

**Pre-reading****Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words****Activity 1**

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

merchant	adventurous	explorer	caravan	fascinated
grandness	luxury	spy	translated	inspired

Reading**Let us read****Marco Polo**

Marco Polo was a merchant and an adventurer. He travelled with his father and uncle from Venice (Italy) to China. Marco Polo spent 17 years in China before returning to Venice. Let us read and learn more about this adventurous explorer.

Long, long ago when there were no planes and trains, no cars and buses, people had to travel to other countries by ship or caravan. Marco Polo was one such traveller who went to many countries because he wanted to learn about the people, their food habits and their culture.



Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. When he was 17, he set out on his first voyage with his father, Niccolo and his uncle, Maffeo. He wanted to visit China to find out about the country and its people. It took him three years to reach China. Along the way he visited many great cities and saw many sites including the holy city of Jerusalem. He also saw the mountains of the Hindu Kush, Persia and the Gobi Desert. He met a lot of different people and had many adventures.

The wealth and luxury of the Chinese cities impressed Marco Polo. He was fascinated by the grandness and the greatness of Kublai Khan's court. It was nothing like he had experienced in Europe. The capital city of Kinsay was large but well organised and clean. The roads were wide. All this was well beyond anything he had experienced in Venice. Everything from the food to the people to the animals, like orangutans and rhinos, were new and interesting.

Marco Polo lived in China for many years and learnt to speak the local language. He travelled throughout China. He served as a messenger and spy for the emperor. He visited a lot of countries in Western Asia, North Africa and Southern Europe.

During these visits he learnt about different cultures, foods and people. He saw many places and things that nobody from Europe had ever seen before.

After travelling for twenty-four years, Marco along with his father and uncle decided to return to Venice. They had left home in 1271 and finally returned in 1295. A few years after returning home, Venice fought a war with the city of Genoa. Marco was captured and put in a Genoese prison. He was released from prison in 1299. He became a wealthy merchant. He married a lady named Donata Badoer and had three children. He died on 8 January 1324 at the age of 70 and was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice.

It was in the prison that Marco met a well-known story writer. Marco narrated detailed stories of his journeys to the writer, who wrote all the stories in a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*. It became a very popular book. It was translated into many languages and read throughout Europe. It is said that Christopher Columbus, another explorer was greatly inspired by the book. It is believed that he carried it along with him on his travels.

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Activity 2

Make sentences of the idioms you have studied. (Teachers must help students make sentences.)

English idioms, proverbs and expressions are an important part of everyday English. Idioms are a group of words established by usage and have a different meaning than is apparent from the words, e.g. over the moon, see the light. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Let us look at some idioms and their meanings.

S. No	Idiom	Meaning
1	beat around the bush	avoiding the main topic, not speaking directly about the problem
2	every cloud has a silver lining	be positive, even difficult times will lead to better days

S. No	Idiom	Meaning
3	actions speak louder than words	people's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say
4	add insult to injury	to further add to a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavourable situation
5	the ball is in your court	it is up to you to take the next decision or step
6	blessing in disguise	something good that isn't recognized at first
7	cry over spilt milk	when you complain about a loss from the past
8	kill two birds with one stone	to achieve two things with one action
9	once in a blue moon	happens very rare
10	turn over a new leaf	to change one's behaviour usually in a positive way

Learning to Read and Comprehend



Activity 3

Read the lesson and answer the following questions.

a. Who was Marco Polo?

b. When and where was Marco Polo born?

c. Why did Marco Polo visit so many cities?

d. Who accompanied Marco Polo during his visits ?

e. Which features of the Chinese cities impressed Marco Polo?

- f. How did he serve the Chinese Emperor?

- g. After how many years did Marco Polo return to Venice?

- h. What was the effect of the war between Venice and Genoa upon Marco Polo?

- i. Name the book that contains detailed stories about Marco's journeys.

- j. Who carried the book 'The Travels of Marco Polo' along with him on his travels? Why?



Activity 4

Read the story and fill in the blanks.

- a. Marco Polo set out on his first voyage at the age of _____.
- b. He visited the holy city of _____.
- c. He was released from the prison in _____.
- d. He was married to _____.
- e. Marco Polo passed away on _____ at the age of _____.



