



LORDULLIN'S DAUGHTER



Eng. L. - 13

13.1 SUMMARY :

'LORD Ullin's Daughter' is one of the most popular poems of Thomas Campbell. It is written in the popular ballad stanza of four lines with alternate lines rhyming with each other. The poem tells the tragic tale of Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover who was a Scottish Chieftain. The poem begins with the girl and the Chieftain arriving at the banks of Lochgyle with the intention of going across it to safety. Lord Ullin and his men are closely following them and so the two lovers are desperate to go across the Lake before Lord Ullin and his men arrive at the shore. The lover requests the boatman to ferry them across and promises to pay him a silver pound. The boatman was unwilling as the weather was dark and stormy. But when the girl pleads with him and says that she would rather face the stormy weather than an angry father who will surely kill her lover, the boatman is touched and agrees to take them across without any money. The boat leaves the shore just as Lord Ullin and his men reach the place. All his anger evaporates the moment he sees his daughter in the boat battling against the fury of the raging tempest and the violent, all-engulfing waves. The sight of his daughter crying out for help from the storm-ravaged boat melts his heart and he cries out to her to return with the assurance that he would forgive her. But it is too late and before his very eyes the little boat capsizes and the two lovers and the boatman are drowned in the turbulent waters. The stormy sea had claimed his daughter and her lover. Lord Ullin remained standing lamenting over the tragedy. The poem is very poignant and emotional in appeal.

13.2 TEXTUAL COMPREHENSION :

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow each :

1. "Now, who be ye, would cross Lochgyle,
This dark and stormy weather ?"
"O, I'm the chief of Ulva's isle,
And this, Lord Ullin 's daughter.

- (i) Who is the speaker of the first two lines ?
(ii) Who is the second person here ? Who is in his company ?
(iii) Who does the speaker interrogate and why ?

- Ans. (i) The speaker of the first two lines is the boatman.
(ii) The second person here is the Chieftain, chief of Ulva's isle. He is the lover of Lord Ullin's daughter. She is in his company.
(iii) The speaker interrogates the chief of Ulva because the latter is asking him to hurry to ferry them in the dark and stormy night.

2. "His horsemen hard behind us ride;
Should they our steps discover,
Then who will cheer my bonny bride
When they have slain her lover?"

- (i) Who is 'his' in the first line? Who does 'us' refer to?
- (ii) Explain 'cheer my bonny bride'.
- (iii) Why would the lover be slain?

Ans. (i) Lord Ullin is 'his' here. 'Us' are the Scottish Chieftain and Lord Ullin's daughter, his beloved.
(ii) Since Lord Ullin's men were chasing them, he feared that they would stay him if they caught him. That would make his beloved plunge into grief. Nobody would be able to cheer her up again.
(iii) The lover would be slain because Lord Ullin was against her marriage.

3. the boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her, -
When, O! too strong for human hand,
The tempest gather' do'er her.

- (i) How terrible had the weather become?
- (ii) Why does the poet use 'stormy land' and 'a stormy wave'?
- (iii) Explain: 'too strong for human hand'.

Ans. (i) The weather had become so terrible that everything seemed to swallow each other. The sky looked very wild and the day seemed night.
(ii) The poet uses 'stormy land' to indicate 'storm' in the household of Lord Ullin. He used 'stormy sea' to indicate the roughness of the sea.
(iii) The tempest (storm) had become so menacing that it was too difficult to be tackled easily. It had become very rough and wild.

4. for, sore dismay 'd through storm and shade,
his child he did discover.
One lovely hand she stretch for aid,
And one was round her lover.

- (i) Who is 'he' in the second line?
- (ii) Who is 'she' / What did she do to seek help for herself?
- (iii) What could have been the situation like at this point in the story?

Ans. (i) 'He' here is Lord Ullin.
(ii) 'She' is Lord Ullin's daughter. She extended her hand for help towards her father.
(iii) The situation was the most dramatic as the storm had overwhelmed her. She had extended her hand towards her father for help. Her other hand was around her lover.

5. "Twas vain: the loud waves lash 'd the shore,
Return or aid preventing:
The water wild went o'er his child,
And he was left lamenting.

- (i) What was vain ?
- (ii) What did the loud waves do ?
- (iii) Why was he 'left lamenting ?

Ans. (i) Lord Ullin's change in heart to forgive his daughter and her lover did not have any effect. It was 'vain' because the storm had claimed their lives.

(ii) The loud waves lashed the shore and prevented any aid or the return of the Chieftain and his beloved.

(iii) He was left lamenting because he saw his daughter drawing with her lover.

13.3 TEXTUAL QUESTIONS :

- (i) Describe the stormy lake that the boatman ferries with the lovers.

Ans. It is really a very dark and stormy weather. The waves are living and white foam is created. The rising water has assumed the forms of ghosts. It shrieking like ghosts. The sky looks horrible. It is frowning black with horrible looks. The wind is blowing horribly. Tempests gather round the lovers. The sea is really stormy. Anything bad can happen to anyone crossing in this fearful weather. The stormy wind become very horrible at the end. After some time, the loud waves started beating the seashore. The water become wild. Within moment, they overtook the lovers and drowned them.

- (ii) Lord Ullin is shown in two different aspects. What are these ?

Ans. Lord Ullin is the chieftain of his tribe. His daughter has fallen in love with the chief of Ulva island. Both she and her lover have eloped. It is a great humiliation for Lord Ullin and his tribe. So he orders his men to find out the lovers. The lovers try to cross the stormy lake. Lord Ullin also arrives at the shore when they are crossing the lake. He sees that his daughter is going to be drowned. There is a sudden change in him. He cries in grief and calls the lovers back. He forgives them and wants them alive. But within moments the stormy sea-waves drown them and he is left lamenting at the tragedy.

- (iii) Imagine you one of the chief's of the cavalry riding behind Lord Ullin. You and your men ride of three days at the end if which you reach the shore. Narrate your experiences as you witnessed a father lamenting the loss of his child, in a diary entry.

Ans Dear diary

11:30 p.m.

At last after three days we could reach the shore of the Lochgyle. We had faced many difficulties during our hard and constant journey of horseback for three days and three nights. But what lay ahead was nerve-wrecking. A violent storm had rise. The tempest was lashing the shores horribly. The waves rising to the skies. The water seemed to touch the zenith. A boat was caught amidst these stormy waters. Lord Ullin was wailing bitterly and shouting to his daughter to come back. He raised hands upwards and cried most piteously but the heavens took no note of his change of heart. The storm raged unabated. It claimed the lives of his daughter and her lover, the chieftain of Ulva isle. The scene was heart-rending and bone-chilling. The scene was so shocking that even hard-hearted soldiers like men had to avert our gaze from Lord Ullin's piteous face. What an unlucky father!

