team | ♦ reign, rain |
| ♦ tee, tea | ♦ prey, pray |
| ♦ sun, son | ♦ pour, pore |
| ♦ stare, stair | ♦ fowl, foul |
| ♦ shoo, shoe | ♦ pear, pair |

Homonyms are words that are both spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings. Homonyms sound alike but have different meanings. For example,

- right – Turn off this road at the next corner on the right.
write – Write your name on a sheet of paper.
- there – Park your vehicle over there.
their – The thief robbed them of their valuables.
- steel – Steel is a good conductor of heat.
steal – Did you steal that pencil from your classmate?
- here – Shall we meet here at the same time, tomorrow?
hear – Were you able to hear what he said?
- May – It's quite hot in the month of May.
may – May I have your phone number, please?

Exercise - 1

Choose the correct word.

1. The plaster cast will help the broken bone (heal, heel).
2. The (cede, seed) was sowed in the soil.
3. Would you (grate, great) the cheese for the pizza?
4. He gathered some (wood, would) for a fire, but it was too damp to light.
5. His (manner, manor) of speaking was very soothing.
6. An excellent example of camouflage, the Arctic (hair, hare) disappears against the white snow.
7. Her moods changed from (one, won) minute to the next.
8. It seemed like I had to (wait, weight) forever at the doctor's office.
9. It's (fair, fare) to say Rajkumar has a strong interest in conspiracies.
10. (Peace, Piece) in the Middle East seems a distant dream now.
11. The engineers were afraid the dam would (brake, break) if the water got any higher.
12. We came in late and only saw the (tail, tale) end of the movie.
13. The (patience, patients) at the state mental hospital had little hope of ever leaving.
14. The baby kept staring at the (ceiling, sealing), fascinated with his new world.
15. A spinal (chord, cord) injury can cause paralysis or even death.

Exercise - 2

Make sentences of your own.

1. bear

bare

2. weak

week

3. dye

die

4. write
right
5. piece
peace

Exercise - 3

Find the meaning for the following homonyms and make sentences on your own.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. address | 6. match | 11. pound |
| 2. bear | 7. fair | 12. lie |
| 3. light | 8. current | 13. bark |
| 4. rose | 9. band | 14. kind |
| 5. mean | 10. tender | 15. pole |

1. Reading

Let students get together in groups of 10. Each group will speak on *Right to Public Amnesia*.

Discuss about this synopsis of a newspaper article that appeared on Barack Obama's election to American Presidency.

The mainstream press frequently characterized the election of President Barack Obama, the first African American US President, as the realization of Martin Luther King's dream, thus crafting a post-racial narrative of national transcendence. It is argued that this routine characterization of Obama's election functions as a site for the production of selective amnesia, a form of remembrance that routinely negates and silences those who would contest hegemonic narratives of national progress and unity.

Read the passage given below and list out the points on prayer.

Once, Swami Vivekananda visited a great sage, a very holy man. They talked of the Vedas, the Bible, the Koran, and of other such books in general. At the end of their talk, the sage asked Swami Vivekananda to go to the table and pick up a book. It was a book that, among other things, contained a forecast of the rainfall during the year. The sage said, "Read that," and Swami Vivekananda read out the quantity of rain that was to fall. The sage then said, "Now take the book and squeeze it." As Swami Vivekananda did so, the sage said, "Why, my boy, not a drop of water comes out. Until the water comes out, it is all book-book. So until your religion makes you realise God, it is useless. He who only studies books on religion reminds one of the fables of the ass which carried a heavy load of sugar on its back, but did not know the sweetness of it."

Of what use is prayer if it doesn't translate into experiencing divinity in life? Sri Paramahansa Yogananda writes, "Whatever conception we have of God, if it does not influence our daily conduct, if everyday life does not find an inspiration

from it, and if it is not found universally necessary, then that conception is useless. God may be Infinite, Omnipresent, Omniscient, Personal, and Merciful, but these conceptions are not sufficiently compelling to make us try to know Him. The very conception of God should stir us to seek Him in the midst of our daily lives. We should take religion and God out of the sphere of belief into that of daily life."