Activity 5

Imagine that you are a traveller. Write the experiences of your visit to any place in five sentences.

Learning Language

In the last chapter, we did Active and Passive voice of the Indefinite Tense. In this chapter we will do Active and Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect form of all the tenses i.e.

- a. Present Continuous Tense
- b. Past Continuous Tense
- c. Present Perfect Tense
- d. Past Perfect Tense
- e. Future Perfect Tense

Present Continuous Tense

Rule : is/am/are + being +3rd form of the verb

Examples :

- Active : He is telling a story.
- Passive : A story is being told by him.
- Active : She is not reading a book.
- Passive : A book is not being read by her.



Activity 6

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. The leader is making a speech.

- b. They are playing hockey.

- c. Sudhir is telling a story.

- d. Randhir is cleaning his kitchen.

- e. The girls are making chairs.

- f. The workers are not repairing the road.

- g. We are not taking orders.

- h. I am not favouring you.

- i. Are they knocking at the door?

- j. Is he serving his country?



Past Continuous Tense

Rule : was/were/ + being +3rd form of the verb

Examples :

- **Active** : The boys were playing football.
- **Passive** : Football was being played by the boys.
- **Active** : The men were not repairing the road.
- **Passive** : The road was not being repaired by the men.
- **Active** : Was Meera singing a song?
- **Passive** : Was a song being sung by Meera?



Activity 7

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. They were chasing the thief.

- b. The boys were making a noise.

- c. I was preparing my lesson.

- d. We were helping the poor.

- e. She purchased a book named 'The Patriot'.

- f. The children were not reading books.

- g. He was not closing his shop.

- h. The servant was not cleaning the room.



- i. They were stealing our books.

- j. Who was insulting the beggar?

Future Continuous Tense

Note : Sentences belonging to this tense cannot be changed into Passive Voice.

Present Perfect Tense

Rule : has/have + been +3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : I have won the match.
- **Passive** : The match has been won by me.
- **Active** : He has not spoken the truth.
- **Passive** : The truth has not been spoken by him.
- **Active** : Has she read the letter?
- **Passive** : Has the letter been read by her?



Activity 8

Change the voice of the following sentences.

- a. She has torn my book.

- b. You have cheated everybody.

- c. We have said our prayers.

- d. Seema has written a poem.

- e. Kavita has missed the bus.

f. She has not stolen my camera.

g. The teacher has not scolded us.

h. I have not told the entire story.

i. Have you seen a zoo?

j. Has the teacher marked you absent?

Past Perfect Tense

Rule : had + been + 3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : The gardener had watered the plants.
- **Passive** : The plants had been watered by the gardener.
- **Active** : She had not told a lie.
- **Passive** : A lie had not been told by her.
- **Active** : Had our team won the match?
- **Passive** : Had the match been won by our team?



Activity 9

Change the voice of the following sentences.

a. Abdul had lost his bag.

b. He had posted the letter.

c. She had made a frock.



d. I had learnt my lesson.

e. The gardener had watered the plants.

f. We had not plucked the flowers.

g. He had not killed the snake.

h. I had not seen a lion before.

i. Had you hidden the books?

j. Had our team won the match?



Future Perfect Tense

Rule : will/shall + have + been + 3rd form of the verb

Examples:

- **Active** : They will have taken their lunch.
- **Passive** : Their lunch will have been taken by them.
- **Active** : I shall not have finished my work.
- **Passive** : My work will not have been finished by me.
- **Active** : Who will have done this?
- **Passive** : By whom will this have been done?



Activity 10

Change the voice of the following sentences.

a. Radha will have said her prayers.

b. You will have bought a new house.

c. Gurpreet will have painted the doors.

d. They will have caught the train.

e. Nobody will have betrayed you.

f. The tiger will not have killed the deer.

g. I shall have taken my lunch.

h. Will the letter have been posted by him?

i. Will they have checked the accounts?

j. Will you have received the money?



Let's have a quick revision of Active and Passive voice rules using the table given below.