- (iv) Imagine that you are Lord Ullin. You bemoan and lament the tragic loss of your lovely daughter and curse yourself for having opposed her alliance with the chieftain. Express your feelings of pain and anguish in a letter to your friend.

Ans. Ullin Estate

Scotland

5 May, 200X

My dear Lord Harding

I am really terribly upset at the loss of my lovely daughter at the cruel hands of destiny. The more I recollect the scene of her death, the more I curse myself. I feel that my haughtiness and shallow pride has claimed the life of my delicate and beautiful daughter. I thwarted all her efforts to see the chieftain of Ulva isle. The more obstacles I put in her path, the more adamant she became. A stage came when she defied me and eloped with her lover. I failed to understand the intensity of her love. False ego led me to set my armed men to chase them across the glen and kill them instantly. Thus I, myself had issued the death warrant against her. She understood my harsh nature well and instead of facing me she embraced death in the arms of her lover in the wild and stormy sea waves. All my frantic appeals to her to come back and promises to pardon them failed to calm the angry waves which lashed the shores violently.

I shall live for ever with the stigma of being the murderer of my daughter.

Please pay us a visit at your convenience.

Yours sincerely

Lord Ullin



THE SEVEN AGES



Eng. L. - 14

14.1 SUMMARY

In the poem "The Seven Ages" the poet compares the life to drama, in which a person plays many parts as he or she progresses through. He has beautifully captured the cycle of human life – birth, development, decay and death. Shakespeare considers the world a stage and men and women actors on the stage of life. From infancy to senility (extreme old age), a person undergoes many varied experiences. His act may be divided into seven ages. From 'mewling (crying) and puking (vomiting) in his nurse's arms', he grows into a whining boy unwilling to go to school and then a fine young man full of passion. From this stage he matures into a man of the world and shoulders the responsibilities accordingly. His physical appearance also gets transformed. He develops a paunch and sports a beard or a moustache. From middle age, he finally withers into old age with shriveled skin, weak eyes and feeble memory. The last stage i.e. senility marks the beginning of second childhood – without taste, interest or activity i.e. he loses his teeth, his vision and his hearing.

14.2 LITERARY DEVICES:

Metaphor : 'all the world's a stage', 'all the men and women merely players', 'the bubble reputation', 'childish treble'.

Simile : 'creeping like snail', 'sighing like furnace', 'bearded like the pard'.

Imagery : the infant 'mewling and puking in the nurse's arms'.

the whining schoolboy 'creeping like snail / Unwilling to school'

the soldier, 'full of strange oaths', jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel'.

the lover sighing like furnace, 'with a woeful ballad; Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

the justice – 'fair round belly with good capon lined with eyes severe and beard of formal cut'

old man – 'lean and slippered pantaloons with spectacles on nose and pouch on side'.

14.3 TEXTUAL COMPREHENSION :

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow each :

1. And all men and women merely players:

They have their exits and their entrances:

And one man in his time plays many parts,

His acts being seven ages.

(i) Why does the poet say 'all the men and women merely players'?

(ii) In what way is the world like a stage?

(iii) What does the poet mean by 'exits' and 'entrances'?

- Ans .(i)** The man and women are actors on the stage of life because no one live forever but plays his or her part and departs.
- (ii) life in this world is temporary like the actor's roles on the stage. Though the world carries on, human beings are born; they live their lives and die just as the actors appear on the stage, play their parts and leave the stage.
- (iii) The poet means death and birth respectively by 'exits' and 'entrances'.
2. Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwilling to school.
- (i) Why does the schoolboy have a 'shining morning face'?
- (ii) Write down words that indicate the boy is not willing to go to school.
- (iii) Do you think the poet is right in making generalization about schoolboys?
How? How not?

- Ans . (i)** The child has had a bath and is clean early in the morning in preparation for
Going to school.
- (ii) The words are 'whining' , 'creeping' 'unwillingly'.
- (iii) the poet is right in making his generalization because schoolboys usually fear
Going to school.

3. Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the canon's mouth.
- (i) Who is the person described in the above lines? Which of the seven stages does he come at?
- (ii) What traits characterize this stage?
- (iii) Why is reputation like a bubble?
- (iv) Which poetic device is employed by the poet in these line?

- Ans .(i)** Soldier is described in the above lines. He comes at the fourth stage.
- (ii) The Soldier is sensitive about his honour and is always ready to defend it. He is short-tempered and ambitious. He is willing to even risk his life for his reputation.
- (iii) It is because reputation is as short-lived as a bubble.
- (iv) The poetic device used is metaphor - The reputation is likened to a bubble.

4. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part.
- (i) How does the justice look ? why ?
- (ii) What is his attitude towards people around him ?
- (iii) How is his beard different from that of the soldier ?

- Ans .(i)** The justice is fat. He is fattened by the good food that he eats.
- (i) He is authoritative and stern. He offers advice and quotes proverbs and anecdotes to prove his words.

(iii) The soldier's beard was Shaggy like a leopard's but the justice has a well-Trimmed beard.

5. *Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.*

- (i) Where is this scene being enacted ?
- (ii) Why does The poet call life 'strange eventful history'?
- (iii) Describe the stage that precedes this last stage.
- (iv) Describe how the man looks like in the last scene of life.

Ans .(i) This scene is being enacted on the stage of life.

- (ii) Life has seven stages, each different from the other. By the time man reaches this last stage, he has played all the other roles and has hence led a very eventful life.
- (iii) The stage preceding this is of an extremely old man. In it, man has shrunk legs and childlike voice. He whistles and pipes when he speaks and looks funny.
- (iv) In the last scene of life, he is like a child. He is forgetful. He has no teeth, no eyesight and no taste.

14.4 TEXTUAL QUESTIONS :

(i) What according to the poet are the seven stages of life? What characteristic would you associate with each stage ?

Ans . According to Shakespeare, there are seven stages in a man's life .These are:

Childhood - innocence, dependence on others, simplicity, playfulness, humility, moodiness

Studentship - unwilling to go to school, well-dressed, complaining, curious, inquisitive

Lover- self-conscious, moody, fashion-conscious ,sentimental, imaginative sighing deeply, fearless

Soldier - fearless, steel-hearted, duty-bound, dedicated, guards one's honour, quick in quarrel, swearing, impulsive, quick-tempered.

Judge / Family man - wish, compromising, responsible, far-sighted, practical, controlled, mature ,protective, rational

Old age- spectacled, lean and thin, weak, worried

Extreme old age-toothless, weak eyesight, poor taste, forgetful.

Finally he departs from this stage of life.

(ii) In old age man becomes funny. How does the poet describe man in this stage of life ?

Ans. Man looks funny like a joker in his sixth and seventh stages of life. He is now old.

