Friendship

Warm up

1. Do you have any childhood friendship that is still strong today?

2. Do you make friendship with others easily?

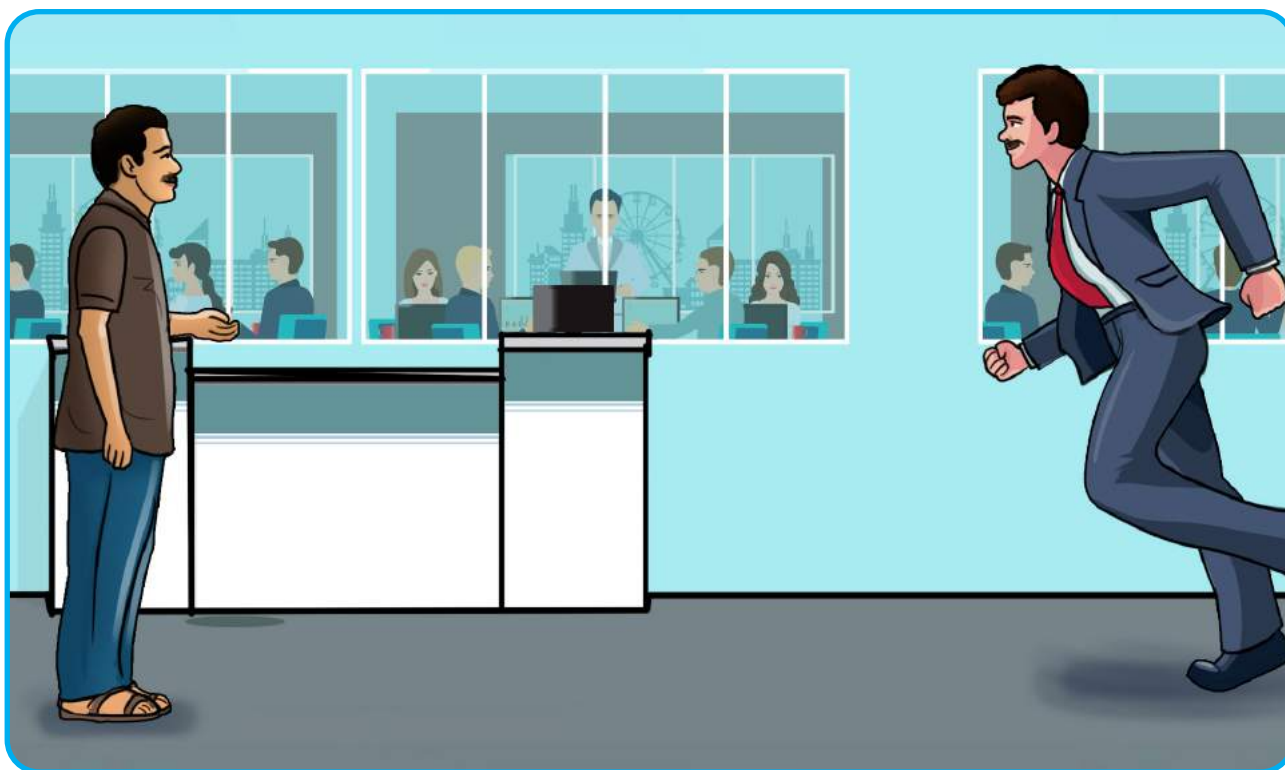3. Share an incident that you remember proudly about your friends.

GEKU9X

Section -I

Reading

Listen to the teacher and read this section

Vetri was once a successful business man in Coimbatore. Vetri Constructions, was once a leading construction company. His company constructed many shopping **complexes**, houses and a few apartments in and around Coimbatore. Everything went well, until his father died. After his father's death, his brothers **demanded** to split the wealth as they wanted to start their business separately.

From then on Vetri found it difficult to **establish** his business. He took loans to run his company, but he could not pay the loan. So, he sold all his properties and paid the loans. Vetri's family now lived in a very small home.

Vetri found a job, and started to lead a normal life. But he always longs to start a new construction company. But, he did not know how to get money to start a company. No one was ready to lend him money. One day, as he discussed with his wife. His wife said, "Why don't you ask your friend Asif? You often said that you were good friends." Vetri replied, "Yes, but he is in Chennai. He is very busy with his business, I don't think it would be easy to meet him." Wife asked "Why don't you give it a try?" Vetri said, "I haven't seen him for a long time. What will he think of me? If I ask him to help now." Wife said, "Then, forget the idea to start a new business." Vetri after deep thought **decided** to meet his friend. He told his wife about his decision and took the next train to Chennai.

