Chapter 4

Art and literature

Celebrations Of Expressions

P6PN62

Warm up

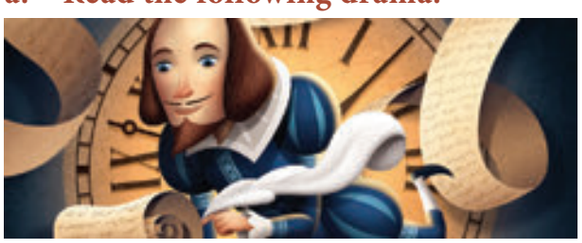
a. Look at the following pictures carefully, identify the art and discuss.

b. Make a list of ten random things. Try connecting them in a logical way and narrate an interesting story. (e.g.) Book, Milk. Once I spilt milk on my drawing book...

c. What makes an art good or bad? Justify your statement.

Reading

a. Read the following drama.



Act 1

William Shakespeare's **'As You Like It'** is set in France in the early 1600s and follows the love story of Rosalind and Orlando. The action takes place at the court of Duke Frederick and in the nearby Forest of Arden. As the play opens, Orlando is quarreling with his older brother Oliver over his inheritance. He complains that Oliver has not given him a proper gentleman's education after the death of their father. Oliver threatens Orlando, and Orlando grabs Oliver by the throat and defies his older brother before releasing him. After the fight, Oliver persuades the

12th Communicative English Book.indb 51 02/02/19 5:09 PM

wrestler Charles to injure Orlando in a wrestling match the next day. Meanwhile Frederick's daughter Celia tries to cheer up her dear cousin Rosalind, who is depressed because her father, Duke Senior, has been banished by his usurping brother, Duke Frederick.

Rosalind and Celia attend the wrestling match and they meet Orlando, who easily beats Charles despite the brute's undefeated status. Orlando and Rosalind fall in love at first sight, and Rosalind gives him a necklace as a prize for winning. When Duke Frederick learns that Orlando's father is his former enemy, he is displeased. Immediately thereafter, Orlando is warned by his servant Adam that his brother plans to kill him that night. Faced with no options, Orlando flees to the Forest of Arden, and loyal Adam accompanies him. Orlando is not the only one to displease Duke Frederick; Duke Frederick has become disenchanted with Rosalind, believing that she outshines his daughter Celia. He banishes Rosalind from court, and Celia decides to follow her into exile in Arden as she cannot bear to be parted from her dearest friend. The two adopt disguises, with Rosalind becoming the young man Ganymede and Celia pretending to be Aliena, a peasant girl. Touchstone the fool goes with them.

Act 2

Duke Senior, Rosalind's father, and his men have taken up residence in the Forest of Arden during his exile. Among them is the witty, philosophical Jacques, who enjoys being depressed and never misses an opportunity to bemoan his situation. The men hunt for deer and set up a picnic under a tree when Orlando bursts upon them with a sword. He is desperate for food for himself and Adam as the old man is weak from hunger and travel. Duke Senior graciously invites them both to join his party.

Act 3

Back at court Duke Frederick has discovered Celia missing, and he believes she and Rosalind have gone off with Orlando. He then takes Oliver's lands into temporary custody and sends Oliver to find his brother with the hope of locating Celia.

Orlando writes love poems to Rosalind and posts them on trees throughout the forest. In her disguise as Ganymede, Rosalind issues a witty challenge to Orlando. She claims she can cure him of his love if he will woo her as if she were Rosalind. He agrees to do so and promises to meet her later. At the same time, Touchstone has fallen in love with goat herder Audrey and tries to arrange a quick wedding, which Jacques talks him out of, in favour of a more official ceremony. As Rosalind and Celia wait for Orlando, they witness a spat between the young shepherd Silvius and shepherdess Phoebe, who scorns his love. Rosalind intervenes in as Ganymede, advising Phoebe to accept the young man, but instead Phoebe falls instantly for Ganymede.

Act 4

Orlando arrives late, and Ganymede scolds him for his tardiness, claiming there is no true love in him. Nonetheless, she allows him to woo her, and they agree to meet again later that day after Orlando

12th Communicative English Book.indb 52 02/02/19 5:09 PM

attends on Duke Senior. This time while they wait, Silvius delivers to Ganymede a letter from Phoebe and is shocked to learn that it is a love letter. He departs, and Oliver arrives bearing a bloody handkerchief. He explains that Orlando has rescued him from a snake and a lion, and was wounded in the fray. The two, Oliver and Orlando, have been reconciled through Orlando's brave act. Ganymede faints but quickly recovers from it and says it was merely playacting.

Act 5

Ganymede devises a plan to bring all the couples together to be married the next day. She promises to marry Phoebe if Phoebe will have her and extracts a promise from Phoebe that she will marry Silvius if she doesn't marry Ganymede.

Everyone gathers the next day, and Rosalind reveals her disguise as Ganymede. Her father, Duke Senior, gives her to Orlando to wed, and Phoebe agrees to marry Silvius as promised. Touchstone and Audrey will also be married, as will Celia and Oliver, who have fallen in love at first sight. The god of marriage, Hymen, performs the ceremony. Just then another brother of Oliver and Orlando arrives with the news that Duke Frederick has turned over a new leaf and returned his wealth, lands, and position to Duke Senior. The nobles resolve to return to court after the wedding celebration, but Jacques vows to follow Duke Frederick. The play ends with an epilogue in which Rosalind begs the favour of the audience in the form of applause for the actors.

AS YOU LIKE IT (paraphrased) ACT - I

This play by William Shakespeare stands for all times; he is acclaimed for his opening scenes that exposes vividly the plot and introduces all the main characters sequentially and ties a knot which is untied in the subsequent acts and scenes.

Act I Scene 1

Enter ORLANDO and ADAM

ORLANDO: I remember, Adam, that's why my father only left me a thousand crowns in his will. And as you know, my father commanded my brother, Oliver, to make sure that I was brought up well—and that's where my sadness begins. Oliver keeps my brother Jacques away at school, and everyone says he's doing extremely well there. I ask you, is this any way to treat a gentleman as nobly born as I am, to pen me in like an ox? His horses get treated better than I do—at least he feeds them and trains them properly, and spends a lot

12th Communicative English Book.indb 53 02/02/19 5:09 PM

of money on trainers for them. He gives me plenty of nothing, and takes away everything else, letting me eat with his servants, refusing me what's owed me as his brother, and ruining my good birth with a poor education. This is what angers me, Adam. My father's temper and spirit, which I think I share, makes me want to mutiny against my brother's tyranny. I won' t stand for it any longer, though I haven't yet figured out how to revolt.

(Enter Oliver)

ADAM: Here comes my master, your brother.

ORLANDO: Go hide, Adam, You'll hear how he abuses me.

OLIVER: Hey, you! What are you making here?

ORLANDO: Nothing. I've never been taught how to make anything.

OLIVER: Well, then, what are you messing up?

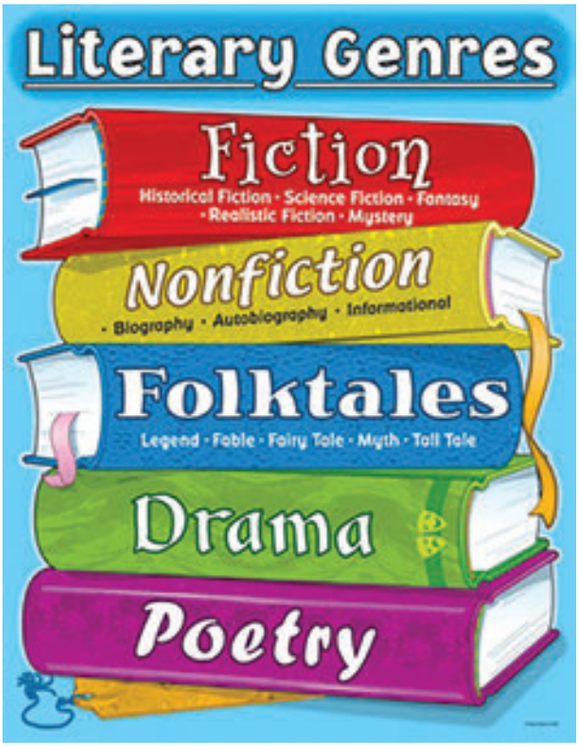
ORLANDO: I'm helping you mess up one of God's creations. Should I tend your pigs and eat husks with them?

OLIVER: Do you know where you are, sir?

ORLANDO: Yes, sir, very well—I'm here in your orchard.

OLIVER: Do you know whom you're talking to?

ORLANDO: Yes, better than you know me. I know you're my oldest brother and deserve more respect. But we're in the same family, so you should acknowledge that I am a gentleman too. According to custom, as first-born you are my superior. But it's not customary to treat me like I'm not even a gentleman.



OLIVER: (**hitting ORLANDO**) What nerve!

ORLANDO: (**grabbing hold of OLIVER**) Come on, big brother; you don't know anything about fighting.

OLIVER: What, you dare put your hands on me, villain?

ORLANDO: I'm no villain. I'm the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys, and anyone who claims my father's sons is a villain himself.

ADAM: Gentlemen, calm down. For the sake of your father's memory, make peace.

OLIVER: Let me, go, I say.

ORLANDO: I won't until I'm ready. You will listen to me. My father instructed you in his will to give me a good education. But you've raised me as a peasant, depriving

12th Communicative English Book.indb 54 02/02/19 5:09 PM

me of the education needed to become a gentleman.

OLIVER: And what are you going to do after you've spent your money? Beg?

ORLANDO: I won't bother you any more than necessary.

OLIVER: (**to ADAM**) And you get lost too, you old dog.

ADAM: Is that my reward—to be called "old dog?" Well, it's true, I've served this family so long I've gotten old and toothless, like a dog. God bless my old master. He would never have spoken to me like this.

(ORLANDO and ADAM exit.)

OLIVER: Is that how it's going to be? Are you starting to challenge me? I'll cure you of your insolence, and I'm not going to give you a thousand crowns, either!—

Hey, Dennis!

