

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Solved Assignments of Term 2nd (2021)

CLASS: 8th

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

LESSON NO. 05 (Prose)

TOPIC: Polo – The King of Games

A. Working with the text:

Q.01: Why is Polo is called the game of Kings?

Ans: Polo is called the game of kings because it was widely played and patronized by Kings and nobles.

Q.02: Where did Polo originate?

Ans: Polo originated in central Asia. From central Asia the game made its way to Japan, China, Tibet and India.

Q.03: What was the status of Polo during the Mughal reign?

Ans: Under the Mughals, Polo was the national sport of India the end of 16th century. During this period Polo enjoyed patronage of kings and nobles.

Q.04: In whose reign did Polo come to Ladakh and how?

Ans: Legend has said that Polo come to the Central Ladakh from the neighboring Baltistan. According to history Polo was brought to Ladakh either through King Jam Yangs marital alliance with a Balti women or through the colony Baltics settled at Chushot.

Q.05: How is Polo played in Ladakh?

Ans: Ladakh Polo is fast and furies. It is a test of human endurance skills and horse strength to play continuously. The matches are played in the late afternoon.

Q.06: How is Polo in Ladakh different from the international format?

Ans: Ladakh Polo differs from the current international format in player count as well as duration, unlike the modern versions of the game. Ladakh Polo has two rounds of 20 minutes each and few restraints and rough riding.

Language Work (P. NO. 38)

Polo is called the King of games because in its early history it was played by kings only. It originated in Central Asia. It is like hockey on hoarse back. In this game two teams with six players each try to score goals against each other. The players are on horseback and strike the ball with the mallet. The game is divided into halves and the team scouring none goals win. It is dangerous game because the pace of the game, besides the horses and the mallets make it exciting and dangerous.

Grammar Work (P. No.38 & 39) (Answers only)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Over | 2. By | 3. Into | 4. At | 5. For | 6. Behind |
| 7. in | 8. From | 9. Across | | | |

Let's write: (P. No.39) (do yourself)

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A. Working with the text:

Q.01: Why did a certain party of Romans wish to kill Julius Caesar?

Ans: Certain party of Romans wishes to kill Julius Caesar because they were insecure and jealous of Caesar's recognition they did not aspire Caesar to made King of Rome.

Q.02: Why did calpurnia beg Caesar not to go to the capitol?

Ans: She had a most frightening dream in which Caesar's statue, which stood in the market place, has poured forth blood in it. Someone saw a loin in the market place and graves opened and gave up their dead. There was a noise of battle in the air and the cries of men and horses in pain. She took this dream as the sign that something trrible is going to happen to Caesar.

Q.03: What two reasons did Antony give to show that Caesar was not ambitions?

Ans: Anthony briefed that qualities of Caesar as being always King and generous to the poor he always feet great love and pity for them and he refused to accept the crown three times.

Q.04: Why was Brutus decision to march from Sardis to Philippi wrong?

Ans: Brutus decision to march from Sardis to Philippi was wrong because Octavius and Anthony had the advantage of a good defense position as well as a fresh and rested army.

Q.05. Why was Brutus called ' the noblest Roman of them all'?

Ans: Brutus was the noblest Roman of them because he was the only one with honest thoughts for the good of the people. He was a brave and honorable man. He did not acted in the envy of people.

Language Work (P. NO. 38)**Match the Words:**

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Work | important |
| 2. Wide | Open |
| 3. Well | aware |
| 4. Great | success |
| 5. Vitally | ethic |

Let's write: (P. No.48)**“Greed is a curse” in the light of the lesson.**

“A man no mightier than thyself, or me, in personal action, yet prodigious grown, And Fearful, as there strange eruptions are”- Cassius Act 1 scene 3 line 76-78. In Julius Caesar many of the characters are filled with greed and jealousy for power. One in particular man on the rise to have more power was Cassius. He is one of the lead conspirators against Julius Caesar. Greed for power, jealousy and the need to build his reputation were the motivations that caused Cassius to conspire to kill Caesar and build his reputation among the Romans.