He wears the clothes of his youthful days. He is very weak in health. These clothes are loose on his body because these belong to his youth when he was well-built.

Then he wears spectacles on his nose. His loose skin hangs on his sides. His legs are like thin sticks. He is without teeth. He babbles like a baby when he speaks. He pipes and whistles in his sound when he speaks. Clearly, with such an appearance he look like a joker in these last two stages of life.



THE ROAD NOT TAKEN



Eng. L. - 15

15.1 SUMMARY :

The poem is an autobiography written in 1912 when the poet had to take the momentous decision of leaving his country, US, to settle in London

This poem by Robert Frost is about choices one makes in life and their consequences. One day while walking in a wooded area full of trees with yellow leaves, the poet comes to a fork in the road and he has to decide which road should he take. He starts debating over the choice as he realizes that he cannot travel both the paths and he has to choose the direction he wishes to take in life. The second road appears to be less traveled on and he is tempted to walk on it even though the first path also appears to have been left undisturbed for some time. However he decides to take the second path with the intention of walking on the first one sometime in future. As he thinks about his decisions, he looks down one path as far as he can see trying to foresee what life will be like if he walks on that path. He concludes that the trail that has been less traveled on would be more rewarding when he reaches the end of it. At the same time he knows that the chances of his returning to take the first road, which is more frequented, are slim, especially as he is aware of the manner in which one path leads to another taking the traveler far away from the main path and he is not able to come back. He imagines himself telling his future generations with regret, what life would have been if he had walked the more traveled path though the path he actually chose made all the difference. He implies that the choices we make have far-reaching, unalterable consequences. He feels his life will be very different from the common people because he has always been tempted to take the path not generally followed by others. It shows that the poet is an adventurous man ready to take risks in life and does not like to follow the conventional (unadventurous) path.

15.2 TEXTUAL COMPREHENSION :

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow each:

1. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth.
 - (i) Where does the poet find himself standing ?
 - (ii) What does the poet mean by 'a yellow wood' ?
 - (iii) What decision is he supposed to make ?
 - (iv) What does the word 'road' symbolize in the above lines ?

Ans. (i) The poet found himself standing in front of two roads leading to different directions. He had to choose one path.

- (ii) 'a yellow wood' means a wood where the leaves on trees are yellowing and are falling to the ground as it is autumn.
- (iii) The poet reached a fork in the road where it divided into two. He had to choose between the two roads.
- (iv) The word 'road' symbolizes the poet's journey of life. He is standing at the crossroads as he has to take a momentous decision for himself i.e. whether to continue staying in the U.S or move away to London and make efforts to establish his reputation as a writer.

2. Then took the other, as just as fair,
 And having perhaps the better claim,
 Because it was grassy and wanted wear:
 Though as for that the passing there
 Had worn them really about the same.
- (i) Why did the poet take the other road?
 - (ii) What was so common about both the roads?
 - (iii) What does 'other' refer to in the above lines?
 - (iv) What literary device has been used in the above lines?

- Ans. (i) The poet took the other road because it was 'fair' and had a better claim. It was grassy and deserved to be used.
- (ii) both the roads had been passed over almost equally.
 - (iii) 'Other' refers to the road that was grassy and less traveled upon.
 - (iv) The literary device used is metaphor. The poet compares life to a road. The Fork in the road is compared to the choices one has to make in life.

3. And both that morning equally lay
 In leaves no step had trodden black.
 Oh, I kept the first for another day!
 Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
 I doubted if I should ever come back.
- (i) What were the physical conditions of both the roads?
 - (ii) Explain: 'I kept the first for another day'.
 - (iii) What made the poet 'doubt' whether he should never come back?

- Ans. (i) The roads were covered with leaves that morning. No one had walked over them, thus crushing the leaves.
- (ii) The poet wishes to say that he reserved that 'profession' or 'choice' for another occasion because no one walk on two roads at the same time.
 - (iii) He knew that one path would lead to another and he would never return to the path he had not taken and left for another day.

4. I shall be telling this with a sigh
 Somewhere ages and ages hence:
 Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
 I took the one less traveled by,
 And that has made all the difference.

- (i) Why should the poet 'sigh'? What will he tell with a sigh?
- (ii) What does 'and I-' reveal about the poet's state of mind?
- (iii) Explain: 'And that had made all the difference'.

Ans.(i) The poet should 'sigh' because he wants to walk on the two roads simultaneously. But he can't do so. He will tell with a 'sigh' about the fork that he had come across the woods and how he had taken the road less frequented by people.

(ii) 'and I-' reveals the poet's regret and hesitation in life. He wants to exercise his choice. But he can't do so when he sees both the avenues equally charming.

(iii) The poet chose the road less traveled and he feels that he has changed the direction of his life.

15.3 TEXTUAL QUESTIONS :

- (i) Bring out the symbolism in the poem 'The Road Not Taken'.

Ans . The title of the poem concerns a choice made between two roads by a person while walking out in the woods. He would like to explore both roads. He tells knows that he will probably not be able to do so. By the last stanza we realize that the poem is taking about something more than the choice of the paths in a wood, for that choice might be relatively unimportant. We interpret his choice of a road as a symbol for any choice in life between alternatives that appear almost equally attractive. Through the years, however, we come to find that the choices we make, and the path we choose, will make a difference in our lives.

- (ii) Describe the two roads the poet sees. Which road did he choose?

Ans . The poet stood at a road crossing in a forest during autumn. Two roads diverged in different directions. One road was straight but it bent in the undergrowth after a long distance. The other road looked fair and grassy. Not many men had walked on it. Both the roads thus looked covered in leaves. The poet kept the first road for another day. He hoped that some other day he would walk on it. That day he took the second road. But he never returned to take the first road though he had thought to return to it some day in his life. And this made all the difference in his life.



SUBJECT VERB CONCORD



Eng .L. -16

16.1 DEFINITION :

▲ 'concord' means 'agreement'. So 'subject-verb concord' suggests that the verb agrees with the number and person of the subject.

In other words, a Singular object takes a singular verb and a Plural subject takes a plural verb.

E.g. i) She is a good speaker. (Singular subject_____ Singular verb)

ii) They are good speaker. (plural subject_____ plural verb)

In the sentence i) the subject 'she' is in the Singular number : the verb 'is' is also in the Singular.

In the sentence ii) the subject 'they' is in the plural number : the verb 'are' is also in the plural.

E.g.

- ✗ Student are taking a test.
- ✗ Rohan does not get up before sunrise.
- ✗ His brother does not speak a lie.
- ✗ He hates milk but his sister does not.
- ✗ Jenny is playing basketball.
- ✗ The boys have stopped playing.

In the above sentence, the verb have changed according to the person of the subject. Thus we know that the verb agrees with the subject in Number and person. This is know as subject - verb concord.