(DENNIS enters.)

DENNIS: Did you call for me, your Worship?

OLIVER: Wasn't Charles, the duke's wrestler, here to speak with me?

DENNIS: Yes, sir, he's here at the door right now and asks to see you.

OLIVER: Call him in. (**exits**) I have a good plan. And tomorrow is the wrestling match.

1. Name the two sons of Sir Rowland de Boys.
2. How is Orlando treated by his brother?
3. Who is Adam?
4. How much money was left in the will for Orlando?
5. What is the name of the Duke's wrestler?

(Charles Enters)

CHARLES: Good morning, sir.

OLIVER: Good Mr. Charles.

DENNIS: Tell me, what's the latest news at the newcourt?

CHARLES: No news but the old news. The old Duke Senior has been banished by his younger brother, the new Duke Frederick. A few loyal lords have gone into exile with Duke Senior, and given up their lands and money to Frederick—so he's happy enough to have them leave.

OLIVER: Can you tell me whether Rosalind, Duke Senior's daughter, has also been banished?

CHARLES: Oh, no. Celia loves her cousin so much that she would have followed Rosalind into exile or died of grief. So Rosalind has stayed at court.

OLIVER: Where will the old duke live?

CHARLES: They say he's already in the Forest of Arden. He has many cheerful

12th Communicative English Book.indb 55 02/02/19 5:09 PM

men with him, and they live like Robin Hood and his outlaws.

OLIVER: So, are you going to wrestle before the new duke tomorrow?

CHARLES: Indeed I do, sir, and I've come to let you in on a certain problem. I've been informed by certain sources I can't disclose, that your younger brother Orlando plans to fight me in disguise tomorrow. Sir, I'm fighting for my reputation, and any man who gets away without a broken bone or two is an exceptional wrestler indeed. Your brother is young and inexperienced, and because of my affection for you, I'd hate to crush him—though I'd have to, if he challenged me.

OLIVER: Charles, I thank you for your loyalty to me, and you'll see that I'll reward you. I'd heard about my brother's plan and have been subtly trying to change his mind, but he's determined. I tell you, Charles, he's the stubbornest young fellow in France: overly ambitious, jealous of other people's good qualities, and a traitor against me, his own blood brother. So use your discretion. I'd be just as happy if you broke his neck as his finger. It brings me to tears to say this, but there isn't another person alive who is so young and at the same time so wicked. Because he's my brother, I have to take his side.

CHARLES: I'm very glad I came to see you. If he shows up tomorrow, I'll give him what he deserves. If he can manage to walk after our fight, I'll never wrestle for money again. Farewell, my lord.

OLIVER: Take care, Charles.

(CHARLES exits.)

(OLIVER continues.)

Now it's time to get this playboy brother of mine all worked up. I hope I'll see the end of him soon—I don't know why, but I hate nothing in the world as much as him, though he's an upstanding guy. He's never gone to school but he's smart, with good values, and everyone is delighted by him and loves him, especially my subjects, who know him the best. They love him, and therefore they despise me.

(OLIVER exits.)

ACT I SCENE 2

CELIA and ROSALIND enter.

CELIA: Please, Rosalind, my sweet cousin—be happy.

ROSALIND: Dear Celia—I already look much happier than I feel, but you want me to look even happier? Teach me how to forget my banished father, you shouldn't try to teach me how to be happy.

CELIA: Well, by this I can see that you don't love me as much as I love you. If your father had banished my father, I could have learned to love your father as my own, as long as I still had you.

6. Who usurped the dukedom from Duke Senior?
7. Name the daughters of the two dukes.
8. Why is Rosalind sad?

TOUCHSTONE: Mistress, you have to go see your father.

CELIA: Did they make you the messenger?

TOUCHSTONE: No, but they told me to come get you.

CELIA: No more talk about my father; you'll be whipped for slander.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 56 02/02/19 5:09 PM

TOUCHSTONE: It's a pity that fools aren't allowed to speak wisely about the foolish things that wise men do.

CELIA: Honestly, you're speaking the truth—ever since the fools were silenced, the foolishness of wise men has become all the more apparent. Here comes Monsieur Le Beau.

(LE BEAU enters.)

ROSALIND: With his mouth full of news.

CELIA: Which he'll shove down our throats the way pigeons feed their young.

ROSALIND: Then we'll be stuffed with news.

LE BEAU: Fair princess, you've missed some good sport.

CELIA: What sport?

LE BEAU: I was going to tell you all about a good wrestling match that's going on, which you're missing.

ROSALIND: Tell us about this wrestling.

LE BEAU: I'll tell you about the beginning, and if you find that interesting you can see the end. The best is yet to come, and they're going to perform it right here.

LE BEAU: There comes an old man with his three sons—

CELIA: It sounds like the beginning of an old folktale.

LE BEAU: Three proper young men, all good looking and with great presence—All the three brothers wrestled with Charles, the duke's wrestler. They're now lying over there, and the poor old man, their father, weeps so piteously over them that the whole audience has joined him in grieving.

ROSALIND: Oh, dear!

TOUCHSTONE: But tell me, monsieur—what sport are the ladies missing?

LE BEAU: Why, the one I just told you about.

TOUCHSTONE: Men must be getting wiser every day; that's the first time I've heard that rib-breaking was appropriate entertainment for ladies.

LE BEAU: You're going to have to, if you stay here. This is the place they're scheduled to wrestle, and they're ready to go.

CELIA: Yes, I see them coming. Let's stay and watch. (**Trumpets play. DUKE FREDERICK, lords, ORLANDO, CHARLES, and attendants enter**)

DUKE FREDERICK: Come on. Since the youth won't be reasoned with, he'll have to suffer for his stubbornness.

ROSALIND: Is that the man?

LE BEAU: That's him, madam.

CELIA: Alas, he is too young. Yet he seems capable.

DUKE FREDERICK: What's up, daughter and niece? Have you snuck over here to watch the wrestling?

ROSALIND: Yes, my lord, if you give us permission.

DUKE FREDERICK: You won't enjoy it much, I can tell you, the odds are so against this young man. Because he's so young, I've tried to discourage him, but he

12th Communicative English Book.indb 57 02/02/19 5:09 PM

won't listen. Talk to him, ladies. See if you can persuade him.

9. Who is Touchstone?
10. Find out the meaning of "Touchstone" from a dictionary.
11. Who brings the news about the wrestling match?
12. What happened to the three brothers who wrestled with Charles?

CELIA: Call him over here, good Monsieur Le Beau.

LE BEAU: Mister Challenger, the princess wants to speak to you.

ORLANDO: I'll wait on them with all respect and duty.

ROSALIND: Young man, have you challenged Charles the Wrestler?

ORLANDO: No, lovely princess. He is the general challenger. I have only come in—like the others have—to try to fight him with the strength of my youth.

CELIA: Young gentleman, you are too bold for your age. You have seen the cruel proof of this man's strength. If you took a good look at yourself, or if you thought about this more carefully, your fear would teach you to act more cautiously. We beg you, for your own sake, to respect your safety and give up.

ROSALIND: Please, young sir. We'll make sure your reputation isn't hurt; we'll take it upon ourselves to argue with the duke that the wrestling match should be called off.

ORLANDO: I beg you not to think poorly of me—though I suppose anyone who could deny anything to such beautiful women deserves to be scorned. But please, send me good thoughts in this match.

ROSALIND: I wish I could give you the little strength that I have.

CELIA: Mine too, to join hers.

ROSALIND: Good luck. I hope to God I'm wrong about your chances.

CELIA: I hope you get what you desire!

CHARLES: Come on, where's the young show-off who's so eager to lie with mother earth?

ORLANDO: Ready, sir, but I have more modest ambitions.

DUKE FREDERICK: You get only one round.

CHARLES: No, I'm sure your Grace won't be able to persuade him to try a second round.

ORLANDO: You should mock me after you've beaten me, not before. Come on.

ROSALIND: Hercules give you speed, young man!

CELIA: I wish I were invisible, so I could grab that strong fellow by the leg. (**They wrestle**).

ROSALIND: Oh, what an excellent young man!

CELIA: If I could shoot lightning bolts from my eyes, I can tell you who'd be on the ground.

(**Orlando throws Charles. The crowd shouts.**)

DUKE FREDERICK: No more, no more.

ORLANDO: Oh, come on, your Grace—I'm barely out of breath.

DUKE FREDERICK: How are you doing, Charles?

12th Communicative English Book.indb 58 02/02/19 5:09 PM

LE BEAU: He can't speak, my lord.

DUKE FREDERICK: Carry him away. What is your name, young man?

ORLANDO: Orlando, my lord, the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys.

DUKE FREDERICK: I wish you were someone else's son. The whole world thought your father was an honourable man, but he was always my enemy. But good luck; you are a brave young man.

(DUKE FREDERICK, his train, and LE BEAU exit).

CELIA: If I were my father, cousin, would I do this?

ORLANDO: I'm proud to be Sir Rowland's son—his youngest son—and I would never change that, not even to be Frederick's adopted heir.

ROSALIND: My father loved Sir Rowland as much as he loved his own soul, and the rest of the world shared my father's opinion. If I had known this young man was his son, I would have tried harder to convince him not to fight.

CELIA: Gentle cousin, let's go thank him and encourage him. My father's rude and envious behaviour is like a knife through my heart. **(to ORLANDO)** Sir, you fought very well. If you live up to your potential in love as well, your wife will be a very happy woman.

ROSALIND: (**giving him a chain from her neck**) Gentleman, wear this for me. I'm a woman who's down on her luck, and I'd give more if I could. Shall we go, cousin?

CELIA: Yes. Good luck, fair gentleman. (**ROSALIND and CELIA exit**).

ORLANDO: (**to himself**) Can't I even say "thank you"? I left my brain back on the wrestling field. What's left of me is a dummy, just a lifeless block. What is this passion that ties up my tongue? I can't speak to her, even though she asked me to. Oh, poor Orlando, you've been overthrown! Either Charles or some prettier thing has mastered you.

(LE BEAU enters).