For years Cassius felt unequal to Caesar. Caesar's rise to his power made Cassius greedy and hungry for the same things.

Jealousy was another key motivator that drove Cassius to kill Caesar. Ruining Caesars reputation among the citizens of Rome was something he tried to do. He wanted to have the power and authority that Caesar carried. He wanted to be seen as the

'Northern Star' who every looked up to like they did to Caesar. Cassius believed that Caesar had a better reputation than he did. He wanted all that Caesar had, everything. This was the cause for the jealousy that motivated Cassius to kill Caesar.

In the end Cassius did achieve his goal of killing Caesar and eliminating his threat to gaining power but the outcome of Caesar's death was not what he expected. Cassius fell from grace with the Roman people and took his own life as a result. Losing his life and the lives of his loved ones did not justify the need to have more power and glory. Selfish behavior resulted in everyone's loss. His tragic personality flaws were his own worst enemy.

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LESSON NO. 07 (Prose)

TOPIC: Polythene: A Disaster

A. Working with the text:

Q.01: What is Polythene? And who discovered it?

Ans: Polythene is tough, light, flexible synthetic resin made by polymerization ethylene, commonly used for plastic bags, food containers and other packing. It was discovered by a German scientist, Hans Von Pachman.

Q.02: What does Rakesh's father expect from the kids?

Ans: Rakesh's father expects from kids that they will stop using polythene bags which the elders have so far failed to do.

Q.03: Why is Polythene widely used?

Ans: Polythene is widely used because it is cheap and easy to carry everywhere.

Q.04: What is biodegradation?

Ans: Biodegradation is a chemical process by which decaying or decomposition of organic matter takes place. This chemical desolation of material is carried out by bacteria fungi or other biological means.

Q.05. What are harmful effects of Polythene?

Ans: Polythene has many harmful effects, diseases like Cholera, malaria, etc are caused by the polythene. Since, it is non- biological, so it increases infertility of soil. It plays a major role in the blockage of water system like sewage and water pipes causes flood during rainfall, polythene bags are often eaten by animals and sometimes causing their death.

Q.06. How is the soil affected by polythene?

Ans: Since polythene is non biodegradable material so it is not decomposed in the soil. After remaining in the soil, it damages the ecosystem of soil retarding its carrying capacity besides, polythene has a property of non- permeability so it cuts off respiration of soil system which in turn not only affects plants life but other creatures living in the soil.

Q.07. How does polythene affect animals?

Ans: When polythene bags carrying eatable like fruits after usage are thrown in open roads, then these are eaten by stray animals, which sometimes cause their death it also affects the marine animals. About one billion marine animals die each year due to polythene pollution.

Q.08. What is SRO 182?

Ans: SRO 182 is a law made by the government of J&K on 18th of June 2008, by which the use of polythene bags has been banned within the territorial limits of the state.

Q.09. How can we save our posterity from the harmful effects of polythene?

Ans: We can save our posterity by completely avoiding the use of polythene. Instead of polythene we can solve ourselves from the diseases and the harmful effects of the polythene.

Language Work (P. NO. 128)

1. Choose the correct sentences (Answers only)

1. I knew him since 2009
2. The freedom struggle against Maharaja started in 1930.
3. Television revolutionized the game of cricket in 1980.
4. The economic depression in USA started in 1920.

2. Give the full form of following acronyms:

- a. IPL: Indian Premier League
- b. WHO: world Health organization
- c. WWF: World Wildlife Fund
- d. ILO: International labour organization (office)
- e. BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation.
- f. FIFA: Federation International Football Association
- g. HBO: Home Box Office.
- h. PIL: Public Interest Litigation
- i. IMF: International Monetary Fund. .

