

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-II



Picture 60

<http://www.picturesof.net/pages/101118-151199-398053.html>

Accessed on 10/2/2011 at 7:00 pm.



Picture 61

<http://www.picturesof.net/pages/101222-157861-707053.html>

Accessed on 10/2/2011 at 7:05 pm.

Climbing up a ladder is a metaphor for progress. Let's see how far you have progressed after having done the set of exercises from Units 8-13. Also try to think of what all you have learnt from this set of exercises and write your views and comments in a form of a list from which you can gauge your progress.

You could make a note, for instance, of which exercises or units you enjoyed the most and why. Don't hesitate to mention the ones you disliked or found boring or tedious.

It also helps to see how far you have progressed from where you had started, since that is an essential marker of your progress, which is an essential requirement in developing good communication skills. The check your progress exercises in this section are designed keeping in mind that you must have acquired more skills in the second section of units done under Units 8-13.

So you will find the level of questions at a slightly higher notch than those in Units 1-6 but you must not see this as a deterrent to your learning since the aim is not to demotivate but rather to encourage and enhance your communication skills. So let's begin.

USE PICTURE PROPS TO
WRITE A STORY/PASSAGE
14.1

Time: 10
mins

Exercise
14.1

Given below are a series of images. Using them as props, take the ideas given from each image to construct a story or a passage.



Spending time
with family

Picture 62 <http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=226282&s=4>
Accessed on 28/03/2011 at 1:45 pm.



Playing with friends

Picture 63 <http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=222701&s=3>
Accessed on 28/03/2011 at 1:48pm.



Spending time outdoors with a pet

Picture 64 <http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=202511&s=3>
Accessed on 28/03/2011 at 1:53pm.



Having fun with friends

Picture 65 <http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=204226&s=4>
Accessed on 28/03/2011 at 2:05 pm.

A Possible
Answer
14.1

Recreation is the process of refreshing or entertaining oneself. Our lives are filled with a great amount of work to be done, often leaving little time to attend to ourselves. To release the stress level and to refresh ourselves it is a good idea to take a break from our daily chores and activities. This can be done in so many different ways. It could mean spending time with our family. Since a family is the basic unit that builds and nurtures relationships it is a good idea to spend time with family members- proof that we care for them too. We can also spend time with our friends or share a common sport with them. We will realize how even a little time spent with them preferably in an outdoor activity can energize us and make us feel good. Another good way of recreation is to spend time with our pet, if we have one since it is a known fact that they reciprocate the love and care that we show towards them. These are some of the common ways of recreation. So anytime we feel the need for a break just indulge in one of these or maybe any other good way that we can think of!

MATCH THE FOLLOWING
14.2

Time: 10
mins

After going through the exercises designed for you from Units 8-13 try doing the following exercise which is based on what you have learnt from them.

Exercise
14.2

Table A has the definition given in it and Table B provides you with the appropriate defining term. Match Table A with the suitable answer in Table B.

TABLE A Definition	TABLE B Defining Term
1. A seemingly absurd or self-contradictory statement, even if actually well-founded, is called	Antonym
2. Words such as main verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs are called	Passive Voice
3. A word opposite in meaning to another in the same language is called	Content words
4. The modulation of the voice or accuracy of pitch in playing or singing is called	Paradox
5. Accentuation or emphasis laid on a syllable or word is called	Phonetic Transcription
6. Representing words etc in the closest corresponding letters or characters of a different alphabet or language through the use of appropriate symbols is called	Stress
7. The voice in which the subject undergoes the action of the verb is called	Intonation

Answers
14.2

TABLE A

TABLE B

Definition	Defining Term
1. A seemingly absurd or self-contradictory statement, even if actually well-founded, is called	Paradox
2. Words such as main verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs are called	Content words
3. A word opposite in meaning to another in the same language is called	Antonym
4. The modulation of the voice or accuracy of pitch in playing or singing is called	Intonation
5. Accentuation or emphasis laid on a syllable or word is called	Stress
6. Representing words etc in the closest corresponding letters or characters of a different alphabet or language through the use of appropriate symbols is called	Phonetic Transcription
7. The voice in which the subject undergoes the action of the verb is called	Passive Voice

LISTEN AND RESPOND
14.3

Time: 10
mins

This section is designed to test how effectively you listen and respond. Since from the earlier exercises that we had done on listening you were made familiar with the terms *effective* and *ineffective listening*, let us assess how well you listen when someone is speaking as this is an important component of effective communication. Listen to the audio file provided below and answer the questions given in the exercise.