LE BEAU: Good sir, as a friend, I advise you to leave this place. Although you deserve praise, applause, and love, right now the duke misconstrues everything you've done. The duke is temperamental. I'm sure you can imagine what I mean without my having to spell it out.

ORLANDO: Thank you, sir. Now please tell me this: which of the two ladies who were at the wrestling match is the duke's daughter?

LE BEAU: Neither one is his daughter, to judge from their good manners. But really, the smaller one is his daughter. The other is the daughter of the banished duke. Goodbye, sir. Later, in a better world than this, I'd love to get to know you.

ORLANDO: I'm indebted to you. Goodbye.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 59 02/02/19 5:09 PM

(LE BEAU exits.)

ORLANDO (**continues**)Out of the frying pan and into the fire—from a tyrant duke to a tyrant brother! But, oh, heavenly Rosalind!

(ORLANDO exits.)

13. Who dissuades the challenger from wrestling with Charles? Why?
14. What is the answer given by Orlando to the ladies?
15. Who succeeds in the wrestling match?
16. What does Rosalind give Orlando as a gift?
17. What is the advice given by Le Beau to Orlando?
18. Explain the term "Out of the frying pan, into the fire".

ACT I SCENE 3

(CELIA and ROSALIND enter.)

CELIA: What's going on, Rosalind? Cupid have mercy! You won't utter a single word?

ROSALIND: I could cry.

CELIA: Come on, take control of your feelings.

ROSALIND: Look, here comes the duke.

DUKE FREDERICK (enters with lords)

CELIA: He looks angry.

DUKE FREDERICK: Madam, hurry as fast as you can get out of my court.

Rosalind: Me, Uncle?

Duke Frederick: You, niece. In ten days time, if you're found within twenty miles of the court, you'll die for it.

Rosalind: Please, your Grace, tell me what crime I have committed. If I know my own thoughts and desires, and I'm not dreaming or crazy—which I'm sure I'm not—then, dear uncle, I've never had so much as a half-formed thought that would have offended you.

Duke Frederick: All traitors protest like this. If they could purge their guilt simply by saying that they were innocent, they'd all be as innocent as God Himself. I don't trust you. Enough said.

ROSALIND: But your mistrust alone can't make me a traitor. On what basis do you suspect me?

19. What is the new order spelled out by Duke Fredrick? Why?
20. What is the treason committed by Rosalind?
21. Who is in Forest of Arden?

DUKE FREDERICK: You are your father's daughter. That's enough.

ROSALIND: I was his daughter when your Highness took my father's dukedom. I was his daughter when you banished him. Treason is not inherited, my lord. But even if we did inherit it from our family, what does that have to do with me? My father

12th Communicative English Book.indb 60 02/02/19 5:09 PM

wasn't a traitor. So, please, my lord, don't assume that I'm treacherous just because I'm poor, with no titles to my name.

CELIA: Dear master, listen to me.

DUKE FREDERICK: Yes, Celia, we kept her here for your sake. Otherwise, she would have been banished with her father.

CELIA: At that time, I didn't beg you to keep her here; you wanted her here, and you felt guilty. I was too young at the time to appreciate her value, but now I know her. If she's a traitor, why then, so am I.

DUKE FREDERICK: She's too devious for you. Her smoothness, her silence, and her patient suffering appeal to the people, and they pity her. You're a fool. She's robbing you of the attention you deserve. You will seem even brighter and more virtuous when she's out of the picture. So be quiet. The sentence I've passed down on her is firm and unshakeable. She is banished.

CELIA: Then lay that sentence on me too, my lord. I cannot live without her.

DUKE FREDERICK: You are a fool.—You, niece, prepare to leave. On my honour and by my word, if you outstay the ten days, you will die.

(Exit DUKE FREDERICK and lords)

CELIA: Oh, my poor Rosalind, where will you go? Do you want to exchange fathers? I'll give you mine. I insist, don't be more distressed than I am.

ROSALIND: I have more reason to be distressed.

CELIA: No you haven't, cousin. Please, be cheerful. Don't you realize the duke has also banished me, his daughter?

ROSALIND: No, he hasn't.

CELIA: Oh, he hasn't? Well, then, you don't have the affection that would teach you that you and I are one. Will we be separated? Should we part, sweet girl? No. Let my father find another heir. So, help me plan how we'll escape, where we'll go, and what we'll take with us.

ROSALIND: But where will we go?

CELIA: To the Forest of Arden, to find your father.

ROSALIND: But what danger we'll put ourselves in, two young, innocent women travelling so far! Fresh beauty attracts thugs and thieves even more than money.

CELIA: I'll put on some poor and ragged clothes and smudge my face with dirt. You do the same, and we'll be able to travel without attracting any attackers' attention.

ROSALIND: Wouldn't it be better—since I'm unusually tall for a woman—to dress myself like a man? I'll wear a big sword in my belt, carry a boar-spear in my hand, and hide all my womanish fear in my heart. We'll maintain a swaggering, warrior look, like so many cowardly men, whose manner has nothing to do with what they're feeling.

CELIA: What should I call you when you're a man?

ROSALIND: I'll take no lesser name than that of Jove's own servant. So call me Ganymede. And what will you be called?

CELIA: Something that refers to my current state. Instead of Celia, call me Aliena.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 61 02/02/19 5:09 PM

ROSALIND: Cousin, what if we brought that clownish fool of your father's court, Touchstone? Wouldn't he be a comfort to us in our travels?

CELIA: He'd walk the whole wide world with me. Leave me alone to go convince him. Let's go gather our jewels and money. We'll figure out the best time and safest route to avoid being found out by my father's guards, whom he'll send out as soon as he discovers I've gone. Now, we go contentedly to freedom— not banishment.

(They exit.)

22. Why do Rosalind and Celia decide to go to the forest?
23. What are the dangers of young girls travelling?
24. What is the solution they find for travelling?
25. Describe the disguise discussed by Rosalind.
26. What were the names taken by them while in disguise?

GLOSSARY

tyranny (n) - oppressive exercise of power
husks (n) - dry external layer of certain fruits or seeds
crowns (n) - a foreign coin of certain value
Duke (n) - a noble holding highest rank outside royal family
outlaw (n) - a person who has broken the law and remains a fugitive
subtly (adv.) - skilful, ingenious, clever
high-flown (adj.) - extravagant
whetstone (n) - a piece of stone used for sharpening cutlery
pancakes (n) - flat cake of batter fried on both sides rolled up with sweet or savoury
unleash(v) - set free
knave (n) - dishonest man
knight (n) - a man who served his sovereign
slander (n) - crime of making false, spoken statement damaging a person's reputation
apparent (adj.) - able to be seen or understood
proclamations (n) - public or official announcements
piteous (adj.) - deserving pity
snuck (v) - sneak (old English)
scorned (v) - to express contempt
graces (v) - to bring honour or credit
mourn (v) - feel sorrow or a loss

b. There are a few words jumbled in the box. Pick a word and write it against the meaning given below.

misconstrues	temperamental
malice	burrs
conventional	devious
firm	smudge
boar-spear	swaggering
clownish	modest

12th Communicative English Book.indb 62 02/02/19 5:09 PM

1. in accordance with beliefs
2. desire to harm someone
3. to interpret wrongly
4. showing a skilful use of negative tactics to achieve goals
5. rough edge left on an object by a tool
6. solid structure, resilient
7. spear used for hunting bear
8. a person's unreasonable changes of mood
9. parade with arrogance
10. humorously exaggerated
11. unassuming
12. messily smeared

Further Reading

Just to spice up! Here are some idioms used by William Shakespeare in his plays:

1. Nay, if our wits run the wild-goose chase, I am done, for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits than, I am sure, I have in my whole five. Was I with you there for the goose?" — Mercutio

This term didn't originally refer to actual geese, but rather a type of horse race.

2. "O, beware, my lord, of jealousy! It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on." — Iago

Before Shakespeare, the colour green was most commonly associated with illness. Shakespeare turned the notion of being sick with jealousy into a metaphor that we still use today.

3. "Be thou **as** chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. Get thee to a nunnery, go." — Hamlet

"Lawn as white as driven snow." — Autolycus

Though Shakespeare never actually used the full phrase "pure as driven snow," both parts of it appear in his work. For the record, this simile works best right after the snow falls, and not a few hours later when tires and footprints turn it into brown slush.

4. "True is it that we have seen better days and have with holy bell been knolled to church, and sat at good men's feasts and wiped our eyes of drops that sacred pity hath engendered." — Duke Senior

The first recorded use of "seen better days" actually appeared in Sir Thomas More's work in 1590, but the play was written anonymously, and is often at least partially attributed to Shakespeare. We do know Shakespeare was a fan of the phrase; he uses "seen better days" in As You Like It, and then again in Timon of Athens.

5. "This is a way to kill a wife with kindness, and thus I'll curb her mad and headstrong humor." — Petruchio. The Shakespeare canon would contain fewer dead bodies if his characters all believed they should kill their enemies with kindness instead of knives and poison.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 63 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Read the following poem carefully.

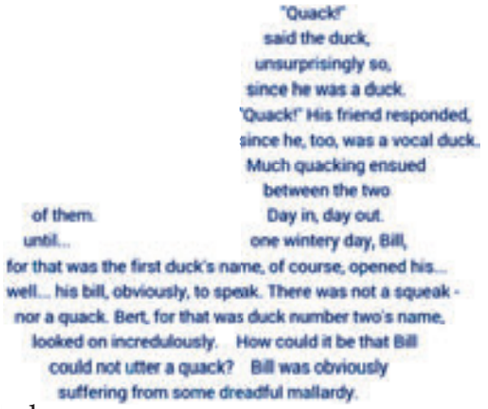
c. THE BIRD SANCTUARY - Sarojini Naidu.

In your quiet garden wakes a magic tumult
Of winged choristers that keep the Festival of Dawn,
Blithely rise the carols in richly cadenced rapture,
From lyric throats of amber, of ebony and fawn.