16.2 POINTS TO REMEMBER :

16.2 (a) you are Advised to be Careful in the following Cases:

- When the subject is a noun phrase.
- When to more nouns from the subject.
- Sentences beginning with 'there'.
- Relative pronouns introducing a clause.
- Plural noun / proper nouns.
- Special cases of collective nouns.

(A) Noun phrase as subject.

Verb must agree with the head-word.

✘ When the subject is 'one of' followed by a plural noun, it takes a Singular verb.

Here the verb agrees with 'one'.

E.g. (i) One of my uncles lives in U.S.A.

(ii) One of the thieves has been caught.

(B) Two or more singular subjects.

✘ If they are joined by 'and' and refer to two separate persons or things, use a Plural verb.

E.g. (i) Mr. and Mrs. Mathew are having lunch. (Two persons)

(ii) Mumbai and Delhi are big cities. (Two cities)

✘ Two nouns qualified by 'each' and 'every' require a singular verb even though connected by 'and'.

E.g. Every boy and every girl was given a rose.

✘ If who singular nouns joined by 'and' refer to same person or thing, the verb must be in the singular.

E.g. (i) The singer and poet is dead.

(ii) The horse and cart is at the door.

(iii) All work in no play makes Jack a dull boy.

✘ When two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular.

E.g. (i) Two and two makes four.

(ii) Bread and butter is my brother's favorite.

✘ When two or more singular subjects are connected by 'with', 'together with', 'and not', 'besides', 'no less than', the verb is in singular.

E.g. (i) She and not you is at fault.

(ii) The thief with his accomplice was arrested.

(iii) My neighbour together with his children has left.

✘ When two subjects are joined by 'as well as' the verb agrees with the first subject.

E.g. (i) She as well as her classmates is hardworking.

(ii) Her classmates as well as she are hardworking.

(iii) Tendulkar's children as well as Tendulkar are coming.

✘ Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either ___ or', 'neither ___ nor', 'each', 'every', 'everyone', are followed by a singular verb.

E.g. (i) Rohan or Sohan has broken this toy.

(ii) Each of these flowers is very beautiful.

(iii) Either of these two will serve my purpose.

(iv) Either John or Ron is studying in that room.

(v) Neither of them reaches the standard required.

(vi) Neither he nor his friends has arrived.

✘ In sentence beginning with 'there' the verb agrees with the number of the noun that follows it.

E.g. There are fifty rooms in my school. There is a huge rush in the Shopping Mall.

There is no air conditioning in this room.

✘ If Relative Pronoun begins a clause, the verb follows its antecedent in Number, Gender, and Persons.

E.g. I met Mary who is now recovering from Typhoid. What she needs is a cup of hot coffee.

C. Plural noun / proper nouns

✘ Nouns that indicate the name of a country, province or title of a book take singular subjects .

E.g. (i) 'The Arabian Nights' is a collection of stories.

(ii) West India is a group of Island.

✘ Plural number referring to distances, weights, amounts of money represent a single figure or quantity .
It is treated as a singular subject and takes a singular verb.

E.g. (i) Fifty kilometers is not a long distance now.

(ii) Five Thousand Rupees is not a petty amount.

✘ Some noun which are plural in form but singular in meaning , take a singular . Verb.

E.g. (i) English is spoken all over the world.

(ii) Mathematics is an interesting subject.

✘ 'A number of' takes a plural verb, while 'The number of' takes a singular verb.

E.g. (i) A number of accidents were reported in the newspaper.

(ii) The number of dropouts was quite less.

✘ 'Few', 'a few', 'both', 'many', 'several' are plural and take verbs in the plural form.

E.g. (i) Both the applicants are well qualified.

(ii) Many applications have been received.

D. Collective Nouns :

✘ A collective Noun generally takes a singular verb when the subject stand for collection as a whole.

E.g. The Jury was unanimous in its verdict.

✘ A collective Noun takes a plural verb when the subject stands for the individuals of which it is composed.

E.g. The jury were divided in their opinions.

✘ If two subject are joined by 'not only _____but also', the verb agrees with the second subject.

E.g. Not only she but her friends also were present at the party. E. Subject of Different Numbers :

✘ If two subjects (of different number) are joined by 'not only _____but also', 'neither _____ nor',
either _____or' then verb agrees with the subject nearest Rest to it.

E.g. (i) Not only she but her friends also were present at the party.

(ii) Not only she her friends but also she was present at the party.

(iii) Neither the principal nor the teachers are interested in their duties.

(iv) Either the teachers or the principal has helped the students.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. In each the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its subject :

(i) The cost of all these articles _____risen.

(ii) That night every one of the boat's crew _____ down with fever.

(iii) One or the other of those fellows _____ stolen the watch.

- (iv) No news _____ good news.
- (v) The accountant and the cashier r _____ absconded.
- (vi) A good man and useful citizen _____ passed away.
- (vii) Each of the suspected men _____ arrested.
- (viii) The add and flow of the tides _____ explained by Newton.
- (ix) Neither his father nor his mother _____ alive.
- (x) Two -thirds of the city _____ in ruins.
- (xi) Man's happiness or misery _____ in a great measure in his own hands.
- (xii) The cow as well as the horse _____ grass.
- (xiii) The three Musketeers _____ written by Dumas.
- (xiv) Ninety rupees _____ too much for this bag.
- (xv) To take pay and then not to do work _____ dishonesty.

2. There is an error in each of the lines of the passage given below. Write the incorrect word and the corrections against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

The sage of the educational institutions are turning bitter. (a) _____
 IITians has reacted with shock after the union HRD minister (b) _____
 have raised questions about the quality of the IITs comparing the (c) _____
 IITs to the University of Roorkee were like comparing 1000 c.c (d) _____
 bikes to 100 c.c bikes "says students of I.I.T. Kanpur." No other (e) _____
 institution can dream of doing what IITs has done," claims (f) _____
 a senior professor. Other faculty members point out the (g) _____
 contribution of the institutes to the country's defence and
 space programmes
 in the end it boil down to a question of quality versus quantity. (h) _____

3. Fill in the blanks with the corrector of the verb given in the brackets.
 Vivek has gone to the bank. He (a) (want) to take out some money. First he (b) (have) to fill
 in a form for a new cheque book, as all the cheque in the old book (c) (has) already been used. He
 (d) (make) out a cheque for the amount he (e) (inform) him about the ATM and E-
 Banking which (g) (be) introduced shortly. The manager as well as counter clerks (h)
 (try) to persuade him to go infor an ATM card.

4. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied'.

- (a) The floods in Orissa are a lifetime.
- (b) Experience for the peoples of the state. It will
- (c) Take them year to come out of it. Some
- (d) People have been rendered homeless. They has
- (e) Lost everything they had. There are no hope
For the future. The government's procedure regarding
- (f) Rehabilitations are very slow and also
- (g) Complicated. This have led to lot of frustration
- (h) Among the masses. Inspite of fund pouring in,
It is sad to note that timely succour is not being provided to the people.