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POEM No. 07

TOPIC: Wrinkles

Central Idea: The poem “**Wrinkles**” has been written by “**Arvind**” and translated from the Dagri poem “**Jhuriyaan by Shivanath**”. In poem this poem, the poet has seen four wrinkles on mother’s face and all these wrinkles represents different stages of his mother.

Summary: The first represent the marriage of his mother, when her father uprooted her from the backyard of his house and planted in the courtyard of other’s. Second wrinkles represent the time when the child was in the womb of his/her mother and grow their on the digested food of mother. The third wrinkle represented the time when he/she sucked the milk of mother to nourish. The poet also seeks a young aged girl under the wrinkle of the mother who was found of playing hopscotch and pebbles.

In the end of the poem the poet wants to bring colours of Raade, colorful strips of his mother’s Neil and colourful pebbles for his mother so that his mother would look like a girl as she was in her young age.

Thinking about the Poem:

Q.01: How many wrinkles does the poet find on the mother’s face?

Ans: If we read the poem carefully, we will see that the poet has used the word “Wrinkles” four times and “wrinkles” two times. So we say that the poet has found four wrinkles on the mother’s face. Since the poet has written the last wrinkle as suppression, so there may be five wrinkles on the mother’s face.

Q.02: What does the first wrinkle represent?

Ans: The first wrinkle represent the marriage of his mother, when her father got her married and she was separated from her birth home to another’s home when she had to live entire life with un known person.

Q.03: What do the second and the third wrinkle represent?

Ans: Second wrinkle represent the time when the child not born and was in the womb of her mother growing there by sucking every drop of blood in the womb of mother's food.

The third wrinkle represent the time when he sucked the attractiveness of her face by sucking her milk from the breasts.

Q.04: What is the poet seeing under the wrinkles of the mother?

Ans: Under the wrinkles of the mother, the poet is seeing a young girl who is found of playing hopscotch and the game of pebbles.

Q.05: What are the activities the poet's mother used to do when she was a girl?

Ans: When the poet's mother was a girl, she used to celebrate raade festival and immerse raade seedlings in river Tawi. She used to bath during the nawratras and was found of plying hopscotch and the game of pebbles.

Q.06: Who does the poem end?

Ans: The poem ends with poet saying that he will bring colours of raade, colourful strips for his mother's dupatta and colourful pebbles for his mother so that his mother would look like a young girl as she was in young age. He wishes to bring the happiness and pleasures of her young age so that she would be happy as she used to be in her young age.

Language work (P.No.60-70)

Write the meaning of her following Phrase or expressions as used in the Poem:

- **From the Backyard:** to separate someone from his/her birth place.
- **On your blood:** to feed on the digested food, to make the host of someone.
- **Nourished myself:** to grow or develop own self.
- **Look me away:** to take someone away from the close one or separate someone from dear one.
- **Under the skin:** beneath or below age or feel or see something.
- **From across the river:** to a long distance, with hard work.

Let us write

Paragraph writing "**Paradise lies beneath the feet of the mother**".

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) has once said that paradise lies beneath the feet of the mother. So where must not be doubt about this Hadith. Mother is the most loving creature of the world who throws everything for the protection of her children. She loves her children truly and purely. She forgets herself in loving nourishing her own ones .Prophet Mohammad once said that the son or daughter has first and foremost duties towards his or mother where as fourth duty is to be performed towards father .Now these teachings let us know how valuable is mother for us in both here and hereafter. In these circumstances one should always care and love his or her mother and feel it his or her duty to look after mother. So, she may be pleased with the service done to her by children and the children may be rewarded paradise by Almighty Allah. Prophet Mohammad (SAW) once again said that if mother or both mother and father are angry at the children at the time of death; the children will be severely punished in the hell fire and paradise will be closed for them. So, it can be said that paradise lies in service of parents especially mother.

1. Write a brief profile of your mother. **(do yourself)**

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Central Idea: The poem “Meeting Poets” has been written by “Eunice de Souza”. In this poem, the poet describes her experiences and views about the meeting with the poets. The poet says us judging one thing with reference to another is an error. The appearance of people should not mislead us about them.