The bulbul and the oriole, the honey-bird and shama
Flit among high boughs that drip with nectar and with dew,
Upon the grass the wandering gull parades its sea-washed silver.
The hoopoe and the kingfisher their bronze and sapphire blue.

Wild gray pigeons dreaming of a home amid the tree-tops,
Fill their beaks with silken down and slender banyan twigs.
But the jade-green gipsy parrots are only gay marauders.
And pause upon their sun-ward flight to plunder red ripe figs.

In your gracious garden there is joy and fostering freedom.
Nesting place and singing space for every feathered thing,
O Master of the Birds, grant sanctuary and shelter
Also to a homing bird that bears a broken wing.



Glossary

tumult (n)	-	confusion
choristers (n)	-	singers in a choir
blithely (adv.)	-	without care
cadenced (adj.)	-	rhythmic music
rapture (n)	-	extreme pleasure
amber (n)	-	brownish yellow
ebony (n)	-	a hard deep black
marauders (n)	-	plunderers
sanctuary (n)	-	place of safety
homing (n)	-	going home

DO YOU KNOW?

Calligram

A visual representation of a word or poem, that reflects the meaning.

d. Answer the following briefly.

1) How do the birds welcome dawn?
2) What do the gypsy parrots enjoy?
3) What is the poet's prayer?
4) What do the "birds" and "the sanctuary" symbolize?

e. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Gull	a. blue / Sapphire
2. Kingfisher	b. silver washed coat
3. Hoopoe bird	c. bronze
4. Parrots	d. gray
5. Pigeons	e. jade

12th Communicative English Book.indb 64 02/02/19 5:09 PM

f. Complete the paragraph with words from the poem. You may rephrase some words if necessary.

The poem is addressed to the _____ of birds. There is _____ joy as the birds sing _____. The chanting aura they craft herald the festival of _____. Birds of multitude _____, produce richly _____ melody. The birds strive to sing _____ from their throats. The wild grey pigeons _____ of home on the _____ _____. The phrase " _____ _____" signifies their aspiration to accomplish new heights.

g. Find the words from the poem which mean the same as given below.

1. song	-	
2. light brown	-	
3. move swiftly and lightly	-	
4. sugary fluid	-	
5. encouraging	-	

h. How does one enjoy poetry?

Poetry can be enjoyed at various levels. One such level is in understanding the imagery used by the poet to create a vivid description of the scene that appeals to our senses. Here in this poem the visual imagery is triggered by the use of colours creating an effect of seeing the colourful birds in the sanctuary.

Pick out some of the colour imagery used by the poet to describe the sanctuary. Here are a few examples:

Eg. 1.Lyric throats of amber, ebony and fawn

2. Sea - washed silver

3. Honey - bird shama

4 _____

5_____

6 _____

i. Work in pairs and find alliterative pairs from the poem.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE STUDY

GENRES (/ʒɑ̃rə/) OF LITERATURE

Here are a few popular genres for you to know and learn. Identify them while enjoying works of literature.

1. Ballad: Oldest form of poetry in a song form narrating a story in short stanzas

2. Biography: Life history of a person written by someone else

12th Communicative English Book.indb 65 02/02/19 5:09 PM

3. **Comedy:** The term in any discourse or work generally inducing laughter

4. **Couplet:** A pair of successive lines of verse typically rhyming and of same length

5. **Elegy:** Poem of serious reflections, a lament for the dead

6. **Epic:** Long narrative poem in relation to the central heroic figure, becoming a part of history of a nation or race

7. **Folklore:** Traditional beliefs and customs or stories of a community, passed through generations by word of mouth (oral tradition)

8. **Haiku:** A Japanese poem of seventeen syllables in three lines of 5,7,5 evoking images of natural world

9. **Horror:** Literature intended to scare, disgust or startle readers through feelings of terror and sometimes through supernatural elements

10. **Lampoon:** Publicly criticize by ridicule or sarcasm

11. **Limerick:** Humorous five line poem with a rhyme scheme aabba

12. **Lyric:** Poetry expressing subjective or personal point of view

13. **Novel:** Fictitious, long, prose narrative of book length

14. **Novella:** A short novel or a long short story

15. **Ode:** A type of lyrical stanza elaborately structured poem praising an event, individual, describing nature intellectually and emotionally

16. **Romance:** Literature that aims to evoke strong emotions in the audience

17. **Satire :** Use of humorous irony, exaggeration or ridicule to expose famous personalities

18. **Sonnet:** Fourteen line poem - using any number of rhyme schemes (that originated in Italy). In English it is ten syllables per line

19. **Short story:** A story with a well developed theme, much shorter and less elaborate than a novel

20. **Villanelle:** Nineteen line pastoral lyrical poem, with only two rhymes throughout and some lines repeated

Literary Devices are techniques the writers use to produce the desired special effect in their writing. Enlisted here are a few figurative language devices used in literature with examples

1. **Connotation:** the feelings and associations suggested by a word Eg. Mr. Scrooge became thrifty but not cheap.

2. **Hyperbole:** an exaggeration of something Eg. He was hungry enough to eat a horse.

3. **Imagery:** the creation of images using words; word pictures Eg. Footprints on the sands of time.

4. **Irony:** a difference or contrast Eg. Brutus is an honourable man.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 66 02/02/19 5:09 PM

5. **Oxymoron:** a phrase consisting of contradictory terms Eg. Parting is such sweet sorrow.

6. **Paradox:** a statement that at first appears contradictory, but which on closer examination contains truth Eg. Longest short cut

Task

With the help of the teacher, identify the various literary devices and spark up your creativity.

1. "Well now, one winter it was so cold that all the geese flew backward and all the fish moved south and even the snow turned blue. Late at night, it got so frigid that all spoken words froze solid afore they could be heard. People had to wait until sunup to find out what folks were talking about the night before." - **Babe, the blue Ox by Paul Bunyan**

2. "Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No.
This my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red." **Macbeth by William Shakespeare**

3. "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others." **Animal Farm by George Orwell**

4. "The child is father of the man…" **My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold by William Wordsworth**

5. "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women
merely players;
They have their exits and their
entrances;
And one man in his time plays many
parts …" **As You Like It by William Shakespeare**

6. "Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink."
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner by Samuel T. Coleridge

7. "Why, then, O brawling love!
O loving hate!
O anything, of nothing first create!
O heavy lightness! Serious vanity!
Misshapen chaos of well-seeming
forms!
Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire,
sick health! Still-waking sleep,
that is not what it is!
This love feel I, that feel no love in this.
Dost thou not laugh?"
Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

8. "I find no peace, and all my war is done
I fear and hope, I burn and
freeze like ice,
I flee above the wind,
yet can I not arise;" **Petrarch's 134 Sonnet by Sir Thomas Wyatt**

Grammar

REPORTED SPEECH

QG1C8D

Let's study how to report the following.

a. Wh – Questions

b. Yes or No questions

c. Imperative sentences

12th Communicative English Book.indb 67 02/02/19 5:09 PM

i. Commands
ii. Requests
iii. Sentences with 'Let'

d. Sentences with the reporting verbs in the present tense/ future tense

a. Information questions beginning with a question word

While reporting -

- ❖ change the pronoun
- ❖ change the word order

Ex. "Where are you going?"
She asked me where I was going.

Ex. "When are they coming?"
She asked me when they were coming.

Ex. "Who is that charming lady?"
They asked me who that charming lady was.

b. Yes or No questions

Yes or No questions begin with an auxiliary verb.

While reporting –

- ❖ pay attention to auxiliary verbs like 'do, be' and 'have'
- ❖ drop the auxiliary verb
- ❖ add if/ whether

Ex. "Do you like burgers?"
He asked me if / whether I liked burgers.

"Have you ever been to Dubai?" –

She asked me if/ whether I had been to Dubai.

"Do you live here?"
He asked me if/ whether I lived there.

c. Imperative sentences

1. COMMANDS/ ORDERS

While reporting -

- ❖ use 'tell' instead of 'ask'

Ex. "Go to bed."
He told the child to go to bed.
"Be on time."
The teacher told me to be on time.
"Don't shout."
My friend told me not to shout.

2. POLITE REQUESTS

While reporting -

- ❖ use ask me + infinitive

Ex. "Close the window."
She asked me to close the window.
"Could you bring my luggage to-night?"
She asked me to bring her luggage that night.
"Would you mind coming early this evening?"
My aunt asked me to come early that evening.

"Please don't be late."

She asked me not to be late.

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES WITH 'LET'

While reporting,

- ❖ 'Let' should be changed to 'suggested' or 'proposed"

Ex. My father said, "Let us invite more family members."
My father suggested they should invite more family members.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 68 02/02/19 5:09 PM

I said, 'Let us go to a beach resort this Sunday."
I suggested to my sister that we should go to a beach resort that Sunday.

d. Reporting verb in the present/ future

When the reporting verb is in the present/ future tense the tense in the Direct speech does not change.

Mahesh says, "I have a headache."	Mahesh says that he has a headache.
He says, "I am coming."	He says that his is coming.
The doctor tells, "Your mother is sick."	The doctor tells that my mother is sick.
She will say, "I don't like pizzas."	She will say that she doesn't like pizzas.
The child will say, "I cannot write fast."	The child will say that it cannot write fast.

a. Change the following direct speech into indirect speech.

1. "What do you want?" he said to her.
2. He enquired, "When do you intend to meet me?"
3. "Do you really come from Japan?" the King asked.
4. Uma said, "Are you interested in this deal?"
5. Reena asked Meena, "Will you meet a girl like Sheena?"
6. The king thundered, "Let those who insult me know that I shall not tolerate it."
7. The teacher told the children, "Please do not eat raw and overripe fruit."
8. The doctor said, "Let the child take rest for some time now."
9. The accused said, "Your Majesty, please do not put me to death. I promise I shall never repeat such a crime in the future. You should show mercy on me."
10. The master said, "Listen to my lecture attentively, note down all the main points and get prepared to answer my questions."

b. Report the following sentences.

1. The teacher explained, "It snows in the mountains in the winter".
2. My grandmother informed me, "A diamond in the hardest element."
3. My friend often tells me, "All that glitters is not gold."
4. The tourist guide pointed at the temple and said, "These temples were built during the Chola era."
5. The teacher told the class, "Knowledge is power."