Glossary

complexes	-	consisting of many different and connected parts
demanded	-	ask authoritatively
establish	-	set up on a firm and permanent basis
decided	-	having clear opinion

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ constructions was once a leading company.

2. He took a _____ to run his company.

3. Vetri's friend is _____.

Section II

Take turns and read this section aloud.

On the day of his travel, Vetri **boarded** the train, his memory went back to his schooldays. They lived in the beautiful village Keelakudi, near Coimbatore. The village had a middle school in the outskirts. It is in that school where Vetri had met Asif. The students and teachers of the school would never forget Vetri and Asif and their friendship. They were always together in learning and playing.

Their friendship started on the first day of school. When Vetri's parents dropped him at the school, he started crying. Asif **consoled** him with a chocolate and said, "Don't cry. We will play after the bell." After that day, they stayed together, played together and even **exchanged** their food. Their friendship grew stronger with time. They were always good in studies and helping each other in studies. They also helped others with their lessons.

One day there was a quarrel between Vetri and Asif's families, and both families stopped talking to each other. To everyone's surprise they continued to be good friends. There was always a healthy **competition** between them. Surprisingly the exam, the results and the marks never **affected** their friendship. Their friendship continued till tenth standard. Then Vetri moved to Coimbatore and Asif to Chennai. Asif started his business in Chennai and settled there. Vetri always wanted to meet his friend but never had the chance to visit Chennai.

Glossary

boarded	-	get on or into a vehicle
consoled	-	comfort someone at the time of grief
exchanged	-	give something and receive something
competition	-	an event or contest
affected	-	cause a change in someone or something

Say True or False.

1. Keelakudi was the native of Vetri.
2. The school was a middle school.
3. Vetri and Asif were good in studies.
4. Vetri never visited Chennai.
5. Asif was a businessman.

153

Section III

 Reading

Read this section in pairs.

Vetri went straight to Asif's office. As he reached the gate, the security stopped him, "Whom do you want to meet sir?" Vetri **nervously** said "I want to meet Asif, I am his friend." The security was **astounded** "Mr. Asif is our MD. Are you sure you want to meet him?" Vetri **hesitatingly** said, "Yes, I am his friend, from his native place." The Security said "Check with the people in the reception, Sir. I don't know if you will get an appointment."

Vetri walked to the reception. Receptionist asked him, "How can I help you?". Vetri said, "Can I meet your MD? Please tell him, Vetri from Keelakudi has come to meet him." Suddenly, the receptionist rose from her chair. The door behind Vetri opened, Vetri got a pat on his back. "Finally, you found me. I saw you through the CCTV camera.", said Asif. Vetri was **dumbfounded**. Vetri gathered, "No, Asif, I never got the chance to visit Chennai. Now, I have come to attend my friend's wedding. So, I thought I would come to meet you." They spoke about their schooldays and the fun they had. Then they discussed their business. Asif took Vetri to his home for lunch. Vetri was surprised to see that everyone knows him. Asif's wife said,"We all know you, but this is the first time we are meeting you in person." He stayed till the evening and Asif **dropped** him in the railway station.

Vetri reached home and told his wife everything in detail. She knew her husband so she didn't ask anything else. Two days later, Vetri received a call "Am I speaking to Vetri?" Vetri said, "Yes." The voice said, "Our MD Mr. Asif, has assigned a project to you. He wants to meet you. Will you be able to come to Chennai?" Vetri couldn't believe it.

Glossary

nervously	-	in an anxious or uneasy manner
astounded	-	shocked or greatly surprised
hesitatingly	-	to be reluctant or wait to act because of fear
dumbfounded	-	speechless with amazement
dropped	-	the act of a person or thing that drops

Read and Understand

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Vetri went to Asif's _____.