It is imperative to answer the question "What is prayer" before we attempt to comprehend "Why we should pray". Prayer is not a begging bowl of unlimited demands, nor is it the consideration for trading with an Automatic Vending Machine called 'God'. Prayer is not an unconscious repetition of unknown syllables, nor is it the arduous rituals that are performed without true understanding or inclination.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa said, "Satchidananda alone is the Guru. The true Guru is the self within. The external teacher is simply a projection of it." All we need to ensure is that our flame of need for the divine sugar 'God' is always burning. Then our inner self will guide us beyond. Without that yearning, no form of unison is possible. When there is total intensity and dynamic unity, the processor no longer exists, only the process remains. When there is absolute craving for that sugar called 'God', the object, subject and the process unite into conscious bliss.

There is a point when M.S.Subbulakshmi, the queen of Indian music, sings when the singer is lost and only the song remains. But the song is conscious – M.S.Subbulakshmi does not have to ask her audience about her experience. She just transforms into a conscious song herself. Teaching a method of prayer might be intruding into one's creative space.

Read the paragraph given below and comment on it.

Between the early 1950s and mid-1990s, crime rates rose steadily across the United States. Crime destroyed neighborhoods, ruined lives, and topped public opinion polls of the issues Americans cared about most.

Unsurprisingly, politicians from both the left and right learned that being "tough on crime" was an electoral winner. More police, more prisons, and harsher punishments were all steps that just about everyone came to support.

The policies that took hold were successful in reducing serious crime. Crime rates have declined steadily for nearly 20 years and now stand at about half their all-time highs. But the social costs of this approach also become apparent. Today, a country with 5 percent of the world's population has nearly a quarter of its inmates. Policymakers from across the political spectrum are beginning to wake up to this reality, looking for ways to cut prison populations, treat drug abuse, and rein in other excesses of the "tough on crime" era.

Collect information on Crime and Punishment in your town/city/state and comment on it.

2. Listening

Listening to the text on Indian Women, answer these multiple choice questions.

- i) *God is regarded as*
 - a. half man, half woman, ardha-narishwara
 - b. only man as male gods
 - c. only female as female goddess
- ii) *what distinguishes us from one another*
 - a. name
 - b. physiological peculiarities
 - c. behavioural pattern
 - d. likes and dislikes
- iii) *Position of women in any society is an index*
 - a. cultural and spiritual level
 - b. only economic level
 - c. social development
 - d. advanced state
- iv) *Marriage without motherhood is*
 - a. Complete
 - b. Incomplete
 - c. Does not affect motherhood

3. Writing

Read this conversation and try to complete the dialogues between the friends.

Conversation between two friends about new year celebrations:

- Jeevan : This party is going to be the best ever! I am so glad you came to visit in time to celebrate the New Year with me, Phuong.
- Phuong : Thank you for inviting me. I get to celebrate two New Year's this year then. My parents asked me to come back home to celebrate the New Year with them, but that is not until Feb 07th.
- Jeevan : Oh, that is right! You and I celebrate New Year's at different times!
- Phuong : Why are you having the party tonight? Why not wait until tomorrow?
- Jeevan : Well, don't you stay up the night before waiting for New Years to start? I remember you telling me a while ago that you would stay up the night, waiting to set off fireworks with your friends when midnight finally arrives.
- Phuong : Yes, we do stay up the night before. It is called Dem Giao Thua.
- Jeevan : Exactly! So your Dem Giao Thua celebration is exactly like my New Year's Eve party.
- Phuong : Yes, we
- Jeevan : That's very interesting to know.
- Phuong : How do you celebrate New Year at your home?
- Jeevan : Well, it is quite a big celebration.
- Akhil : Well, I am glad to celebrate New Year with you too, Phuong. We can all count down the last minute of this year and watch the celebrations.
- Phuong : Awesome! Your New Year customs are so fascinating. I am glad to be here at the right time.

Write an article on the Art of Forgetting, convincing how this helps in building human relationships.