From Active to Passive

Tense	Rule	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	is/am/are + V3	My mother bakes cakes.	Cakes are baked by my mother.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + being + V3	My mother is baking cakes.	Cakes are being baked by my mother.
Present Perfect	has/have + been + V3	My mother has baked cakes.	Cakes have been baked by my mother.

Tense	Rule	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Past Indefinite	was/were + V3	My mother baked cakes.	Cakes were baked by my mother.
Past Continuous	was/were + being + V3	My mother was baking cakes.	Cakes were being baked by my mother.
Past Perfect	had + been + V3	My mother had baked cakes.	Cakes had been baked by my mother.
Future Indefinite	will/shall + be + V3	My mother will bake cakes.	Cakes will be baked by my mother.
Future Perfect	will/shall + have + been + V3	My mother will have baked cakes.	Cakes will have been baked by my mother.

Learning to Listen



Activity 11

Listen to the announcements being made on a railway station and fill in the given blanks. (Refer to Appendix 1 at page no. 169.)

Announcement 1

The announcement was to inform the travellers going to _____ that the _____ Express departing from _____ will now _____ from platform number _____ at _____ pm and not from platform number _____.

Announcement 2

a. What is the announcement about?

b. How is safety ensured?

c. Why are the travellers asked not to leave their luggage unattended?

d. What will the security service staff do with the unattended luggage?

- e. What are the travellers advised to do on finding a suspicious item?
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- f. What are the train passengers asked to do whilst waiting for the train?
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Learning to Speak (Role Play - Pairwork)



Activity 12

Scene: You are Aryan. Your mother needs money and asks you to get the money from an ATM. She gives you the security PIN alongwith the ATM card. When you reach the ATM, you forget the PIN. You try to take out the money using the wrong PIN. Your ATM card gets sucked by the machine.

One of you will be Aryan and one will be a bank employee. Aryan will complain to the bank employee regarding the sucked ATM card and request the bank employee to return the card to him.

You may use the following words/phrases

- a. wanted to withdraw money
- b. inserted the card
- c. forgot the PIN
- d. account holder
- e. computerized machine
- f. block
- g. my mother's account
- h. sucked the card
- i. how long
- j. registered address
- k. two weeks