   a) home   b) office   c) room

2. Vetri came to Chennai to visit his _____.

   a) father   b) friend   c) brother

3. Asif saw his friend through the _____.

   a) camera   b) window   c) glass

B. Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

1. Vetri *constructed* a bungalow.

   a) designed   b) built   c) demolished   d) destroyed

2. The brothers started a business *separately.*

   a) apart   b) alone   c) united   d) combined

3. I am living in the *outskirts* of the village.

   a) border   b)outpost   c)center   d) region

4. Asif *quarreled* with his friend.

   a) fought   b) differ   c) peace   d) fun

5. He stood *astounded.*

   a) happy   b) surprised   c) shocked   d) excited

C. Choose correct antonyms for the italic word.

1. Verti's wife replied *angrily.*

   a) calmly   b) annoyed   c) irritate

2. The vegetables look *fresh.*

   a) rotten   b) dull   c) new

3. Vetri had a *strong* will to start a new business.

   a) desire   b) thin   c) weak

4. Vetri was **surprised** by his friend.

    a) unsurprised   b) expected   c) shocked

5. He spoke **nervously.**

    a) Scared   b) confident   c) anxious

D. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

1. What was the name of Vetri's company?

2. Why did he sell his properties?

3. Which was the home town of Vetri and Asif?

4. When did Vetri receive a call from Asif's office?

E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How did Vetri lose his properties?

2. What happened when Vetri met Asif?

3. How did Asif show his friendship?

Vocabulary

Commonly Confused Words.

The error with this pair results from mispronunciation and failure to distinguish between a noun and a verb.

Example:

Advice/*Advise*

The c in advice is pronounced with the sound of /s/. Advice is a noun meaning "recommendation regarding a decision".

The s in advise is pronounced with he sound of /z/. Advise is a verb meaning 'to recommend'.

1. Complement : It is something that completes something else.

    Compliment : It is a nice thing to say.

2. Empathy : It is the ability to understand another person's perspective or feelings.

    Sympathy : It is a feeling of sorrow for someone else's suffering.

3. Inquiry : Inquiry and enquiry both mean 'a request for information'.
It is the standard American English spelling.

Enquiry : It is the British spelling.

4. Stationary : It means unmoving.

Stationery : It refers to letter writing materials and especially to high quality paper.

5. Effect : An effect is a result or a consequence. (usually a noun) Effect may also function as a verb meaning "to bring about something."

Affect : An affect is to have an impression, influence, or effect on something. (usually a verb).

6. Lie : Use lie when the object is laying itself down.

Lay : Use lay when the object is being laid down.

7. Rise : Use rise when the object is lifting itself.

Raise : Use raise when the object is being risen by another force.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate confusable words.

1. The sugar had a negative _____ on the science experiment.   (effect/affect)

2. I am going to _____ down for an hour.   (lie/lay)

3. The gas prices continue to _____.   (raise/rise)

4. She always gives me good _____.   (advice/advise)

5. The war had no _____ on oil prices.   (affect / effect)

Anagram

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. Anagrams can be useful by helping a learner become aware of both spelling and spelling patterns.

Example:

| are – ear | care – race | god – dog | meat – team |

| note – tone | won – now | earth – heart | slip – lips |

Exercise:

bowl – _____ march –_____ study – _____ snail – _____

plum – _____ chin – _____ flow – _____ eat – _____

Antigram

Anagrams are words or phrases created by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. An anagram becomes an antigram when it is opposite in meaning to the original word or phrase.

Example:

santa – Satan epitaphs – Happiest united – untied harmfulness – Harmless fun

Exercise:

earliest – _____ festival –_____ funeral – _____ violence – _____

Listening

Listen carefully to the passage and answer the following questions

Questions:

1. Whose speech is this?

_____

2. What did Rahul engrave?

_____

3. Who is lucky?

_____

4. Who bagged 'all-rounder' award?

_____

5. Whose birthday party is it?

_____

Note: The listening passage is given at page no. 230.

Picture description

Describe the things in the picture using the descriptive words given below.

Descriptive words

Large	Small	Good	Happy
Big	Little	Great	Joyful
Enormous	Miniature	Fantastic	Delighted
Gigantic	Minute	Excellent	Thrilled
Huge	Petite	Amazing	Glad
Massive	Tiny	Wonderful	Pleased
Tremendous	Slight	Marvellous	Satisfied

Forms

Some application forms are very simple. They are used for opening a bank account, booking tickets, applying to institutions, etc. You need to give information about your yourself, address, e-mail id, phone number, date of birth and other details etc.

Steps to fill in forms

i) Take a photocopy of the application.

ii) Use a pencil to fill in the application in the photocopy.

iii) All the entries in the application should be filled in English/Regional language as required.

iv) Fill in forms in capital letters.

v) Give your full address with pincode.

vi) Write legibly.

vii) Don't over write or score out.

viii) Give only required details.

viii) Don't forget to sign/ get attestations.

ix) Mention the date of applying.

x) Double check before filling the original form in ink.

Given below is a filledin bank challan to obtain a Demand Draft

H) Fill in the Form given below.