12th Communicative English Book.indb 69 02/02/19 5:09 PM

c. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. The boys says, "I am very nervous to attend school."
2. They will say, "We will not be able to come home early for dinner."
3. We say, "We cannot live without water."
4. The forgetful old lady always questions me, "Where do you live?"
5. My aunt will say, "I am fed up of your pranks."

d. Read the following passage and rewrite in reported speech.

1. "Have you finished reading the book, Mohan?" said Mr. Mani to his son.

   " No dad", said Mohan, feeling ashamed.

   "Why not, Mohan?"

   "Because it is not interesting dad, and I am sure I shall never finish it by this month."

e. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows.

Father : Why didn't you to school last week?

Son : I was not well dad, I had fever.

Father : What will happen to your notes? Have you completed all the assignments?

Son : Don't' worry dad. My friends have helped me with my notes and my assignments.

Listening

a. You will hear a dialogue between two students. Listen to the conversation carefully and note the points. During the first time, just listen. During the second time fill in the blanks.

1. The jute weavers association is located at _____ _____ _____ in _____.
2. It is nearly ____ km from _____ airport.
3. In those days this cluster was producing real _____for export to Nigeria.
4. After _____ this cluster began weaving cotton fabric and sarees.
5. Over the past _____ years the cluster has completely shifted to _____ _____.

b. Mention whether the statements given below are true or false.

1 A group of students approached Sekar with mango fibre and cotton blend yarn for their project.

2. Sekar made it to the Limca Book of Records, in 2011.
3. Weavers collaborated with NIFT students.
4. NorthEast development council have invited Sekar to train the weavers of Tripura.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 70 02/02/19 5:09 PM

c. Complete the following:

1. MuligaiPudavai is infused with natural fibres of

a) _____ b) _____
c) _____ d) _____.

2. The most popular natural fibre yarns are

a) _____ b) _____
c) _____ d) _____.

Speaking

PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciation is an indispensable aspect of learning a language. In this section the different sounds in English viz, vowels, diphthongs and consonants are given, with the main objectives being:

- to pronounce vowel and consonant sounds of English
- to create awareness about the spelling–pronunciation mismatch in english
- to check understanding of
  - one sound–many spellings
  - one letter–many pronunciations

(Note: the order of the sounds is rearranged to match the order in which Tamil sounds are learnt which the learners may be familiar with)

a. /ʌ/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The younger brother touched his uncle's umbrella.

2. Identify / ʌ/ sound in the following words.

cut	flood
young	puzzle
among	tough
sudden	brother
butter	couple
some	sum
country	month

3. Write as many words as you can with / ʌ/ sound.

b. /a:/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Mark artists aren't artful.

2. Identify /a:/ sound in the following words.

card	father
arm	master
basket	darn
garden	hard
last	pardon

3. Write as many words as you can with /a:/ sound

c. /i/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Big gifts sis gives quick is a myth.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 71 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2. Identify /i/ sound in the following words.

system	lyric
kid	rhythm
crystal	mill
quick	finger
spring	syrup

3. Write as many words as you can with /i/ sound

d. /i:/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Three needy nieces seated on the ceiling piece.

2. Identify /i:/ sound in the following words.

even	these
please	seen
scene	receive
scream	beetle
clean	read
she	tree

3. Write as many words as you can with/i:/ sound.

e. /u/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Good cook could put the pudding.

2. Identify /u/ sound in the following words.

would	wood
look	cushion
woman	foot
bull	push
singular	stood

3. Write as many words as you can with /u/ sound.

f. /u:/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Moose Flew Into Blue Goose shoes.

2. Identify /u:/ sound in the following words.

rude	through
boots	blew
true	grew
threw	mood

3. Write as many words as you can with /u:/ sound.

g. /ə/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   If I assist a sister- assistant,
   will the sister's sister assistant
   assist me?

12th Communicative English Book.indb 72 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2. Identify / ə/ sound in the following words.

seller	calendar
doctor	parlour
metre	above
power	valour
under	centre

3. Write as many words as you can with /ə/ sound.

h. /ɜ:/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Thirty dirty turtles learnt verses.

2. Identify /ɜ:/ sound in the following words.

thirsty	earn
curd	heard
word	herd
purse	worse
burn	shirt

3. Write as many words as you can with /ə:/ sound.

i. /ɔ/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Modern shoppers caught watching quarrel.

2. Identify /ɔ/ sound in the following words.

omelette	office
quality	orange
dollar	solid
swallow	squash
of	wash

3 .Write as many words as you can with /ɔ/ sound.

j. /ɔ:/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The tall doll had a shawl.

2. Identify /ɔ:/ sound in the following words. (Notice- c is not always pronounced k. It is sometimes pronounced /s/)

august	awesome
order	awful
ornament	auspicious
corn	assault
award	clause

3. Write as many words as you can with /ɔ:/ sound.

k. /æ/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Pack the black blank bank bag.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 73 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2. Identify /æ/ sound in the following words.

band	banned
manner	manor
rap	wrap
tax	tracks
can	lad

3. Write as many words as you can with / æ / sound.

l. /e/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Leather never weathers wetter weather.

2. Identify /e/ sound in the following words.

egg	lemon
health	bread
shed	jet
enter	spread
gentle	tell

3. Write as many words as you can with / e / sound.

m. /ai/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   There's a sty in my eye. Will I sigh?

2. Identify /ai/ sound in the following words.

ice-cream	I
bye	high
might	idle
night	fly
why	whine
wine	prize

3. Write as many words as you can with /ai/ sound.

n. /ɔi/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The boy spoiled the toy and the joy.

2. Identify /ɔi/ sound in the following words.

toil	noise
coy	boil
voice	soil
oyster	loiter
employ	point

3. Write as many words as you can with /ɔi/ sound.

o. /ei/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Eight apes ate nape's tape.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 74 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2. Identify /ei/ sound in the following words.

shape	taste
paint	weight
wait	play
lake	trays
train	pail

3. Write as many words as you can with /ei/ sound.

p. /iə/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   Dear fierce here cheers.

2. Identify /iə/ sound in the following words.

near	dear
seer	mere
hear	here
clear	deer
weird	year

3. Write as many words as you can with /iə/ sound.

q. /ɛə/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The heir's hair is rare.

2. Identify /eə/ sound in the following words.

pair	share
rare	mare
wear	fair
fare	care
bear	bare
where	hare

3. Write as many words as you can with /ɛə/ sound.

r. /əu/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The sow goes over the bough to sew.

2. Identify /əu/ sound in the following words.

know	no
toe	hero
goat	force
go	throw
doe	total
clove	both

3. Write as many words as you can with /əu/ sound.

s. /uə/

1. Read the following tongue twister aloud.
   The poor was sure to tour the moor.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 75 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2. Identify /uə/ sound in the following words.

cure	bureau
endure	pure

3. Write as many words as you can with /uə/ sound.

t. /au/

1.Read the following tongue twister aloud.
The brown cow allows the plough.

2. Identify /au/ sound in the following words.

out	now
crowd	loud
frown	count
coward	shower
around	owl

3. Write as many words as you can with /au/ sound.

STRESS

Speaking is generally considered the hardest skill to master in English. This is because the English language has unique concepts called **STRESS AND INTONATION**, which is essential to communicate effectively.

Stress is the emphasis given to select sounds / syllables in words. This means, some sounds/syllables are pronounced louder than the others. The syllable which is pronounced the loudest is called the stressed syllable.

Note: A SYLLABLE is a unit formed by a vowel with one or more consonants. Syllables combine to form words.

Unlike Indian languages where all syllables are pronounced with equal degree of loudness, in English only one syllable in a word is stressed. The other syllables are pronounced less louder than the stressed syllable, some may not be heard at all. This is why we do not follow the English spoken by native speakers.

The stressed syllable in a word is constant. For example, **heat**, **par**ty, **en**ergy, me**m**ory, emplo**yee**, philo**so**phical, admini**stra**tion.

In spoken language, grammatical or form words such as auxiliary verbs, prepositions, pronouns, articles etc., are generally not stressed. Lexical or content words, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, linkers must have at least one stressed syllable.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 76 02/02/19 5:09 PM

However, there is no rule to decide which syllable should be stressed in a polysyllabic word (word with more than one syllable). They have to be learnt consciously using a dictionary.

Lexical words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) are stressed.

Grammatical words (auxiliaries, prepositions, pronouns, articles) do not receive any stress.

In words with **weak suffixes,** the root of the word is stressed.

Compound Nouns take the stress on the first syllable.

Compound adjectives take the stress on the second syllable.

Compound Verbs take the stress on the second syllable.

Inflectional words do not change their stress pattern even after the suffix is added.

Derivational words change from parts of speech to another and so their utterance varies and so does the stress.

Words ending with **-ic, -sion, -tion** are stressed on the penultimate syllable. (second from the end).

Words ending with **-cy, -ty, -phy, -gy -al** are stressed on the ante-penultimate syllable. (third from the end)

Syllable stress is usually indicated by a (')mark over the syllable, as is seen in dictionaries. In the above examples, the spellings that represent the syllables are highlighted.

In sentences, we stress only some words and pronounce them louder than the others. By emphasising on a particular word, we can add/ modify the meaning of the sentence. Note that the basic meaning of the sentence does not undergo any change.

Look at the following example.

I gave her an apple yesterday.

See how the sentence gains in meaning by changing the stress from one word to another.

I gave her an apple yesterday. (Only I gave, not somebody else)

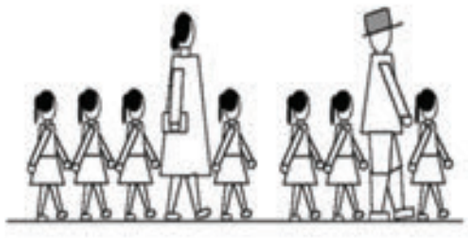
I **gave** her an apple yesterday. (gave, not bought)

I gave **her** an apple yesterday. (her and not somebody else)

I gave her an **apple** yesterday. (apple not banana)

I gave her an apple **yesterday**. (yesterday, not any other time)

- English is timed by the syllables we stress. It is thus irregular in rhythm, like the two family groups below.