Summary: The poem “Meeting Poets” has been written by “Eunice de Souza”. The poem describes her experience and views about the meeting with poets. The poet begins her poem when she felt confused after meeting poets. She felt confused by the colour of their socks and the suspicious of wig she is confused with the bitterness in their voice. The poet says that we should not judge the people with their appearance especially the poets because appearance is deceptive. They may look shabby or strangely but their poems may be great works of art. Thus cannot access of them only by their poems. The poems however are a source of knowing them.

Thinking about the Poem:

Q.01. Why is the poet confused when she meets poets?

Ans: When the poet meets the poet's she is confused to see the different appearance of their socks, suspicious wigs on their heads and bitterness and unpleasantness in their voice when they talk.

Q.02: what is the best way to know people?

Ans: Best way to know poet is to read their poem in which they write their feelings with sadness and pleasures.

Q.03: what does the poet compare the poets with?

Ans: The poet compares the poets with the shells covered with cool speckles with sad voices but less friendly.

Q.04: Explain the Phrase---- “wasp in the voice”?

Ans: Wasp is a flying insect. There is bitterness in its sting. O “wasp in the voice” in the poem indicated the bitterness in the voice.

Language work: (P.No.72)

Write connotative as well as denotative meaning of the following words.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Colour | appearance | disorderliness, shabbiness |
| 2. Suspicion | not trustworthy | artificial |
| 3. Dankness | humid, moisture | unpleasantness |
| 4. Cool | not warm | calm, not excitable |
| 5. Speckledspotted | | imagery, false appearance |
| 6. Distant | far away | not friendly |

Let's Write

1 Choose your favorite poet and write about his life and poetry in about 150-200 words. (do yourself)

2 Write a personality profile of any local poet or writer you know.

Abdul Rehman Rahi was born on 6th May 1925 in Srinagar. He is a Kashmiri poet, translator and critic. He was awarded the Indian Sahita Academy Award in 1961 for his poetry collection “Nowraz-i-Sba”, the Padmashri in 2000, and India's highest

literary award, the Jananpith award in 2007. He is the first Kashmiri writer to be awarded the Janapith.

Rehman Rahi began his carrier as a clerk in the public works department of the Government for few months in 1948 and was associated with the progressive writers association, of which he becomes the General Secretary. He was later a sub- editor in the Urdu Daily Khidmat. He did M.A. in Persian (1952) and in English (1962) from Jammu and Kashmir University where he taught Persian.

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POEM No. 09

TOPIC: Stars Speak to Man

Central Idea: The poem “Stars Speak to Man” talks about the disgrace brought to humanity by man. The narrators of this poem are the stars. According to them man has become callous and ignorant at heart. Man was rewarded with numerous bounties of nature but he chooses to be a part of cruelty and avarice.

Summary: The poem has been written by a Kashmiri writer Abdul Ahad and translated in English by Prof. G.R.Malik. In this poem the poet believes in the fact that humanity has lost its charm and value due to its corrupt nature of humans. The poem stars with the poet saying that men were become the reason behind the disgrace of humanity.

Nature has showered upon humans its utmost love and affection but humans decided to sell their faith and religion to gain their selfish interests. Man has been pest owed with its grand treasures in the form of various recourse to share them equitably amongst them. But instead man has began to rule alone and acted like a serpent.

The poem describes the fact that God created one man kind, one world with equal soul and body to each in order to live peacefully while the man has made his religion nothing but a business.

In the end the poet raises the question who a man can cross his river of life. The poet suggests that before it is too late the humanity should wakeup and humans should realize their duty to towards their nation and its people.

Thinking about the poem:

Q.01: What do the stars say to man in the first two lines?

Ans: In the first two lines, stars remind the world but he has chosen the fire and showed his insensitiveness thus put the humanity in disgrace.