160

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK
ACCOUNT OPENING/PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATE APPLICATION FORM FOR INDIVIDUALS

For Office Use																					
Post Office:					Date:						SOL ID:										
Account/Registration No.									CIFID(1)												
CIFID(2)								CIFID(3)													

For Applicant(s)

*1. I/We request you to open:- Savings/Basic Savings/RD/TD____Year//MIS/SCSS/PPF/SSA or issue NSC(8ᵗʰ/9ᵗʰ issue) or KVP in my/our name.

*2. Full Name of applicant/Guardian (in case of minor/Lunatic A/C), in CAPITAL Letters (leave space between words) Mr./Mrs./Ms./Other First Name   Middle Name   Last name   Gender (M/F)

1				
2				
3				

*3. Full Name of father/husband/Mother, in CAPITAL Letters

_____

*4. Residential Address

	First Applicant	2ⁿᵈ Applicant	3ʳᵈ Applicant
Flat No./Bldg. name			
Street/Road/Locality/Village			
Tehsil/Post Office			
City and District			
State			
Pin Code			
Tel./Mobile No.(optional)			
Email (optional)			

*5. Applicant's Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy)   PAN Number or Form 60/61   CIF ID (if already exists)

1			
2			
3			

*6. Operating Instruction (please tick √ the empty box)

Single/Self		Either or Survivor (Joint-B)		Jointly (Joint-A)		Through literate agent	

*7. Detail of **Know Your Customer (KYC)** documents submitted:-

	Photo ID			Address Proof		
	Applicant			Applicant		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Type of Document						
Document No.						
Valid up to (if any)						

*8. Detail of First deposit:- Amount Rs.(figures)_____.(words)_____
Mode of Deposit_____

9. **Nomination**:- I/We nominate the person(s) named below under Section 4 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 (5 of 1873) to be the sole recipient (s) of the amount standing at the credit of the account in the event of my/our death.

161

I) Fill in the Form given below.

```
                              RAILWAY                        CM257
            RESERVATION  /  CANCELLATION    REQUISITION FORM
If you are a Medical Practitioner
Please tick ( ) in Box                        Dr. ┌──────┐
(You could be of help in an emergency)            └──────┘

Train No & Name  _____   Date of journey   _____

Class            _____   No of Berth/Seat  _____

Station from     _____            To       _____

Boarding at      _____   Reservation upto  _____
```

S.No.	Name in Block letter(not more than 15 chars)	Sex (M/F)	Age	Concession/Travel Authority No.	Choice if any
1					Lower/Upper
2					berth
3					Veg./Non-
4					veg. Meal for
5					Rajdhani/
6					Shatabdi

CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS (FOR WHOM TICKET IS NOT TO BE ISSUED)

S.No.	Name in Block Letters	Sex	Age
1			
2			

ONWARD/RETURN JOURNEY DETAILS

```
Train No. & Name  _____        Date  _____

  Class  _____  Station from: _____  To  _____

Name of applicant  _____

Full Address  _____

_____

                                        Signature of the Applicant/Representative

Telephone No.,  _____  Date  _____  Time  _____
```

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

```
S.No. of Requistion  _____      PNR No.  _____

Berth/Seat No.  _____    Amount collected  _____

                                        _____
                                        Signature of Reservation Clerk
```

Note : 1. Maximum permissible passengers is 6 per requisition.
   2. One person can give one requisition form at a time.
   3. Please check your ticket and balance amount before leaving the window.
   4. Forms not properly filled or in illegible forms shall not be entertained.
   5. Choice is subject to availability.

REPORTED SPEECH

> I will come tomorrow.

> Smith said, "I will come tomorrow."

> Smith said that he would come the next day.

In the above picture Smith said something to Arun then Arun reports what Smith said to him in the other pictures, this is known as reported speech. First Arun used the exact words of Smith, it is direct speech then he said in his own words it is indirect speech. Thus, we can report a conversation in two types.

The things that we have to concentrate when we report a speech.

- Reporting verbs (Smith said that he would come the next day.)

- Conjunctions (Smith said that he would come the next day.)

- Pronoun (Smith said that he would come the next day.)

- Tenses (Smith said that he would come the next day.)

- Adverbs (Smith said that he would come the next day.)

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

> I am on leave today.

> Rizwan said, "I am on leave today."

> Rizwan told me that he was on leave that day.

163

Direct - Kaitlyn said. "I am very busy now."

Indirect - Kaitlyn said that she was very busy then.