12th Communicative English Book.indb 77 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Activity:

a. Read the following sentences aloud stressing on different words.

1. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
2. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
3. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
4. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
5. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
6. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.
7. I told you to buy me a bunch of flowers.

b. Role play this dialogue stressing on the highlighted words.

Babu : **Sara**, I'm **home**!

Sara : **Hi** daddy! **How** was your **day** at **work**?

Babu : It was **great**! I **finished** the **project** successfully. .

Sara : That's **great**! **Congratulations**! I'm **really happy**.

Babu : I have to go to **Madurai** this **weekend** so **I won't** be able to **meet** your **friends**, when they **come here** on **Friday**. **Sorry** to let you down **dear**.

Sara : You're **sorry**? You're **sorry**?!?! I'm afraid "**sorry**" isn't **good** enough. I've already **told** them **you** will be **home**!

Babu : **I know**, **I know**. And **I am sorry** about it. But as **long** as you **have** the **chance** to see them it's good, right?

Sara : Fine. But we're **going to meet them** next **Friday**. No excuses.

Babu : **Sure**, **definitely**.

INTONATION

Intonation is the way the pitch of a speaker's voice goes up or down as they speak. Say this sentence: - "Hello" to the following people:

- ❖ a friend you meet often
- ❖ a friend you are meeting after a long time
- ❖ a neighbour who is troublesome
- ❖ a 6 month infant
- ❖ someone you are seeing for the first time
- ❖ to know if someone is in the room
- ❖ the same as above but on the phone

Is there a difference in the way you say 'Hello'? Discuss and share your views.

The difference is because you raise or lower your voice according to your attitude towards the person. This change in the pitch of your voice is called **Intonation**.

Types of Intonation

There are four types of Intonation: Falling, Rising, Fall-rise and Rise-fall.

They are denoted by the following signs:

Falling - \ Rising - /

Fall-Rise -v Rise-Fall - Λ

12th Communicative English Book.indb 78 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Falling tone is the most common type of intonation in English. It is used for asking and giving information in a normal, quiet, style. Usually statements, that are categorical, confident and convincing, are expressed in this tone.

Standard patterns:

Falling tone is used on the last stressed syllable of the sentence in

Statements(declarative sentences):

We live in \Chennai.
He doesn't have the \book.

Questions:

What do you\want?

Commands (imperative sentences):

Close the \door.

Come \here.

Exclamatory sentences:

What a pleasant sur\prise!
Amazing \shot!

The last part of alternative questions (after "or")

Would you like to have coffee or \ tea?

Do you want a pen or a pen\cil?

Tag questions(When the answer is sure to be 'yes')

You live here, don't \you?

Rising intonation in English expresses a number of emotions such as : non-finality, surprise, doubt, politeness, interest, lack of confidence etc. Standard rising intonation in English usually goes down a little first and then rises up.

Rising intonation is used in

Statement intended to be a question

You came here to/day? (I thought you came last night.)
He left so /early? (I thought he would wait.)

Statement intended to be reassuring

I will come with /you. (So don't worry.)
I hope you will be /ok (So don't worry.)

Question expressing curiosity to know

What are you do/ing?

When is the next /train?

Yes/No Questions (Polar Questions)

Can you /show it?
Have you fi/nished?

Exclamations intended to be a question

Re/ally? (I never thought so.)
/What? (unbelievable)

Greetings and Wishes

Good /Morning!

He/llo!

Happy New Year!

Rhetorical Question

Who knows what will /happen?

Can Spring be far be/hind?

Apostrophes / Direct address

The child is father of the /man!

Sir, you dropped your/ phone.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 79 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Requests

/Please sit down.

/Don't forget to send it.

Fall Rise Tone (v)

Tag questions: (When not sure that the answer will be 'Yes')

It's a beautiful movie, v isn't it ?
I gave it to you, didn't v I?

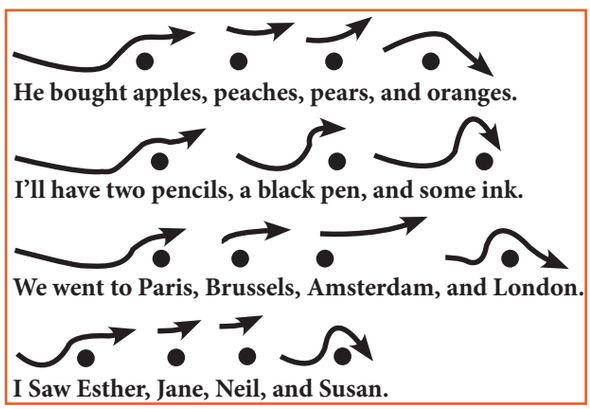
Express Contrasts

I came to buy a /laptop not a v desktop.
The teacher asked for the /book not the v paper.

Rise-Fall Tone (^)

Enumerating items in a list

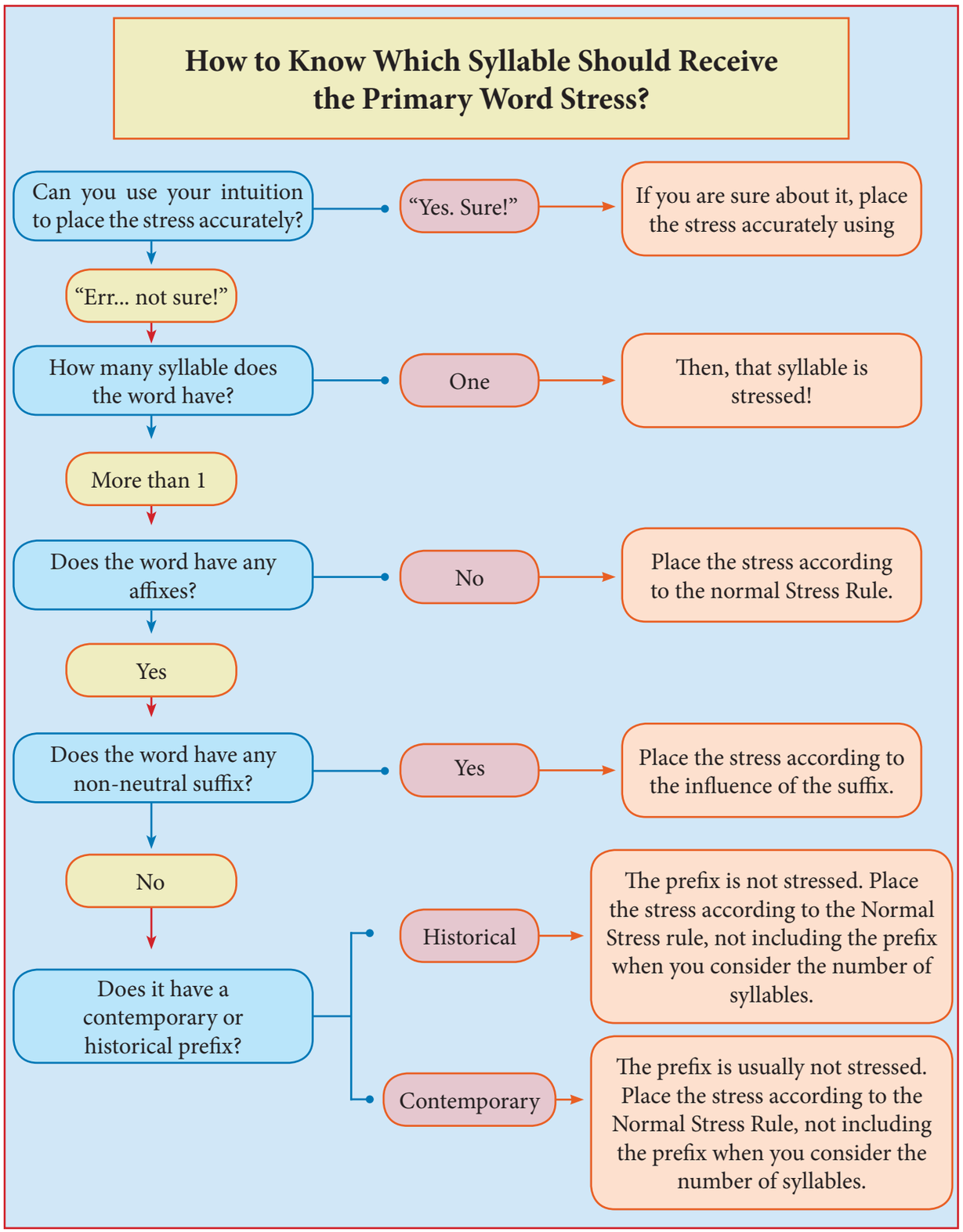
She bought pens, ^pencils^and ^ erasers.
^ I came, ^ I saw, ^ I conquered!



a. Identify the correct intonation pattern in the following sentences.

1. Try again.
2. I shouldn't have.
3. That's unbelievable!
4. Go to bed.
5. The food is tasty, isn't it?
6. I'll collect it tomorrow.
7. We are going to Teni, Tenkasi and Munnar.
8. You must be joking.
9. So what ?
10. Well, I never!
11. You know best, don't you?
12. Do you work on Saturdays?
13. Happy Birthday.
14. Can I see one of your works?
15. Courage! Thy name is woman!
16. Oh! Is that true?
17. Why can't you keep the table clean?
18. The girls are playing chess.
19. Come in.
20. What a lovely colour!

12th Communicative English Book.indb 80 02/02/19 5:09 PM



12th Communicative English Book.indb 81 02/02/19 5:09 PM

SPEAKING - ART THERAPY

Art therapy is increasingly being adopted as an effective way to calm an anxious mind, and increase self-confidence.

1. Work in pairs along with your teacher and explore the different relaxation therapies available as stress busting hobbies for a healthy mental well-being.