Q.02: Nature has fashioned you to apportion love and affection. But you took to buying and selling religion and faith instead. Explain these lines?

Ans: These lines have been taken from the poem “Stars speak to Man” In these lines stars tell the man that he was designed to distribute love and affection proportionally among people but he made the business of his religion and thus has lost faith in religion.

Q.03: Why is man described as a serpent?

Ans: A serpent is a poisonous animal. If it is given the task to guard the treasure it will allow no one to come near it. Nature has bestowed treasure for all to share it equally, but man, with his selfishness took it all, and sat like a serpent on it, thereby allowing no one to come near it.

Q.04: “That which you call awakening is a stupefying hangover”. Why?

Ans: Man has created division on the basis of religion. His own mischief has divided humans in the name of religion, thus they have lost faith on it. Man called this

mischievous while it was a sedative restless and awake from the belief of others.

Q.05: Do you think the poem is wakeup call? Explain?

Ans: The poem clearly reveals the deeds of man so that this poem is a wakeup call for man, because he has misused his religion and created division among brothers that lead to bloodshed. He has forgotten the humbleness, honour, help, sympathy and sharing. Now it is time that he should repent from all his misdeeds. Thus poet through his art of poetry wants to warn man for his misdeeds.

Language work: (P.No.75) (Answers only)

1. Fill in the blanks

man, light, disgrace, treasures, restlessly, equally, like serpent, restlessly, clouded, roots, the leaves, ravaged.

2. Use the following Phrases in your own sentences:

Chose to be: He chooses to be a teacher

Take to: He was taken to the hospital for treatment

Throw open: The warden thrown open the door for all students to come in

Pose to be: He poses to be genius

Fall into: I told him not to fall into conversation with them

Tear apart: The teacher tears apart the paper.

Let us write

Humanity is an important part of life which tells to help others, try to understand others and realize the people's problems with our own eyes and try to help them. For showing humanity we don't need to be rich, even poor can show humanity by helping someone or sharing his or her food, etc. but now a days we have put humanity on disgrace, and in order to save humanity from disgrace we should be kind, humble and supportive to the less privileged. With that conservation of natural resources is very important so that the earth gets less polluted. We should encourage people to live without war and prejudice.

POEM No. 10

TOPIC: Summer & winter

Central Idea: The poem has been written by "P.B. Shelley". In "summer and winter" the poet alludes to the death of nature. Summer is presented as bright and joyful and symbolizes happiness while as winter symbolizes lifelessness.

Summary: The poem "summer and winter" has been written by "P.B. Shelley". The poem describes the transition of the seasons from winter to summer. The poem is divided into two stanzas. The first stanza discusses summer. It starts by describing the bright and charm of sunny afternoon of the month of June. The poet says that when the summer sunrises all things like weeds, the river, the corn- fields and other plants feel happiness. The leaves of trees become visible in the light and are seen waving here and there.

The second stanza discusses winter, about how nature suffers so much in the freezing cold that it dies. The poet says that winter seems to be lifeless for birds fishes in the season become firm in the frozen water. Wrinkled cold become hard as brick. The children together with their parents feel cold although in front of fire. At the very end, Shelley brings in the human world as well as the nature of the world even rich get uncomfortable in winter and for the homeless poor it is horrible.

Thanking about the Poem:

Q.01: What does the opening lines of the poem describe?

Ans: The opening lines of the poem describe the bright and cheerful charm of sunny of afternoon of the month of June.

Q.02: What is the effect of the shining sun on the objects of nature?

Ans: Beneath the shining sun all the objects like weeds, the rivers, the cornfields and reeds are happy. The leaves of trees have become visible in the light and are seen waving here and there.

Q.03: How is winter describes in the poem?

Ans: Winter is described as lifeless season in the poem. The poet says that winter seems to be as lifeless for birds; they die as they cannot move freely in winter. Fishes in this season become firm in the frozen water, which looks slime and sticky. Wrinkled cold become hard as bricks. The children together with their parents feel cold although in front of fire. The baggers become homeless. The symbolize winter as lifeless and gloom season.