➢ Two verbs commonly used while reporting are told and said.

He said (that) he was cooking dinner.

He told me (that) he was cooking dinner.

➢ Did you notice that tell/told has been used in the sentence which mentions the listener?

➢ In reported speech we need not mention the listener when we use say/ said.

He said (that) he was cooking. [listener not mentioned)

In direct speech we say: Rahim said to me, 'I will be waiting here.'

➢ In Direct Speech, we use inverted commas to mark off the exact words of the speaker. In Indirect Speech we do not.

Rules for changing Direct Speech into Indirect.

Original tense	Reported tense	Example
Simple Present	Simple Past	"I am happy" - He said (that) he was happy.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	"He saw it" – She said he had seen it
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	"She's gone" – You said she had gone
Simple Past	Past Perfect	"I'm leaving" – You said you were leaving
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	"He was reading" – He said he had been reading
can	could	"I can sing" – She said she could sing
may	might	"We may stay" – They said they might stay
must	had to	"I must go" – He said he had to go
will	would	"I'll buy them" – You said you would buy them

When the reporting or principal verb is in the Past Tense, all Present tenses of the Direct are changed into the corresponding Past Tenses. Thus:-

(a) A simple present becomes a simple past.

Direct   -   He said, "I am fine."

Indirect -   He said (that) he was fine.

(b) A present continuous becomes a past continuous.

Direct   -   She said, "My sister is learning Bharatanatyam."

Indirect -   She said (that) her sister was learning Bharatanatyam.

(c) A present perfect becomes a past perfect.

Direct   -   He said, "I have won the match."

Indirect -   He said (that) he had won the match.

(d) The shall and the will of the Future Tense is changed into should and would.

(e) The simple past in the Direct becomes the past perfect in the Indirect.

Direct   -   She said, "The horse died in the night."

Indirect -   She said that the horse had died in the night.

(e) The tenses may not change if the statement is universal truth.

Direct   -   The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun."

Indirect -   The teacher said the earth goes round the sun.

(f) If the reporting verb is in the Present Tense, the tenses of the Direct Speech do not change.

For example, we may rewrite the above examples, putting the reporting verb in the Present Tense, thus:

He says he is fine.

She has just said her sister is learning Bharatanatyam.

He says he has won the match.

She says the horse died in the night.

(g) **Words expressing nearness in time or place are generally changed into words expressing distance. Thus:-**

now	⟶	then
here	⟶	there
ago	⟶	before
thus	⟶	so
today	⟶	that day
tomorrow	⟶	the next day
yesterday	⟶	the day before
last night	⟶	the night before

Direct - The Prince said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."

Indirect - The Prince said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening.

(h) **The changes do not occur if the speech is reported during the same period or at the same place.**

Direct - The Prince said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."

Indirect - The Prince said that it gives him great pleasure to be here this evening.

Questions

In reporting questions the Indirect Speech is introduced by some verbs as asked, enquired, whether or if etc.

Direct - He said to me, "What are you doing?"

Indirect - He asked me what I was doing.

Direct - "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.

Indirect - The stranger enquired where I lived.

Direct - He said, "Will you attend the meeting?"

Indirect - He asked them whether they would attend the meeting.

A) Change the following into Indirect Speech:-

1. "What do you want?" he said to her.

2. He said, "How's your father?"

3. "Are you coming home with me?" he asked.

4. The poor man exclaimed, "Will none of you help me?"

5. "Don't you know the way home?" asked I.

Commands and Requests

In reporting commands and requests, the Indirect Speech is introduced by some verbs as ordered, requested, commanded, shouted, urged etc.

Direct - Rama said to Arjun, "Go away."

Indirect - Rama ordered Arjun to go away.

Direct - He said to him, "Please wait here till I return."

Indirect - He requested him to wait there till he returned.

Direct - "Call the first witness," said the judge.

Indirect - The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

Direct - He shouted, "Let me go."

Indirect - He shouted to them to let him go.

Direct - He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

Indirect - He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.

1. "Bring me a glass of milk," said the swami to the villagers.

2. "Sit down, boys," said the teacher.

3. "Halt!" shouted the officer to his men.

4. "Take off your hat," the king said to the Hatter.

5. The teacher said to him, "Do not read so fast."

6. He said to me, "Wait until I come."

7. "Hurry up," he said to his servant, "do not waste time."

8. "Run away, children," said their mother.

9. He said, "Daughter, take my golden jug, and fetch me some water from the Well."

10"Go down to the bazaar. Bring me some oil and a lump of ice." ordered his master.