2. Choose a topic under the heading Stress Relief Hobbies and prepare a short speech for about three minutes using presentation skills, pictures, if possible a power point too to enhance your speech.

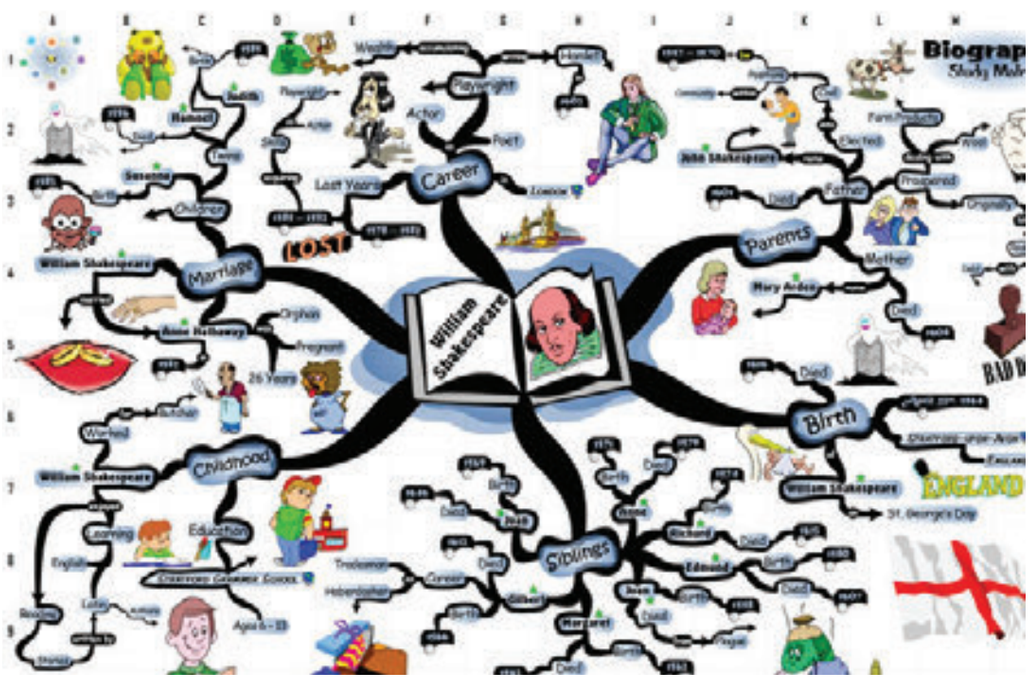
- Recollecting your mistake without pain
- Your first reaction to your mistake
- What did you think at once? (any short cuts)
- Did you own up to the mistake?
- What did you learn?

It's Okay to Make Mistakes

Think of a time in your life when you made a mistake. What happened?

When the mistake happened, what did you do about it?

What did you learn from your mistake?



12th Communicative English Book.indb 82 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Writing

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT

Advertising is a type of communication, where people promote their products or persuade people to utilize their services. Features of an effective advertisement are as follows:

- Advertisement – an advert on radio or TV
- Logo – the symbol that identifies the product
- Commercial – symbol that identifies the product
- Jingle – a short song used by an advertising firm
- Target market – the people who will buy the product
- Brand name – the commercial name of a product

How to create an advertisement? - A step–by–step–guide

- Create a brand name
- Mention what you want to sell
- Identify the target
- Write a catchy slogan
- Give a headline
- Think of a layout
- Create a logo

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING THE AD

- There should be at least one element in the ad that attracts the eye.
- The ad must be realistic – believable.
- It should be persuasive.
- The aim of the ad is to make the readers buy the product.
- Write short sentences in simple language.
- Do not waste words. Be precise.
- Use the present tense and the active voice.
- Punctuate correctly to make the message clear.

Let's work on the types of advertisements.

a. DISPLAY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

This is a sort of a public announcement through a popular medium that targets a large number of people. It

- is visually attractive.
- includes art work.
- has catchy slogans.
- has witty expressions.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 83 02/02/19 5:09 PM

1. Imagine you are running an institution that coaches students appearing for various competitive exams (CAT, MAT, NEET, GMAT etc.). Draft a display advertisement highlighting the attractive features of the courses you offer.

2. 'Handloom Expo' is being organised in your district by the weavers of Tamil Nadu showcasing their designs that use traditional methods. As a person in charge of this textile fair, draft a suitable display advertisement for a local newspaper.

b. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

- Classifieds appear in newspapers and magazines.
- It has no visuals or designs.
- It is always brief and to the point.
- Abbreviations are used to convey more while paying less.
- Each word is charged in a classified Advertisement.

Classified advertisements are divided into categories according to their subject matter.

- Recruitment (Situation Wanted - Situation Vacant)
- Lost and found
- To - let
- Matrimonial
- Sale and Purchase of Vehicle, Property etc.
- Missing
- Tours and Travels
- Appeal
- Educational
- Change of Name / Address
- Obituary

1. You want to dispose of your two wheeler. Draft an advertisement to be published in "The Hindu" under classified advertisements column. Sign as Madhan/ Madhavi. Include the following details.
   - Type / Make of vehicle - model - year of manufacturing - colour - accessories fitted
   - Ownership details - insurance details - mileage and condition
   - Price expected
   - Contact details

   (Note: do not exceed 50 words)

2. You are a starting a School of Performing Arts in Thanjavur. Draft a suitable advertisement to be printed in the local daily inviting experienced artists for a walk-in-interview for the

12th Communicative English Book.indb 84 02/02/19 5:09 PM

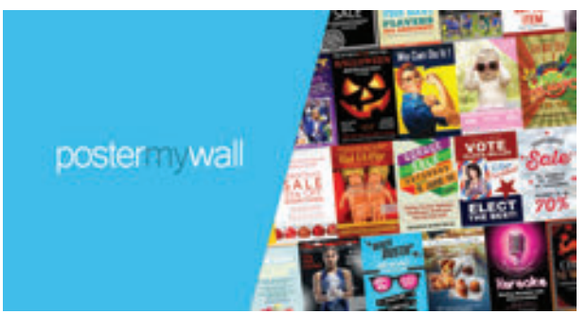
various posts. You are the Director. Invent relevant details and complete the task in about 50 words.

POSTER MAKING

Imagine the walls without posters in the place you live in. Posters are creative, bold and can provoke many emotions, excite and are full of information (in short they tell a story). They should be readable from more than five feet away.

The modern poster dates back to mid-nineteenth century, when the printing industry perfected colour lithography and made mass production possible. Posters include textual and graphic elements. Different types of posters are:

- propaganda and political posters
- movie posters
- travel posters
- railway posters
- event posters
- entertainment posters
- educational posters



Points to remember while designing a poster.

- diligent use of colour diligently to create the energy needed; to elicit the mood and attract the eye
- experiment with typography
- rank information in order of importance
- use white space cleverly to form creative composition
- say more with less
- use captivating and persuasive language so as to influence
- create a point of focus (keeping the audience in mind)
- include slogans, word-play, metaphors etc. to enhance the posters

1. Draft an attractive poster for a newly opened Kid's School of Art and Craft highlighting the special features of the school.
2. Your school is hosting a Theatre Fest staging a variety of plays to be enacted by the members of your school theatre Club. Prepare a poster announcing this along with necessary details.

REPORT

Outline For The Report

Title Page

Title
Author's name

Introduction

Purpose

Description

details of the event

causes and results

Discussion

Conclusion

12th Communicative English Book.indb 85 02/02/19 5:09 PM

1. You are the reporter of your school newsletter. Your school organised a project exhibition, "Art Gallery". Prepare a report covering the different aspects of it in about 120 – 150 words.

You may find the following guidelines useful:

- date, time and venue of the exhibition
- the purpose
- inaugural ceremony
- different sections of the exhibition, arts and crafts, carvings, jewellery making, wall hangings, murals, festoons, clay modelling and pencil shading etc.
- the most fascinating displays
- articles for sale – funds – donation
- visitor's comments
- your overall opinion

NOTE MAKING

Given below is a sample for note making.

MADHUBANI PAINTING

Madhubani painting is one of the many famous Indian art forms. As it is practised in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal, it is called Mithila or Madhubani art. Often characterized by complex geometrical patterns, these paintings are known for representing particular occasions, including festivals, religious rituals, etc. The colours used in Madhubani paintings are usually derived from plants and other natural sources. These colours are often bright and

pigments like lampblack and ochre are used to create black and brown respectively. Instead of contemporary brushes, objects like twigs, matchsticks and even fingers are used to create the paintings.

Madhubani paintings originated in the Mithila region of Bihar. Some of the initial references to the Madhubani painting can be found in the Hindu epic Ramayana when King Janaka, Sita's father, asks his painters to create Madhubani paintings for his daughter's wedding. The knowledge was passed down from generation to generation and the paintings began to adorn the houses of the region. The women of the village practiced these paintings on the walls of their respective home. Their paintings often illustrated their thoughts, hopes and dreams.

12th Communicative English Book.indb 86 02/02/19 5:09 PM

Over time, Madhubani paintings became a part of festivities and special events like weddings. Slowly, this art attracted connoisseurs of art as many contemporary Indian artists took the art to the global stage. The traditional base of plastered mud wall was soon replaced by handmade paper, cloth and canvas. Since the paintings have been confined to a limited geographical range, the themes as well as the style are more or less the same.

Madhubani paintings were initially practised by different sects of people and hence the paintings were categorized into five different styles, such as Tantrik, Kohbar, Bharni, Godna, Katchni. But today, these five different styles have been merged by contemporary artists. The themes used in these paintings often revolve around Hindu deities like Krishna, Rama, Lakshmi, Shiva, Durga and Saraswati. Also, heavenly bodies like the Sun and the Moon often form the centerpiece of Madhubani paintings. The women of the village practised these paintings on the walls of their respective homes.

One can also find paintings based on the scenes from the royal courts and social events like weddings. The usage of geometrical patterns is apparent in these paintings. The fact that these complex mathematical patterns were used in Madhubani paintings makes them more intriguing and special.