Q.04: Explain the following lines:

All things rejoiced beneath the sun; the weeds,
The river, and the corn-fields and the reeds;
The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze.

Ans: These lines have been taken from the poem “summer and winter” written by “Pecy Bysse Shelley”. In these lines poet says that when the summer sun rises all things like weeds, the rivers the corn- fields and other plants feel happiness. The leaves seem to move freely under the moderate life on the earth to things that were in a lifeless conduction in winter.

Q.05: How does the poem end?

Ans: The poem ends with the description of the family where children together with their parents feel cold although in front of great fire. The poet is sorry for the homeless bagger of winter who suffers the harshness of winter and cold being homeless.

Language work: (P.No.77) (Answers only)

1. Some visual images from the poem are: Floating Mountains, stainless Sky, Wrinkled cold, hard as brick.
2. Rhyming words;
Weeds.....Reeds
Breeze.....Trees
Die.....Lie
Cold.....old
Crows.....clouds
3. Five adjectives from the poem are:
 - a. The silver clouds. In summers we see silver clouds floating in the sky.
 - b. The stainless sky. The stainless sky looks attractive in summer
 - c. The lager trees. The larger trees are found in the forests of Kashmir.
 - d. The translucent ice. In winter the translucent ice floats on the surface of water.
 - e. The homeless baggers. The homeless beggars are always seen biffing in streets of cities.

Let's write: (do yourself)

Write the paragraph about the hardships you face in winter:

Play No. 01

TOPIC: A Strange Trial

Working with text:

Q.01: What did Alice remember?

Ans: Alice remembered drinking a strange liquid which made her grow smaller. Then she ate a cake and began to grow larger again.

Q.02: Why according to Gryphon, were the Jurymen putting down their names?

Ans: According to Gryphon, Jurymen were putting down their names because they feared that they might forget their names before the end of the trial.

Q.03: The first witness was?

- a). Alice b). White Rabbit c). King d). Mad Hatter

Ans: Mad Hatter

Q.04: Give your evidence or I'll have you executed whether you're nervous or not'?

- a). Who says these words & to Whom?

Ans: The king of hearts says these words to mad hatter.

- b). What do you mean by "I'll have you executed"?

Ans: It means that the King will give order to his soldiers to kill hatter.

Q.05: What according to Alice is the first wise thing the King has said that day?

Ans: The hatter pleads in the court that he is a poor man. In really king said that he is a poor speaker. According to Alice this is a first wise thing that the king has said that day.

Q.06: Knave denies having imitated somebody's handwriting. What evidence does he give?

Ans: As his evidence knave says that there is no more signed at the end of that paper.

Q.07: What happened when the whole pack of cards and all the animals fall upon Alice?

Ans: When the whole pack of cards and animals fall upon Alice she screamed and tries to beat them off they run in different directions and disappeared.

Q.08: A strange trial is a dream which Alice dreamt (True/ False)

Ans: True.

Language work: (Answers only)

A. Match the Phrasal verbs

- i). write down ii). Take in hand iii). Send someone a message asking them come to see you. iv). Remove continuously v). wear vi). Look at something continuously vii) make haste viii) see ix) make a line x) give xi) defeat xii) criticize strongly

B. (do yourself) (Page No.121)

- C.** 1. Shoal 2. Bevy 3. Suite 4. Cluster 5. Staff 6.throng
7. Brood 8. Litter 9. Chest 10. String 11. Chain

- D.** 1. Deceit 2. Closed 3. Notorious 5. Careless

Let's write: (do yourself)

English Grammar

Email Writing

Email stands for electronic mail. It is the easiest and the cheapest way of communication. It is used in formal, semi-formal as well as an informal way of expression or writing.