ANSWERS

1. I. has ii. Was iii. Has iv. Is v. have vi. Has
 vii. is/was viii. Was ix. Is x. is xi. Is xii. Eats
2. (a) are is (b). has have (c) have has (d) were was (e) says say (f) has have
 (g) points point (h) boil boils
3. a. wants b. has c. have d. makes e. thinks
 f. inform g. is being h. tries.

	incorrect	Correction
The floods in Orissa are lifetime	(a) are	is
experience for the peoples of the State. It will	(b) peoples	people
take them year to come out of it. Some	(c) year	years
people have been rendered homeless. They has	(d)has	have
lost everything they had. There are no hope	(e) are	is
for the future. The government's procedure regarding	(f) are	is
rehabilitation are very slow and also	(g) have	has
complicated. This have led to lot of frustration	(h) fund	funds
among the masses. Inspite of fund pouring in ,		
it is sad to note that timely succour is not. Being provided to the people.		



MISSING MAIL



Eng.L. L. - 17

17.1 ABOUT THE AUTHOR :

Rasipuram Krishnaswamy Narayan was a prolific Indian writer whose exquisitely crafted stories and novels provided witty and perceptive observations about life in India. He received the Sahitya Akademi award in 1958 for 'The Guide'. "The Missing Mail" is taken from the collection 'Malgudi Days' which has stories involving incidents and experiences in the life of the people of the fictional city named Malgudi that remains central to all of the poet's works.

17.2 SUMMARY :

This story revolves around Thanappa, a village postman. He took four hours to cover the four roads of Malgudi because he was friendly with the people for whom he brought the mail and often sat down to chat with them. He shared their joys and sorrows, offered them advice about their problems or worried about their welfare. He talked about their jobs, their parents or their children. He had, thus, become a part of the life of the villagers.

He was most friendly with Ramanujam whom he knew from the time he had given the news about the birth of his daughter, Kamakshi. Ramanujam started worrying about Kamakshi's marriage when she grew up. His father-in-law had kept a sum of five thousand rupees for Kamakshi's marriage and he too wrote and reminded Ramanujam of his duties. He felt Ramanujam was not making sufficient efforts for his daughter's marriage and reminded him to start looking for a groom for Kamakshi. Ramanujam was also worried as the wedding season was almost over and very few auspicious dates were remaining. At such a time, Thanappa not only consoled him but also told him of a boy in Delhi. Thanappa told him that the boy belonged to the same caste and his wedding negotiations with another party had nearly broken down. Thanappa presented the boy's horoscope to Ramanujam which also matched with Kamakshi's horoscope. Thanappa convinced Ramanujam to go to Madras with Kamakshi to negotiate the matter. Finally the marriage was settled for the 20th of May. Thanappa put his heart and soul into the preparations for the marriage and the wedding was solemnized.

Fifteen days later, Thanappa handed Ramanujam a letter and a telegram. The letter contained news of his uncle's illness and the telegram contained the news of his demise in his native town, Salem. When Ramanujam was in grief, Thanappa pointed out that the letter and telegram were dated 19th and 20th May. The day of Kamakshi's marriage. Ramanujam became angry and scolded Thanappa for delaying the delivery of the mails. Thanappa gently said that he had delayed the delivery of the mail because he didn't want the marriage to be disrupted. He even told Ramanujam that he could complain if he liked, as he did not mind losing his job for helping in Kamakshi's wedding. As he was about to leave, Ramanujam said that he had no intention to complain. Thanappa understood his feeling and went away.

This shows that sometimes one comes across people who are so selfless and caring that they help others even at a risk to themselves.

17.3 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

- (i) Comment on the title 'The Missing Mail'.

Ans: The title 'The Missing Mail' sounds mysterious and arouses the reader's curiosity as he feels that some mail is lost or delayed and he/she wonders about the consequences of this loss. But actually, the story is about the delayed delivery of a letter and a telegram, by the postman, conveying bad news. The postman feared that the delivery of the would create a disruption in the wedding. So he delayed the delivery of the mail by fifteen days even at the risk of his job.

- (ii) Is Thanappa's action justified?

Ans. Thanappa was a well-wisher of Ramanujam. He realized the trouble Ramanujam had to face in fixing up Kamakshi's marriage. Though unhappy to see the telegram, he withheld the information as he left that what had happened, had happened and that the delay in marriage would not help in any way. As he did want the marriage to be disrupted, he delayed the delivery of the mail. As his motive was selfless and honorable, his action is justified.

- (iii) Ramanujam was worried about his daughter's marriage. Mention some of the things that troubled him.

Ans. Firstly, Ramanujam was worried that Kamakshi would be of seventeen years in a few days, which was considered too old age for marriage. Secondly, Ramanujam's father-in-law thought that he was not active in finding a groom for his daughter Kamakshi and his letters were getting fiercer everyday. Thirdly, there were only few auspicious dates left and Ramanujam had still not found a groom.

- (iii) Explain the role of Thanappa in Kamakshi's marriage:

Ans. When Ramanujam was unable to find a suitable match for Kamakshi, Thanappa told him about a boy in Delhi, who belonged to the same caste. He also brought the address and horoscope for Ramanujam. Later on when the negotiations fell through over the question of Kamakshi going to Madras with Ramanujam, Thanappa convinced him to go to Madras. When the marriage was settled for the 20th May, he put his heart and soul into the preparations for the wedding. Finally he delayed the mail giving news of the sickness and the subsequent death of Ramanujam's uncle so that the marriage would not get disrupted.

17.4 LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION :

- (i) **Suppose one of** Ramanujam's relative has complained to the postal department against Thanappa for dereliction of duty. The postal department has asked Thanappa to explain the circumstances and present his defence, if any. Thinking yourself as Thanappa state why you adopted a course of action which tantamounted to an offence. Write your statement.

Ans. At the outset, let me make it clear that whatever I did was from a humanitarian angle. I had no selfish motive or bias against anyone. The only offence I am supposed to have committed is my failure to deliver a letter and a telegram to Mr. Ramanujam as soon as they were handed over to me by post office.

Well, here is my explanation. There is a superpower above all of us which guides all our thoughts, actions and desires. You may call it god or Conscience, whatever you desire. My consciences advised me not to deliver the postcard containing the news of the serious illness of Ramanujam's uncle at Salem. Had I done so, Ramanujam would have rushed off to Salem to attend to his ailing uncle. In that case, all the preparation for Kamakshi's marriage would have been seriously hampered.