D) **What were the actual words used in each instance below? The sentences containing the actual words are jumbled in the box. Write them out in the same order as the actual words.**

1. Punitha asked Pushpa what she was reading.

2. Pushpa told her that he was reading Robinson Crusoe.

3. Punitha asked her what it was all about.

4. Pushpa said it was about a man wrecked on an island.

5. Punitha then asked her friend who gave her the book.

6. Pushpa answered that her uncle gave it to her at Christmas.

7. Finally Punitha inquired if she could borrow it.

8. Pushpa replied that she would certainly lend it to her.

(a) "May I borrow it?" inquired Punitha.

(b) "What are you reading, Pushpa?" asked Punitha.

(C) "It is about a man wrecked on an island," Pushpa said.

(d) "Of course I will lend it to you," replied Pushpa.

(e) "Uncle gave it to me at Christmas,' answered Pushpa.

(f) "What is it all about?" Punitha asked.

(g) "I am reading Robinson Crusoe, Pushpa told her.

(h) "Who gave you the book, Pushpa?" Punitha then asked.

E) Change the following into Direct Speech:-

1. Nevin asked his father when the next letter would come.
2. I wrote that I would visit him next day.
3. I told them to be quiet.
4. Lakshan asked me if I had anything to say.
5. An old mouse asked who would bell the cat.
6. Mervin said that he wanted to be a soldier.
7. Ebin asked me what I wanted.
8. Bhagya said that she had seen that picture.
9. The stranger asked Nasrin where she lived.
10. I asked Mary if she would lend me a pencil.

F) Sherlyn receives a postcard from her friend Pushpa who is holidaying in Sri Lanka. She calls her friend Galen and tells him what Pushpa has written. Help her by filling in the blanks, using reported speech.

9 March 2020

Dear Sherlyn,

Yesterday we visited Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage. It has 84 elephants. It is the biggest herd of elephants in the world that is living under human supervision. I am glad we came here because I am learning a lot. The Elephant Orphanage is truly worth visiting. Tomorrow, we are going to the national park. I will be returning next week. I'm looking forward to meeting you then.

Cheers!
Pushpa

To

Sherlyn

5/75 Trunk Road,

Poonamallee,

Chennai - 600 056

Hello, Galen Today I received a postcard from Pushpa. Remember I had told you that She has gone to Sri Lanka on a holiday? Well, she has written from Colombo. She has written that .... Orphanage. It .... elephants. She said that it is the biggest herd of elephants in the world that is living under human supervision. She also added that she ……………………….. because .... The Elephant Orphanage.. . She said that .... national park. She .... next week and added that .... then.

Language Check Point

	Incorrect	Correct	Explanation
1.	Jim and me are going to the beach.	Jim and I are going to the beach.	Don't use objective pronoun 'me'. Use 'I' as it plays a role of subject. (Jim and I - plural subject so we use are)
2.	You better to consult a doctor.	You better consult a doctor.	Don't use infinitive to after rather and better.
3	They selected him as a leader.	They selected him a leader.	'As' is not used with the verbs like selected, elected, made, appointed, named and called.

*Lessons in Life

Brigette Bryant & Daniel Ho

Warm up

What do you feel when you meet your friend after a long time?

Building a friendship with someone is easy or difficult? Why?

Having a friend is like planting a flower
Show love and kindness it one day will bloom
Let's be aware as we walk on this planet
Even the tiniest creature needs room.
Lessons in life aren't always so simple
Nothing you're given will ever come free
Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"
I respect you and you respect
I think of you and you think of me.

Remember everyone here is important
When you're forgotten it makes you feel sad
Know that you matter and you make a difference
Let no one shame you or make you feel bad.

Lessons in life aren't always so simple
Nothing you are given will ever come free
Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"
I respect you and you respect
I think of you and you think of me.

Bridgette Bryant & Daniel Ho

A. Comprehension Questions

1. What is planting a flower compared to?

2. What does the tiniest creature need?

3. What do the smallest gifts deserve?

4. What will happen if you fail to give importance to others?

5. What do you learn from your lessons in life?

6. Pick and write the rhyming words from the third stanza.

7. "Having a friend is like planting a flower." Explain.

H1S5A5

Figures of speech

a. Simile:

A 'Simile' is a figure of speech, in which two unlike things are compared, using the words, 'like' or 'as'. It is used to bring a dramatic effect in Prose. Simile is one of the most common forms of a figure of speech and is also used in poems as well as our day-to-day talks.