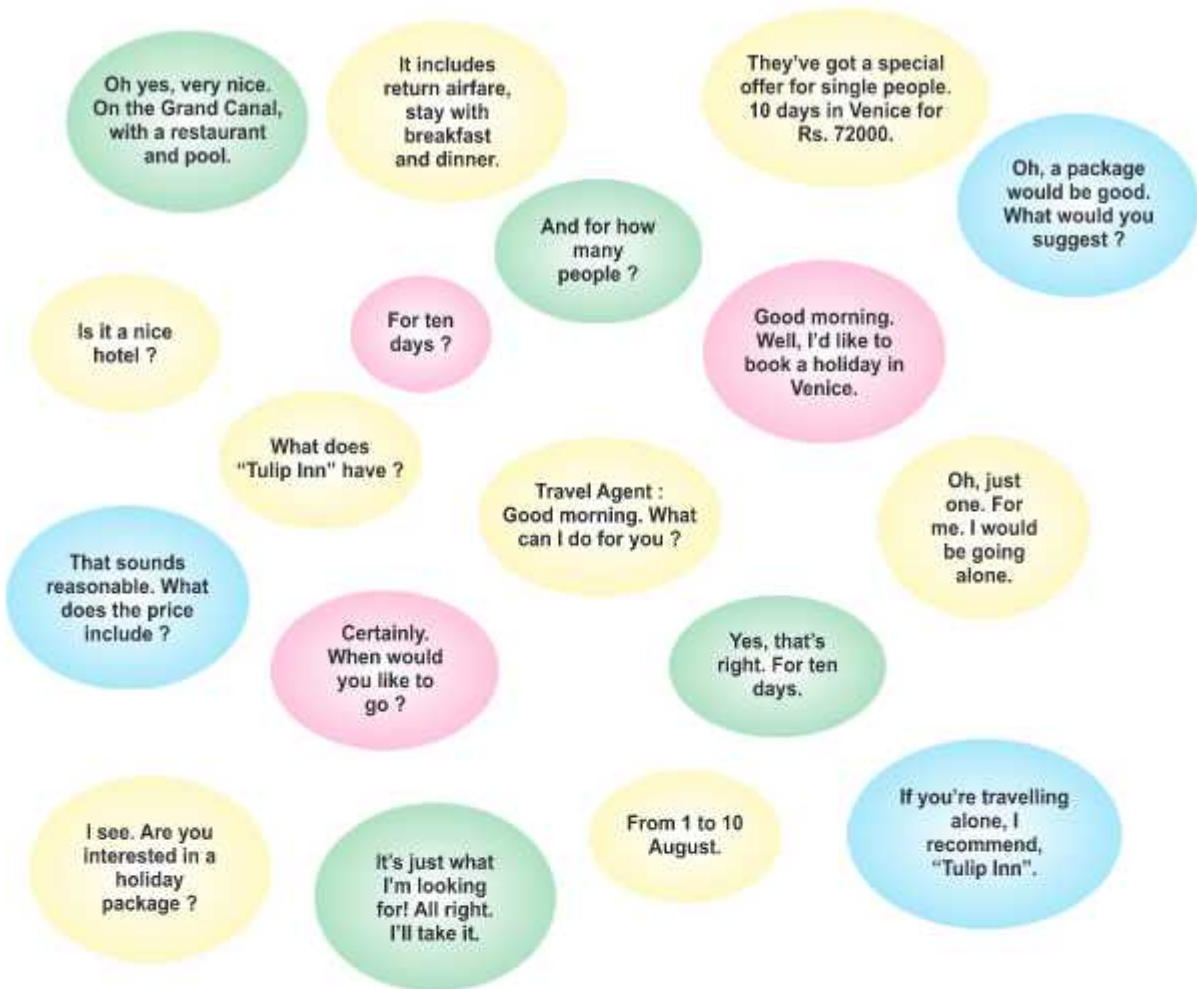


Learning to Write



Activity 13

Study the figure below. It is a conversation between a travel agent and his client. Read all the sentences given in the bubbles and mark them with numbers from 1 to 18 in the order they should occur in a conversation.



Learning to Use the Language

In our everyday communication the most important element is asking/framing and answering questions. Asking questions is a skill that must be practised all the time. Look at the table below to understand how questions are framed grammatically.

Sentence ↓	Question →	Question word	Helping verb	Subject	Main verb	
<i>Simple Present</i>						
She eats pizza.			Does	she	eat	pizza?
		What	does	she	eat?	
They live in Vancouver.			Do	they	live in	Vancouver?
		Where	do	they	live ?	

Sentence ↓	Question →	Question word	Helping verb	Subject	Main verb	
Simple Past I travelled by bus They went home.		How Where	Did did did Did	you you they they	travel by travel? go? go	bus? home?
Simple Future She will move next year.		When	Will will	she she	move move?	next year?
Modals We can order Chinese food. He should see a doctor.		What Who	can Can should Should	we we he he	order? order see? see	Chinese food? a doctor?
Present Perfect He has met Jane.		Whom	Has has	he he	met met?	Jane?
Past Perfect I had visited Mexico.		Where	Had had	you you	visited visited?	Mexico?
Present Perfect Continuous Seema has been working for a month.		How long	Has has	Seema Seema	been working been working?	for a month?
Past Perfect Continuous They had been staying at a hotel.		Where	Had had	they they	been staying been staying?	at a hotel?
Future Perfect Continuous I will be washing the car.		What	will Will	you you	be washing? be washing	 the car?



Activity 14

You are the monitor of your class and you have to introduce your new teacher to your class fellows. Make a list of questions that you will ask your teacher before you introduce him/her to the class. You can ask questions based on the given hints.

- name of the teacher
- place she/he comes from
- subject she/he teaches
- why she/he was interested in that subject
- what her/his other interests are
- what her/his views are regarding environment/ global warming
- what she/he would like to do about it
- what she/he would like to do in the future

You must work in groups and prepare a written list of the questions. Also think of possible answers to the questions. After you have done that, you must practise the interview questions by playing the roles of the monitor and the new teacher and students.

- The monitor will introduce the teacher.
- The students will ask questions from the teacher.
- The teacher will answer the questions.