[Click here for the audio file 14.3](#)

The transcript for the audio file is given here.

A long time ago there was a mighty king of the Banu Sasan in the lands of India and China, and when he died, he left only two sons, one in the prime of manhood and the other still a youth, both brave cavaliers. But the elder was an especially superb horseman, and he became the successor to the empire and ruled the kingdom with such justice that he was loved by all people of his realm. His name was Shahryar, and he appointed his younger brother, Shah Zaman, king of Samarcand. In the years that followed, each brother was content to remain in his own kingdom, and each ruled with such equity and fairness that their subjects were extremely happy. Everything continued like this for twenty years, but at the end of that time, Shahryar yearned to see his younger brother once more before he died.

Taken from *Arabian Nights: A Selection*. Trans. Sir Richard F. Burton. Adapted by Jack Jipes. Lon: Penguin Books, 1997. p. 2.

Exercise 14.3

INSTRUCTIONS: From the given choices select the right option after listening to the audio file once.

Listening to it may enhance your understanding of the passage. Often the written material is simply glossed over while greater attention is paid to the same passage while listening to it. That is what makes for effective listening, where you focus on every single word that is spoken.

1. There was a mighty king of the Banu Sasan in the lands of

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Iran
- (d) India and China

2. When the mighty king died he left

- (a) one son
- (b) one daughter
- (c) two sons
- (d) one son and one daughter

3. The younger brother's name was

- (a) Shah Abdullah
- (b) Shah Raman
- (c) Shah Nawaz
- (d) Shah Zaman

4. Each brother was

- (a) content to remain in his own kingdom
- (b) greedy to acquire more land
- (c) selfish
- (d) trying to take over the other one's share

5. Everything continued like this for

- (a) 5 yrs
- (b) 10 yrs
- (c) 15 yrs
- (d) 20 yrs

Answers
14.3

1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (d)

READ THE GIVEN COMIC STRIP
14.4

Time: 15 mins

You have done an exercise earlier on cartoon strips. Here's a similar one to test how well you have learnt to read and understand comic strips.

Exercise
14.4

Given below are a few comic strips which are distinct from each other. Examine each one of them closely to see how well you can read and understand a cartoon strip.

Cartoon strip 1



"Actually, I don't have a doctor's appointment. However, I've done so much waiting here in the past that I've grown accustomed to reading here."

Picture 66

<http://www.arcamax.com/humorcartoon>

Accessed on 10/2/2011 at 5:50 pm.

Cartoon Strip 2



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Picture 67 <http://www.arcamax.com/pickles>

Accessed on 10/2/2011 at 5:55 pm.

Cartoon Strip 3



"Why go fishing, son, when we can just go to fish.com and have some fish delivered to us?"

Picture 68

<http://www.arcamax.com/humorcartoon>

Accessed on 28/03/2011 at 1:09 pm.

Now that you have had a look at the three cartoon strips, try to answer some simple questions.

Qs 1. Why does the man in Cartoon Strip 1 tell the nurse that he is reading in the waiting room?

Qs 2. What does the Old lady in Cartoon Strip 2 have to return to the jewellery shop?

Qs 3. Why does the Old man in Cartoon Strip 2 say that the Old lady's receipt for her watch must be safe though she cannot find it?

Qs 4. (a) What figure of speech is used in Cartoon 3?

(b) What does the father suggest to his son by using the word fish thrice? Try to identify this figure of speech.

Answers
14.4

Ans 1. In Cartoon Strip 1 the man is shown sitting in a room which has the sign "waiting room". He tells the nurse that he is reading in the waiting room since on earlier occasions he had spent so much time waiting that he has grown accustomed to passing his time waiting for the doctor. On this visit he has not come to meet the doctor but rather to pass his time in the waiting lounge reading a book.

Ans 2. The Old lady in Cartoon Strip 2 has to return a watch to the jewellery shop.

Ans 3. The Old man in Cartoon Strip 2 says that the Old lady's receipt for her watch must be safe even though she cannot find it because she tells him that she wouldn't have thrown it away and that she had kept it in a secure place. The Old man plays with the word "safe" and says that since she has put it in a safe place it must be safe and wouldn't possibly be lost or misplaced from there, even though ironically she cannot find it now.

Ans 4.(a) The figure of speech used in cartoon 3 is "consonance" since it involves the use of the same consonants in the word "fish" that is used thrice in Cartoon 3 in the words *fishing*, *fish.com* and *fish*.