Examples:

• as blind as a bat (means that someone is not willing to notice)

• like peas in a pod (means that two people are quite similar)

• as wise as an owl (refers to someone who is very smart / knowledgeable)

• quiet like a mule (refers to someone who is silent / quiet)

• as brave as a lion (refers to someone who is too brave/courageous)

Answer the following.

1. Write a sentence using 'as fast as the wind'.

2. Write a simile using the word 'like'.

3. Create a simile using the word 'as'.

4. What does 'as smart as a fox' mean?

2. Metaphor:

A 'Metaphor' is quite similar to a 'Simile', as a 'Metaphor' also compares two unlike things. But a Metaphor has an implied or a hidden meaning between unrelated things. Here, for a Metaphor we do not use words such as 'like' or 'as'. Unlike Similes which compare two things, Metaphors directly state a comparison to things that are in no way similar. We can use Metaphors to explain an idea, but its literal meaning should not be taken. It is only to be used as a symbolism.

Examples:

• My father was boiling mad. (implies that he was too angry)

• She is the apple of my eye. (implies that she is too dear to me)

• Your brain is a computer. (implies that your brain is smart and quick)

• Her voice is music to his ears. (implies that her voice makes him feel happy)

• The given task was a breeze. (implies that the task was not difficult)

Exercise:

1. Which of the given options is a Metaphor?

a) Life is like a chocolate box.   b) Raj is like his twin brother.

c) His words are pearls of wisdom.   d) The bus is slow as a snail.

2. What does "The world is a stage" mean?

3. Identify the Metaphor in the sentence.

Her hair is always a rat's nest in the morning.

4. Write a sentence on your own that includes a Metaphor.

DO YOU KNOW? William Shakespeare invented over 1700 of our common words by changing nouns into verbs, changing verbs into adjectives, connecting words never before used together, adding prefixes and suffixes and devising words wholly original.

A Time to Talk

When a friend calls to me from the road

And slows his horse to a meaning walk,

I don't stand still and look around

On all the hills I haven't hoed,

And shout from where I am, What is it?

No, not as there is a time to talk.

I thrust my hoe in the mellow ground,

Blade-end up and five feet tall,

And plod: I go up to the stone wall

For a friendly visit.

Robert Frost

Homeless Man and his Friends: A true story

There is a homeless man in Rio do Sul in south Brazil who often sacrifices his own food to feed the stray dogs around him. Once he suddenly required emergency treatment, his kindness came back to him like a **boomerang**, for the faithful dogs he had been feeding made sure he wasn't alone.

The dogs' **incredible** loyalty was witnessed by nurse Cris Mamprim and her colleagues. The homeless man, known as César, arrived at the emergency room of the hospital at about 3 A.M. to seek treatment and **medication** for a pre-existing health condition he had been battling. It was his first time at the hospital for treatment, as he normally goes to another health facility in town. Thus, Mamprim and her colleagues did not know about César's condition, nor his background.

But not before long, they realised that he had a gang of dogs accompanying him. Four concerned dogs had showed up at the entrance of the hospital and were waiting for César. They were concerned about their homeless master, who the nurses soon learned had been for some time forgoing his own meals to feed the dogs.

Mamprim snapped a photo of the touching scene and later posted it on Facebook,

175

saying, "I came across this today, at the hospital where I work, at 3 A.M. While their master (who lives on the street) was being treated, his companions waited at the door." A simple person, without luxury, who depends on help to overcome the hunger, the cold, the pain, the evils of the world, has by his side the best companions, and the exchange is reciprocal.

An exchange of love, affection, warmth and understanding. A person who confessed to us that he stops eating to feed them. Mamprim continued.

Speaking to The Dodo, Mamprim said, "They are all well taken care of and chubby".

The faithful canines were anxiously **anticipating** César's safe return. Fortunately, the animals reunited with their owner in no time.

Not wanting to keep César and his companions apart, the staff let the dogs inside after giving him the medication he needed. They even offered some food to César. "Believe me, he ate some and saved a bit to give the dogs later." Mamprim recalled.

An hour later, César left the hospital with the four dogs trailing behind, happily wagging their tails.

"I do not know what his life is like, or why he's on the street, but I admire the respect and love he has for his little friends." Mamprim concluded. "Seeing them like this, waiting at the door, just shows how much they are well cared for and loved.

Even though César has little material possessions and likely has no kin to turn to, he is never alone because he has his warm and loving companions.