These paintings are also known for their simplicity, for the brush and colours used are often derived from natural sources. While the paintings are largely made using powdered rice, colours are derived from turmeric, pollen, pigments, indigo, various flowers, sandalwood, and leaves of various plants and trees, etc. Also, many natural sources are combined and are processed to obtain the desired colours. The colours are often prepared by the artists themselves. If the artists come across empty spaces even after completing the painting, they usually fill up those empty spaces with the motifs of flowers, animals, birds and geometrical patterns. A double line is usually drawn as the border.

I. Note making

Title – Madhubani Painting

Note

1. Madhubani Painting
    - 1.1. Famous Indian art form
    - 1.2. Practised in Bihar & Nepal
    - 1.3. Content
        - 1.3.1. Particular occus
        - 1.3.2. Festivals
        - 1.3.3. Religious rituals etc.
    - 1.4. Colours
        - 1.4.1. Natural & plant based
        - 1.4.2. Bright, lampblack, ochre
    - 1.5. Instead of brushes use of :
        - 1.5.1. twigs, matchsticks & fingers
2. History and Evolution
    - 2.1. Origin – Bihar
    - 2.2. Referred in the Ramayana
    - 2.3. Women Paint on walls
    - 2.4. Evolution

12th Communicative English Book.indb 87 02/02/19 5:09 PM

2.4.1. became part of festivities & weddings

2.4.2. art taken to global stage

2.4.3. Style the same

3. Style & Designs

3.1. five styles

3.1.1. Tantrik, Kohban, Bharni, Gonda, Kachna

3.2. Themes revolve around Hindu deities & Heavenly bodies Like the sun & the moon

3.3. Empty spaces filled with motifs & geo.ml. patterns

3.4. Double line drawn as border

II ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used		
1. &	-	and
2. Ind	-	Indian
3. Occas.	-	Occasions
4. geoml.	-	geometrical

III Summary

Madhubani painting is one of the many famous Indian art forms, practised in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal. They are often characterized by complex geometrical patterns and they represent ritual content of particular occasions, including festivals, and weddings. The colours are usually derived from plants and other natural sources. Twigs, matchsticks and fingers are used instead of brushes. Over time it has attracted many artists who took the art to the global stage. The paintings are categorized into five different styles and revolve around Hindu deities.

ICT Corner.

- https://youtu.be/4MS9zq4Q_Y0
- Emily Dickinson: 'A bird came down the walk'. By Zenpencils: DO YOU KNOW ? http://zenpencils.com/comic/99-emily-dickinson-a-bird-came-down-the-walk/
- https://news.artnet.com/art-world/art-inspired-literature-559481 (art inspired by literature)

EXTENSIVE READING

Title		Authors
The Agony and Ecstasy	-	Irving Stone
Girl in Pearl Earring	-	Tracy Chevalier
The Picture of Dorian Gray	-	Oscar Wilde
Da Vinci Code	-	Dan Brown
Buddha	-	Osamu Tezuka (Graphic Novel)
Drama	-	RainaTelgemeier
Catch 22	-	Joseph Heller
Diary of a Wimpy Kid	-	Jeff Kinney

12th Communicative English Book.indb 88 02/02/19 5:09 PM

CAREER CORNER

Visual Arts Career Spectrum

12th Communicative English Book.indb 89 02/02/19 5:09 PM

CAREER CORNER

Writing / Analytical

- Art Curriculum Writer
- Art Historian
- Art Critic
- Arts Administrator
- Arts and Cultural Planner
- Website Owner / Blogger
- Graphic Novel Author

Graphic Design

- Advertising Director
- Logo / Branding Designer
- Advertisement Designer
- Sign Writer
- Magazine Layout Designer
- Book / eBook Designer
- Packaging Designer
- Calender / Stationery / Wallpaper Designer
- Typographer

3D Product Design

- Industrial Designer / Bridge Designer
- Toy Designer / Kite Designer / Utensil Designer
- Miniature Model Maker / Mock up Artist
- Stained Glass Window Designer
- Prop Designer
- Food Product Designer
- Potter / Ceramic Designer
- Wood Turner / Caver
- Mosaic Designer
- Jeweller
- Weaver
- Glass Artist

Fine Art

- Airbrush Artist / Spray Painter
- Architectural Illustrator
- Book Illustrator
- Graphic Illustrator
- Technical / Textbook Illustrator
- Story Board Illustrator
- Cartoonist / Caricaturist
- Commercial Artist
- Fine Artist (Painter)
- Printmaker / Screen Printer
- Courtroom Artist
- Art Conservationist
- Special Effects Makeup
- Mural Artist
- Tattoo Artist

Organisation / People Management

- Art School Director
- Primary / Elementary Teacher
- Middle / High School art Teacher
- University Lecturer/ Professor
- Private Art Instructor
- Art Therapist
- Artist Agent
- Art Supplies Retailer

Fashion / Textiles

- Fiber Artist
- Accessory Designer (Shoes / Bags / Hats)
- Dressmaker
- Embroiderer
- Fashion Consultant
- Fashion Designer / Sports Apparel Designer
- Fashion Merchandising
- Pattern Maker
- Costume Designer
- Quilt / Rug / Linen Designer
- Fabric / Textile Designer
- T-shirt Designer

Spatial Design

- Architect
- Landscape Architect
- Urban Designer / Town Planner
- Playground / Theme Park / Sports Arena / Golf
- Course Designer
- Interior Designer / Decorator
- Set / Stage Design

Digital / Multi - Media

- Animator
- Concept Artist
- Digital Illustrator
- Digital 3D Modeller
- IPhone / Android App Designer
- Television / Film Producer
- Documentary Filmmaker
- Camera Operator
- Film Editor
- Special Effects Designer
- Video Game Designer
- Youtube Video Creator

Arranging / Display

- Food Stylist
- Floral Arranger
- Display and Exhibition Planner
- Art / Designer / Colour Consultant
- Gallery Owner / Assistant
- Museum Curator
- Personal Stylist
- Picture Framer
- Online Curator

Any Other Career!

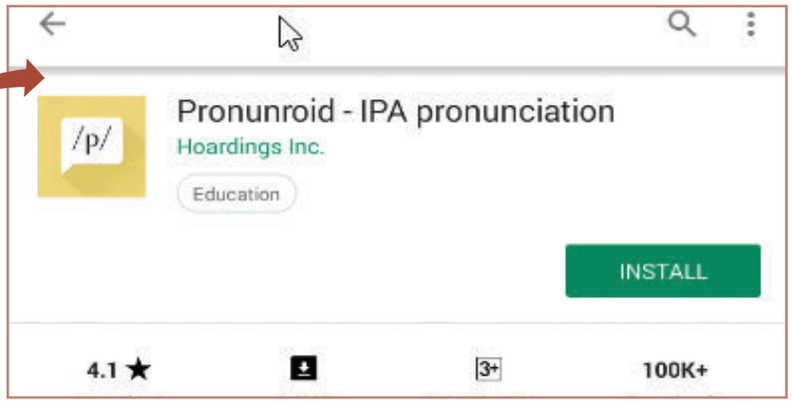
- Art can be great preparation for any career that requires fine motor skills, presentation Skills, an eye for aesthetics and creative thinking !

12th Communicative English Book.indb 90 02/02/19 5:09 PM

ICT CORNER

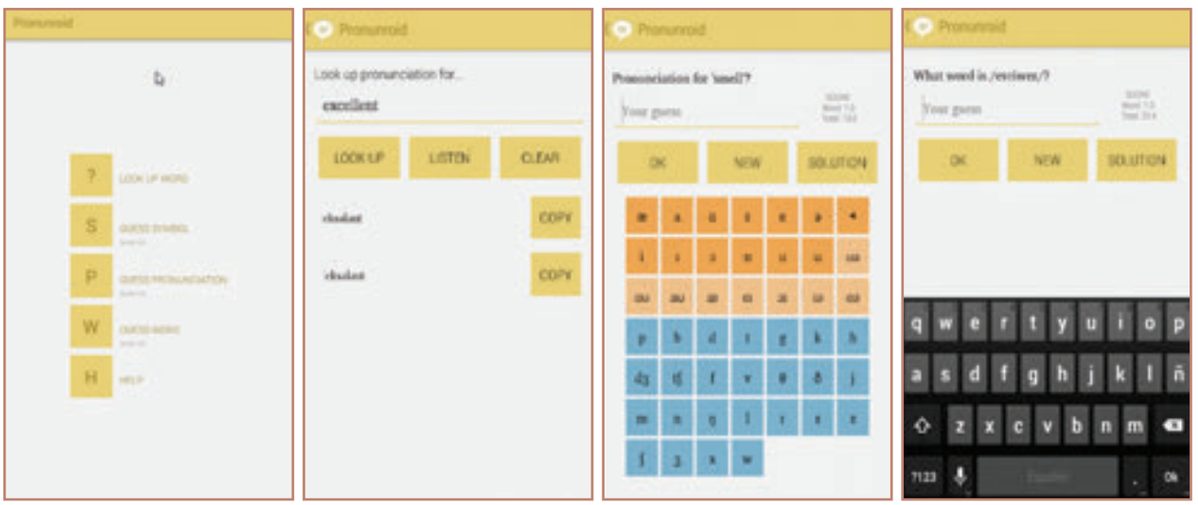
PRONUNCIATION

To enable the students to check their pronunciation based on IPA



STEPS:

1. Access the application with the help of the link or the QR code which is given below and install it in the mobile.
2. You can see the Look up word, Guess symbol, Guess pronunciation and Guess word in the home screen.
3. Click Look up word to check the IPA pronunciation of any word. Type the word and you can look up and listen the pronunciation..
4. Click Guess Symbol to guess the phonetic symbol of the words given there and score points. You can do the same for Guess Pronunciation also.
5. Click Guess word. Type the word by guessing the pronunciation of the phonetic script given there.



TO DOWNLOAD THE APPLICATION:

APPLICATION NAME **: PRONUNROID – IPA PRONUNCIATION**

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

** Images are Indicatives only

B281_12_COMM_ENG

12th Communicative English Book.indb 91 02/02/19 5:09 PM