I got the telegram dated 19th announcing the death I was on the horns of a dilemma. Not delivering the letter and telegram meant dereliction of duty. I am well aware of the punishment - it may be as harsh as dismissal. On the other hand was the future happiness of an innocent girl, Kamakshi. I felt as if my own daughter was appealing to me for help. Guided by parental feeling, I decided to suppress the news for a for night and risk punishment for an action which didn't harm anyone.

If my conduct is judged by mere professional standards. Well I have erred, but for the first time in my career of thirty years as a postman. However, if you judge my action on humanitarian angle, You will find that my good act, which brought happiness to all concerned, deserves commendation.

I sincerely pray that the views of the party concerned i.e. Ramanujam, his father-in-law and his daughter, Kamakshi, may kindly be sought before disposal of my case on purely technical grounds.

I believe in your stice and mercy. Submitted for your kind perusal.

- (ii) Kamakshi is finally married in the 'The Missing'. Kamakshi receives letter from her mother after a month of her marriage highlighting the role played by Thanappa in Kamakshi's marriage. Imagining yourself as Kamakshi mother write the above letter.

Ans . 10, Vinayak Mudali Street

Bangalore

25 July, 200X

Dear Kamakshi

I have just received your loving letter. You have asked about the death and welfare of Thanappa. I fell pleased as well, you will be pleased and astonished to learn Thanappa's role in your marriage. I fell pleased as well as surprised at his angelic role in your life. It was Thanappa who gave the address of the groom's father and brought the groom's father and brought the groom's horoscope. He helped the family during the negotiations. Perhaps you know all this.

However there is one thing which has sprung just last week which has suddenly raised him to the pedestal of a god in my esteem. Do you know he risked everything to see your wedding performed on the auspicious day fixed already?

The secret was revealed by Thanappa himself. He came yesterday and confessed the dereliction of duty on his part. He deliberately withheld with held the news of illness of your father's uncle and his subsequent death. He came to know from the postcard that your father's uncle was seriously ill at Salem. Then he came to know of his death from the telegram. These were received on the day of your marriage. Had he delivered them in routine, your marriage would not have passed off peacefully. Your father would not have approved of wedding bells when an old man in the family was lying on death-bed or breathing his last.

Perhaps Thanappa knew the sentiment of your father. That is why he wifully held the letter and telegram back. Like a philosophers he thought that whatever has happened, has happened. It cannot be undone now. Nobody can revive the old man. Then why postpone the wedding of Kamakshi. In fact, he behaved as a caring father. He delayed the mail deliberately for over a fortnight of your marriage. Then he confessed everything to your father and expressed his readiness to face any punishment. This shows his greatness. His spirit of sacrifice has ennobled him in my estimation. You owe your happy married life to him.

Your father behaved in an equally noble manner. He just raised his voice and said, "postman, I am only sorry you did this..." Your father knew that withholding the mail is a serious offence and the postman could lose his job if he complained. But he also realized the motive which had prompted Thanappa to do so. He understood the paternal feeling of the old man and forgave him for the lapse. He assured Thanappa that he would not complain against him to the authorities.

Your affectionately
Subhanshi

(iii) Give the character sketch of Thanappa .

Ans. Thanappa is the main character of the story. He is a part of the life of the people of Malgudi and he shares their joys and sorrows. He offers advice to their problems or worries about their welfare. He is considerate and understanding and consoles Ramanujam when the latter's father-in-law feels that he is incapable of finding a groom for Kamakshi. He is a god-fearing person and he feels that things happen only with God's will. He is optimistic and he reassures Ramanujam when he feels that Kamakshi will never get married. Thanappa is practical and he convinces Ramanujam to go to Madras along with Kamakshi for further negotiations regarding the marriage with the Delhi boy. He is not bound by orthodox views. He is genuinely concerned about Kamakshi's welfare and puts her joys above his own job. This is evident from the fact that he is willing to sacrifice his job by delaying the delivery of the letter and the telegram giving news about the sickness and death of Ramanujam's uncle respectively rather than let Kamakshi's marriage get disrupted.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Kamakshi's father tells Kamakshi about Thanappa's role in the marriage, which took place without any disruption. Kamakshi is both thankful and distressed. As Kamakshi, write a letter to Thanappa expressing your views.
2. Kamakshi receives a letter from her father telling her about Thanappa's role in ensuring that her marriage took place without any disruption. As Kamakshi, write a diary extract.
3. imagine you are Ramanujam. Thanappa has just confessed his offence. Make a diary extract expressing your actual feeling on the subject matter.



PREPOSITION



Eng. L. - 18

A preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun to show the relation between the Noun or Pronoun to some other word in a sentence.

A preposition may join a –

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Noun to another Noun. | E.g. There is a pen in my bag. |
| (b) Noun to an Adjective. | E.g. They are fond of ice cream. |
| (c) Noun to a Verb. | E.g. She shouted for help. |

The same preposition can be used to show a relationship with Time, Space, Rate, State, and Direction.

E.g.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| • I'll come at 6 O'clock. | (Time) |
| • She is sitting at the window. | (Space) |
| • Mangoes sell at Rs.50per Kg. | (Rate) |
| • The cricketers are at a loss. | (State) |
| • The girls rushed at the film star. | (Direction) |

18.1 PREPOSITION OF TIME :

A. Time has two dimension :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Point of time | (b) Period of time. |
|-------------------|---------------------|

(i) At :

☒ At is used for point of time.

E.g. The train will leave at 5.30 p.m.

He will come back at sunset.

The thief entered the house at midnight.

We had lunch at noon.

I shall go to office at ten.

He has achieved success just at the age of twenty-five.

(ii) On :

☒ On is used for days and dates

E.g. My brother will come to Kota on Tuesday

We celebrate the independence Day on Fifteenth August.

Michael goes to church on Sundays.

I'll come back on the morning of 21st September.

☒ He was awarded the gallantry award on Republic Day.

He fire crackers on Diwali.

(iii) In :

☒ in is used with the names of months, seasons, century and years.

E.g. My friend Jacob was born in July in 1975

Himachal Pradesh is very beautiful in winters.

We are living in the twenty first century

☒ Before morning / afternoon / evening.

E.g. Meet me in the evening.

He goes to school in the evening.

☒ Before a period of time.

E.g. you have to finish this work in a week.

I shall be back in an hour.

(iv) After :

☒ To indicate 'following in time' or 'later than'

E.g. Don't go out after dark.

The doctor came after the death of the patient.

Meet me at my office after lunch.

I'm leaving for Mumbai the day after tomorrow.

(v) Before :

☒ To indicate 'earlier than'.

E.g. Come back before dark.

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Meet me before dinner.

I went there the day before yesterday.

(vi) By :

☒ To indicate the meaning of 'not later than' or 'as soon as'

E.g. I shall finish the syllabus by January.

It will be dark by the time you reach home.