Categories of Email Writing

Emails are of three types

- **Semi-Formal email**
- **Formal email**
- **Informal email**

Email Writing Format

The email writing format is the same for each of the categories. Though the choice of words and language differ depending upon the type of email. One can use friendly and casual language in informal emails. The language used in formal emails should be professional, clear, and formal.

A. Informal Email Writing Format

An email written for any friends, family members or relatives comes under this category. Use of polite, friendly and casual words along with proper greetings and closings are some of the rules of the informal emails.

Example

Suppose you have to write an email to your friend inviting him or her to your birthday party.

To: ABC

Subject: Invitation to a birthday party

Hi ABC!

Hope this mail finds you in the best of your time. I am very happy to invite you to my birthday party on Nov 03 at ABC Hotel from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. The theme of the birthday party is 'Pirate of the Caribbean'.

It would be great if you come and join us at the party. We will have a great time and fun together.

See You Soon

XYZ

B. Semi-formal Email Writing Format

An email written for any teammates or colleague is the semi-formal email. One can use friendly language but have to maintain the limit and the decency. The length, proper greetings and closing and clarity are some of the rules of the semi-formal emails.

Sample

Writing a letter to inform your classmates regarding intra-college quiz competition.

To: XYZ

Subject: Intra-college Quiz Competition.

Hello Everyone!

This is to inform you guys that an intra-college quiz competition is going to be held in our college on Nov 25 from 11:30 am in Hall – 01.

Everyone is therefore asked to take part in the competition so that our department can win.

For further queries, feel free to contact me.

Thanks

LMN

(Class Representative)

C. Formal Email Writing Format

An email written for business communication or professional use comes under this category. The email written for any government department, school authority, company or any officers are the formal emails. Use of polite and formal words, the reason for writing mail, clarity, proper greeting and closing are some of the rules of the formal email.

Example

A mail for resignation.

To: XYZ

Subject: Resignation Letter

Dear Sir,

Please accept this mail as a notice that I am leaving my position with this organization. As per the norm of the company I've to give a month notice before resigning. I hope you will get a good replacement for me within this time period.

Diary Entry

Diary writing is one of the most personal and informal categories of writing. Diary writing can be based on an experience, a scene, a description or narration of certain event or any other thing or activity that the writer considers worth writing in his personal diary.

GUIDELINES FOR DIARY WRITING

A diary entry has no fixed format or style of writing. However, a good diary entry does contain the following features:

1. Good diary writing contains the place, the date, the day and even the time of writing. For example:
Agra
20th July, 2021
Friday, 8:00 p.m.
2. A diary doesn't need any formal heading. However, it is optional. If you want, you can give a suitable heading.
3. The style and tone is generally informal and personal. However, it depends on the subject. Sometimes the tone can be philosophical and reflective too. You can freely express your viewpoints and feelings.
4. As the diary is writer's personal document, the diary entry doesn't need any signature. It is totally optional.
5. You can evolve your own suitable style depending on the topic of your writing.

Preposition

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with some other word in the sentence.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition :

1. Diwali is 10 November.
2. Gandhiji lived the English rule.
3. They finished work sunset.
4. Gandhiji was born 1869 and died 30 January, 1948.
5. I will call at your house sometimethe evening.

6. Shankar's birthday is 3rd March.
7. The train leaves Delhi 3.00 pm and reaches Chandigarh 7.00 pm.
8. He should be here now.
9. Please come to my office at 11.00 am Tuesday afternoon.
10. Parmod will see you Monday 11.00 am.

Answers:

1. on
2. during
3. by/before
4. in, on
5. in
6. on
7. at, at
8. by
9. on
10. on, at

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with prepositions in the following sentences:

1. You must reach there week-end.
2. The robbers entered the house the night.
3. The exhibition will be opened 10 am Friday.
4. The interested candidates should report for interview latest 3 June 2007.
5. He came to my house my absence.
6. The examinations will commence April 1 9.00 am.
7. Send your reply March 3, the latest.
8. We are having a variety show Saturday.
9. Are you coming to see us Diwali ?
10. A gale got up night and did much damage.