Glossary

boomerang (n)	-	come back to the person who threw it
medication (n)	-	form of medicine that is used to treat
incredible (adj)	-	unbelievable
anticipating (v)	-	expecting

A. Comprehension Questions

1. What is the name of the hero of this story?
2. Where did this story happen?
3. When was he admitted in the hospital?
4. Where is the hospital?
5. Who accompanied him to the hospital?

B. Write the answers for the following questions in 100 words.

1. Where did the nurse post this story?
2. What did Cesar do when he was offered food by the nurses?
3. How many dogs accompanied him when he left the hospital?
4. How many people followed Mamprim's post?

C. Can you guess the meaning of following words after understanding the story?

homeless	
boomerang	
canine	
stray	
health facility	
colleague	
accompany	
trailing	
wagging	
reciprocal	
possession	
mistreatment	

Coding – Decoding

Number the alphabet according to their position to decode the following.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. In a certain code language, if BUG = 30 and ALMS = 45 then CADET =?

     a.   70   b. 24   c. 33   d. 37

2. In a certain code language, if INFER = 25 and JERSEY = 28, then CHOICE =?

     a.   43   b. 34   c. 89   d. 52

3. In a certain code language, EGG is 577 and ICE is 935 then what is 8945?

     a.   HIDE   b. FEAR   c. DEED   d. HIGH

4. In a certain code language, YSMIR is TNHDM and VPJHN is QKECI
then GKTZO is _____?

     a.   TEFMD   b. BFOUJ   c. IPBVR   d. ZOAFQ

Tick the boxes that you have done and check yourself whether you are a good friend.

I have given my friend the money that I saved to buy a note, book, etc,

I have fought with my friends.

I have given my friend my pen and other things when he needed them.

I eat my friends' lunch without their knowledge.

I have disturbed others with my friends.

I have helped my friend to finish his home work.

I have accused only my friend for what we did together.
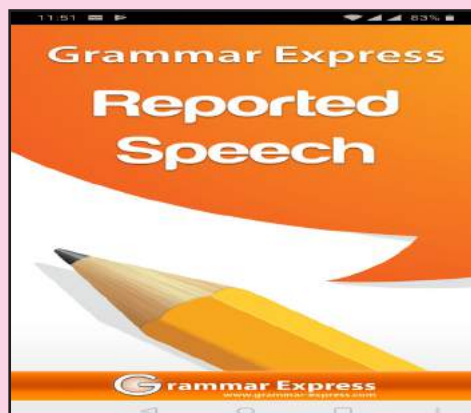
I have taken my friend to play in the class time.

I have helped my friend to study the lesson and get good marks in exams.

If you tick two or less pink / two or more blue you should improve yourself as a better friend.
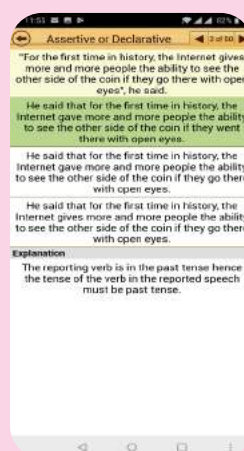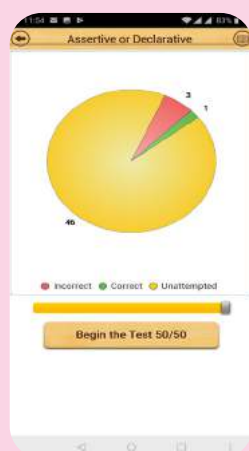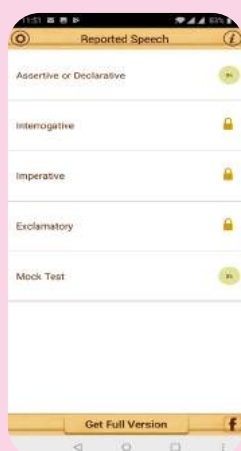
ICT CORNER

GRAMMAR – DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

To Enable the students to familiarize and practise direct and indirect speech.

STEPS:

1. Access the application with the help of the link given below or the given QR code and install it in the mobile.

2. You can view Assertive or Declarative as unlocked in home page and click that.

3. Click Begin the Test 50/50 button in the next screen to do exercises.

4. Select the answer for the given question one by one by clicking arrows. You can view the results as well as explanation for the answer.

5. Complete all the 50 questions and check your answers.

WEBSITE URL:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

APPLICATION NAME : GRAMMAR: REPORTED SPEECH LITE

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.webrich.reportedspeechlite&hl=en

** Images are indicative only.