By 15th January I shall have finished your course.

They decided to end up the party by midnight.

(vii) During :

☒ To indicate the meaning of 'throughout the continuance of'

E.g. The sun gives us light during the day.

During my college days I watched many movies.

What did he do during my absence?

James slept during his lesson.

(viii) For :

☒ To indicate extent of time.

E.g. We are leaving for Delhi for a week.

My uncle is going abroad for a month.

☒ To indicate period of time in the Perfect Tenses.

E.g. They have been playing for four hours.

It has been raining for 2 days.

- (ix) Since :
- ☒ To indicate a point of time.
 - E .g. I have been teaching in this institute since 2005.
She has been staying with her husband in Channel since their marriage.
They have been practicing very hard since last two days.
- (x) Through :
- ☒ To indicate 'from beginning to end of time'
 - E .g. You can't work though the day in summers. It is very hot.
Student cannot sit quietly though a boring lesson.
- (xi) Till / Until :
- ☒ To indicate 'up to the time when' or 'not earlier then'
 - E .g. Until his marriage he spent the time with his friends.
A labor works hard from morning till night.
- (xii) Within :
- ☒ To indicate 'in less then time'
 - E .g. You should complete your examination papers within the stipulated time.
I'll come back from Mumbai within a week.
- (xiii) With :
- ☒ To indicate 'at same time as'
 - E .g. With the approach of the clouds it becomes dark.
We must rise with the sun.
- (xiv) From :
- ☒ To indicate the starting of a period of time.
 - E .g. Our examinations will start from 10th March.
I 'll join office from Monday.
- (xv) Between :
- ☒ Used when two times are mentioned.
 - E .g. The Director will be arriving any time between 3and 4o'clock.

18.2 PREPOSITION OF PLACE / SPACE :

- (i) At :
- ☒ To indicate the place in which somebody or something is / was/ will be.
 - E .g. I shall meet you at the station .
In the evening Sahil was at his brother's house.
The soldiers rushed at the enemy.
The airport is at a distance from the city.
- (ii) In :
- ☒ To indicate position or something in a surrounded place.
 - E .g. Kangaroo is found in Australia.
The culprits are standing in the corner of the courtroom.
Mary has gone in th direction.
The soldier was wounded in the leg.

- (iii) On :
- ☞ To indicate the position of a thing covering or forming part of a surface that is at rest.
 - E .g. Leaves are floating on the water.
The wedding ring is worn on the ring finger.
The farmers work on farms.
The children are playing on the grass.
- (iv) To :
- ☞ To show destination.
 - E .g. I walk to my office.
Go to the railway station and get my ticket to Delhi.
- (v) Into :
- ☞ Used with verbs of motion.
 - E .g. A man jumped into the well to fetch water.
Pour the milk into the jug.
- (vi) Across :
- ☞ To indicate 'from side to side of'.
 - E .g. There are many bridges across the Ganga.
Can you ferry me across the river ?
Draw a lion across the sheet of paper.
- (vii) Before :
- ☞ To indicate the meaning of 'in front of'.
 - E .g. The accused was brought before the judge.
Jackson is standing before Phillips in the queue for the movie ticket.
- (viii) In front of :
- ☞ To indicate the meaning of 'directly before'.
 - E .g. There are some mango trees in front of my uncle's house.
There is a fountain in front of C.A.D. circle.
- (ix) Above :
- ☞ To indicate 'higher than ' or 'at a higher point'.
 - E .g. The sun rose above the horizon.
The floodwater came above our knees.
The kite is flying above the clouds.
- (x) Over :
- ☞ To indicate a thing covering the surface partly or completely.
 - E .g. The waiter spread a tablecloth over the table.
Sam spread his bed-sheet over his face and went to sleep.
- (xi) Upon :
- ☞ To indicate thing in motion.
 - E .g. The cat jumped upon the table.
Many mountaineers have climbed upon Mt. Everest

(xii) Under :

☞ To indicate 'a position lower than' for both persons and things.

E.g. The cat is under the table.

I sat under the tree.

(xiii) Underneath :

☞ It is used for thing only.

E.g. The shoes are kept underneath the table.

(xiv) Between :

☞ Used with two person or thing only.

E.g. The mother stood between her son and her husband.

An old man divided his property between his two sons.

☞ With 2 or more limits when boundaries are concerned.

E.g. India lies between Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

(xv) Among :

☞ Used with more than two person or things.

E.g. He divided his property among his four sons.

The village is situated among the hills.

The teacher distributed the sweets among his students.

(xvi) Beside :

☞ It means 'by the side of'.

E.g. The child is playing beside his mother.

His house is beside a hospital.

(xvii) Besides :

☞ It means 'in addition to'

E.g. Besides his job, he also takes private tuitions.

He also has a bungalow in Delhi besides a sea facing flat in Mumbai.

18.3 PREPOSITION OF TRAVEL AND MOVEMENT :

(i) By: Travel by train / car/ bus/ air / sea.

(ii) On: V on foot/ scooter/ motorcycle /bicycle / horseback.

(iii) From and to: Travel from (starting point) to (destination).

(iv) In: Arrive in a country/ village / town.

(v) At: Arrive at/get to a specific place (hotel, address, railway station, bus stand, river bank etc.)

(vi) In and into : To get in/ into a vehicle. (i. e. to Board)

(vii) Get out of : To get out of a vehicle. (i. e. to Alight)

(viii) Get on / onto : To get on / onto a horse, a bicycle.(i.e. to Mount)

(ix) Get off : To get off a horse, bicycle. (i.e. to Dismount)

18.4 SOME IMPORTANT DISTINCTIONS :

★ **Beside and Besides**

Beside by the side of, next to, at the side of.

Besides in actions, more, plus, including.

E.g. We built a house beside the factory.
I speak English besides Hindi.

★ **Since and For**

Since → used for point of time.

For → used for period of time.

E.g. We have been here since 4 O'clock.
We have stayed here for two weeks.

★ **Among and between**

Among → used for more than two.

Between → used for two persons or things.

E.g. They have friendship among themselves.
There was an argument between the two girls.

★ **By and with**

By → used for agent.

With Manchester used for instrument.

E.g. Padmaja was murdered by her husband.
America was discovered by Columbus.
I usually write with a ball point pen.

★ **In and at**

At → used for small town and villages.

In → used for large places, countries and towns.

E.g. He was born at Araku in Visakhapatnam.
I lived in Manchester in England. (not at Manchester)
She died in Paris in France. (not at Paris)

★ **On an in**

On → days of week / month.

In → period.

E.g. She will come on Sunday.
She was married on April 20.
We go to Kashmir in summer.
She passed her degree in 1990.

★ **At and By**

At → shows exact time.

By → shows point of time.

E.g. I went there at 8 P.M.
She will return by noon.