Answers

1. by
2. during
3. at ; on
4. by
5. in
6. on ; at
7. by
8. on
9. at
10. at

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join two or more sentences together.

Example: Amjad is a sincere student. Badal is a sincere student too.

Amjad and Badal are sincere students.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

1. God made the country man made the town.
2. She must cry, she will die.
3. He is poor he is honest.
4. take it or leave it.
5. He is neither intelligent hard working.
6. I don't care you stay or leave.
7. He is foolish, but also obstinate.
8. All precautions must have been neglected, the epidemic spread violently.
9. he possessed all the qualifications, he did not get the job.
10. He was crying the teacher had punished him.

Answers

1. God made the country and man made the town.
2. She must cry, or she will die.
3. He is poor but he is honest.
4. Either take it or leave it.
5. He is neither intelligent nor hard working.
6. I don't care whether you stay or leave.
7. He is not only foolish, but also obstinate.
8. All precautions must have been neglected, for the epidemic spread violently.
9. Though / although he possessed all the qualifications, he did not get the job.
10. He was crying because the teacher had punished him.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate connectors.

1. Susan is very fat..... very active.
2. A student must obey..... he may leave.
3. The bridge collapsed..... it was made of stones.
4. He will try..... he is forced to.
5. The old man cared for the puppy..... it was his baby.
6. He is cheerful he has worked the whole day.
7. Lydia likes to sing..... dance when she is happy.
8. You will do well..... you study hard.
9. The show started ∴ the chief guest arrived.
10. He was rowing the boat..... I slept.

Answer:

1. but
2. or
3. though
4. if
5. as if
6. though

7. and
8. if
9. as soon as
10. while

Modals

Modals, also known as modal verbs mix with another verb to point mood or tense. All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called Modals. These modals cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

Question 1:

Use 'should/must/ought to' appropriately in the following sentences.

1. The students..... respect their teacher.
2. Every student..... carry his or her i-card during the examination.
3. You..... keep away from bad habits like teasing girls, copying in exams etc.
4. Madhur seems to be quite exhausted. She..... take some rest.
5. What you are doing these days, is a wild goose chase. You..... rather concentrate on your own project.
6. Sejal has searched the file everywhere, but didn't find it. I think, it..... be in the almirah at the drawing room.
7. Many new investors have started popping up these days. The stock exchange rates..... go on rising in coming few days.
8. Every citizen of the country..... respect and obey its Constitution.
9. I..... say that he is a fool.
10. One..... not disregard a religion that one does not follow.

Answer:

1. ought to (moral obligation)
2. must (compulsion/obligation)
3. should (advice)
4. should (suggestion)
5. should (suggestion)

6. must (possibility)
7. ought to (probability)
8. ought to (moral obligation)
9. must (certainty)
10. should (advice)

Question 2:

In each of the following sentences, provide the blanks with suitable modal of permission, ability, possibility, probability etc according to the context of the sentences.

1. Ruchira is ill today. She..... not come to school.
2. I talk to Ms Shailaja, please?
3. The sky is not clear today. The flight to Goa..... be delayed.
4. If you believe in yourself, you..... definitely do it.
5.I request you for your name madam?
6. The lid of the box is very tightly fixed.you help me to open it?
7. When Riya called up, Shreshth was not home. He..... be there at his friend's home.
8. Nicky, you..... wait for the Director in the lobby. He..... be here in 20-30 minutes.
9. Driving without putting on the seat belt..... really prove to be harmful.
10. He..... solve even complex mathematics in a jiffy.

Answer:

1. may (possibility)
2. Could (polite request)
3. could (possibility)
4. can (ability)
5. May (formal request)
6. can (informal request)
7. might (probability)
8. could (suggestion), should (expectation)

9. can (possibility)

10. could (past ability)