★ **In and Into**

In → refers to thing or persons in rest position.

Into refers to thing or persons in motion.

E .g. Madhavi was in the room.
I walked into the theater.
He is in the hospital.

★ **On and Upon**

On → things or person at rest.
Upon → things or person in motion.
E .g. Padma was on the dias.
He jumped upon the wall.

★ **In and within**

In → after the end of at the end of.
Within → before the end of.

E .g. I shall type the letters in two hours.
I shall complete the work within three hours.
I shall pay you the money in a week.
She will return the book within a week.

★ **Before and For**

Before → point of time
For → period of time.

E .g. I shall be back before 7 O'clock.
I shall stay here for three weeks.

★ **After and In**

After → denotes the end of a period in the past.
In → denotes the end of a period in future.

E .g. She returned from Jaipur after a week.
We will finish the book in a week.

★ **From and Since**

Both are used for point of time. But since is used only in perfect tense and from is used in any tense.

E .g. We have stayed here since 1990.
We shall begin the work from tomorrow.

★ **Till and to**

Till → used for time
To → used for destination

E .g. I waited for Madhavi till 4 O'clock
They went to the market.
I waited till Sunday.
I went to the State Bank.

★ **To and at**

To → used for things or persons in motion.
At → used for things or persons at position or rest.

E .g. She came to me.
He is waiting at the bus stop.

★ **Under and Underneath.**

Underneath → used for things only to 'indicate a lower position'.

Under = can be used for both persons and thing to 'indicate a position'.

E.g. The bucket is underneath the table.

He has many persons under him.

★ **At and On.**

At → towards the direction of

On → on the top of

E.g. He sat at the dining table. (It means that he sat with his chair drawn up to the dining table.)

He sat on the dining table. (It means that he sat on the dining table.)

★ **On and Over**

On → denotes actual contact with some object.

Over → does not denote actual contact with some object.

E.g. Put the book on the table.

The bridge was over the river.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Complete the following letter with one suitable in each blank.

Dear Johnny

I am sorry (i) _____ my inability to keep an appointment (ii) _____ you yesterday. I promised to see you (iii) _____ Om-Cineplex (iv) _____ 8.15 p.m. you must have waited (v) _____ me there. I sincerely apologise (vi) _____ you for my absence. Well, let me explain what happened. My elder brother met (vii) _____ an accident while returning (viii) _____ college. He was (ix) _____ great pain. I had to rush him (x) _____ the hospital. Now he is better. I hope you'll not keep a grudge (xi) _____ me for this. Hoping (xii) _____ see you soon.

Yours sincerely

Jimmy

2. Fill in the blank with suitable prepositions:

- (i) The horse was painted _____ John.
- (ii) The train runs _____ Mumbai and New Delhi.
- (iii) She works _____ a coffee plantation.
- (iv) He promised to return _____ an hour, but he didn't.
- (v) _____ last month I haven't seen her.
- (vi) There was a discussion going on _____ the students.
- (vii) Keep the parcel _____ the box.
- (viii) Children like to sit _____ their friends.
- (ix) The drunkard fell _____ an innocent child.
- (x) _____ being canned by the teacher, he was also fined.
- (xi) You must stop writing _____ ten minutes.
- (xii) We sit _____ the dining table for dinner.
- (xiii) The student was punished _____ a stick.
- (xiv) There is unity _____ the leaders.
- (xv) The snake crawled _____ the hole.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable prepositions from those given in brackets:
- (i) The girl jumped _____ the roof. (to/ from/ of)
 - (ii) He put the oranges _____ a basket. (upon/ to/ into)
 - (iii) The sun went _____ the clouds. (behind/ on to)
 - (iv) Can you tell me the way _____ the airport? (to/ in/at)
 - (v) The Republic Day is celebrated ____26th January every year. (from/ in/ on)
 - (vi) They shared the same room _____ February to September. (for/ from/ since)
 - (vii) They walked _____ the green field and reached the bank of the river. (at/ across/ for)
 - (viii) The naughty boy hid himself _____ a tree. (in/ on/ behind)
 - (ix) My friend invited me _____ his house for dinner. (at/ to/ in)
 - (x) Look, the police is running _____ the culprit. (behind/ after/ with) after
4. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have sullied.
- (a) Nasir Ahmed Soomro is the tallest man on the
 - (b) World. He is at Taiwan to spend four months living in the Guinness World Record Museum. He is the first record holder
 - (c) Employed as a crowd puller of he museum which has a number
 - (d) From life-size models of Guinness book
 - (e) Personalities. 29 years old Soomro is to become Quite literally a museum exhibit and a sporting ambassador trying to
 - (f) Promote exercise in school children.
5. in the passage given below. One word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that from your answer is underlined.
- (a) Spiders are the most fascinating nature's
 - (b) Smaller creature. Several hundred species
 - (c) Spiders are found India. They are often shy
 - (d) and most are short-sighted. They are quick get away when we come too close. Often they don't
 - (e) sting. A large number spiders inhabit our
 - (f) Environment the females only two kinds
 - (g) Are know be dangerous. Many of the deadly looking spiders do not harm us.
 - (h) So there is no justification at all the Superstitious beliefs regarding the spiders.

ANSWERS

1. (I) for (ii) with (iii) at (iv) at
 (v) for (vi) with (vii) with (viii) from
 (ix) in (x) to (xi) from (xii) to
2. (i) by (ii) between (iii) on (iv) in
 (v) since (vi) among (vii) underneath (viii) beside
 (ix) upon (x) Besides (xi) within (xii) at
 (xiii) with (xiv) among (xv) into
3. (i) from. (ii) into (iii) behind (iv) to
 (v) on (vi) from (vii) across (viii) behind
 (ix) to (x) after
4. Nasir Ahmad Soomro is the tallest man on the World. He is at Taiwan to spend four months living in the Guinness World Record Museum. He is the first record holder Employed as a crowd puller of he museum which has a number From life-size models of Guinness book Personalities. 29 years old Soomro is of to become Quite literally a museum exhibit and a sporting ambassador trying to Promote exercise in school children. Incorrect (a) on correct in
 (b) at in
 (c) of for
 (d) from of
 (e) of out
 (f) in among
5. Spiders are the most fascinating / nature's Smaller creatures. Several hundred species/ Spiders are found/ India. They are often sky And most are short-sighted. They are quick/ get Away when we come too close. Often they don't Sting. A large number/ spiders inhabit our Environment. / the females only two kinds Are known / be dangerous. Many of The deadly looking spiders do not harm us. So there is no justification at all the Superstitious beliefs regarding the spiders. (a) fascinating of
 (b) species of Spiders
 (c) found in India
 (d) quick to get
 (e) number of Spiders
 (f) environment. Among the
 (g) know to be
 (h) all for the