Ans 4 (b) The father is using the word fish to give three different meanings so the figure of speech used here is known as "pun". The father simply means that instead of actually going fishing they could log on to the site fish.com, from where they could order home delivery of fish.

CORRECT ANSWER



Picture 69

<http://images2.memegenerator.net/ImageMacro/4481359/correct-answer-1-thumbs-up.jpg?imageSize=Medium&generatorName=This-Guy>

Accessed on 1/4/2011 at 11:40 am.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE
CORRECT WORD 14.5

Time: 10
mins

This exercise aims at testing your grammar skills. Now that you have practised these in the earlier units let us see how far you have reached.

Exercise
14.5

Fill in the blanks with the correct option from those given in the help box.

agree with, during, until, except for, learnt about, heard about,
ask about, ask after, besides

1. Have you _____ the latest restaurant in town?
2. I _____ you that the function was organized very well.
3. She had called to _____ his health since he had been unwell.
4. What did he _____ me?
5. We _____ molecules in chemistry.
6. _____ sketching, I am fond of listening to music and dancing.
7. _____ the rains, the party was really enjoyed by everyone.
8. _____ the time I spent with my grandmother, I learnt sewing and knitting.
9. We have to wait at the auditorium _____ the guests arrive.

Answers
14.5

1. heard about. We use **hear(d) about** to talk about getting some news about something or someone.
 2. agree with. We use **agree with** to say that two people have the same opinion; to say that you approve of a particular idea or action; or to say that two things match.
 3. ask after. We use **ask after** or **enquire after** to ask for information about a person (but not a thing), particularly concerning their health.
 4. ask about. We use **ask about** or **enquire about** when we talk about getting information about something or someone.
 5. learnt about. We use **learn about** and **know about** when we talk about a particular subject that we study.
 6. Besides. We use **besides** to mean "as well as" or "in addition to"
 7. Except for. We use **except for** rather than **except** to show that a general statement made in the main part of the sentence is not completely true. **Except for** is used to mean "with the exception of"
 8. During. We can use **during** when we talk about an event or activity that goes on for a length of time within a period of time, either for some of that period or for the whole of it.
 9. until. We use **until** when we say that something will continue up to a particular time.
- The rules have been taken from Martin Hewings, Advanced English Grammar. 1999. Rpt. New Delhi: Cambridge U.P, 2007.

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT?

Having done this final section you would have achieved the intended results.

- ✚ Given a few picture props, you would be able to write some passage or story based on what the image suggests.
- ✚ You would be able to match the given tables based on your knowledge of the defining terms that you have learnt from Exercises 8-13.
- ✚ It would be easier for you to listen to an audio file and respond to the questions based on it.
- ✚ A revision of the comic strip exercise done earlier in Exercise 9.4 would enable you to respond to questions based on given comic strips
- ✚ You would have also had a quick revision of your grammar skills through a fill in the blanks exercise based on it.

Links for Images

Picture 60

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Picture 64

<http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=202511&s=3>

Picture 65

<http://www.imagesbazaar.com/preview.aspx?id=204226&s=4>

Picture 66 (Exercise 14.4, Cartoon strip 1)

<http://www.arcamax.com/humorcartoon>

Picture 67 (Exercise 14.4, Cartoon strip 2)

<http://www.arcamax.com/pickles>

Picture 68 (Exercise 14.4, Cartoon strip 3)

<http://www.arcamax.com/humorcartoon>

Picture 69

<http://images2.memegenerator.net/ImageMacro/4481359/correct-answer-1-thumbs-up.jpg?imageSize=Medium&generatorName=This-Guy>

GLOSSARY

assume: take or accept as being true, without proof, for the purpose of argument or action

beasts infernal: animals from hell

character: here, form or shape

conscience: a moral sense of right or wrong esp. as felt by a person or collectively by a group and affecting behavior

continuum: anything seen as having a continuous, not discrete (individually distinct), structure

conveyance: a means of transport; the act or process of carrying

commendable: praiseworthy

communal: relating to or benefiting a community

competency: the state of being properly qualified or skilled

correlation: a mutual relation between two or more things

crockery: earthenware or china dishes, plates, cups, etc

demise: death

dialect: a form of speech peculiar to a particular region

dynamic: energetic; active; potent

enrichment: make rich or richer in quality, flavour, nutritive value, etc

equity: fairness; the application of general principles of justice to correct or supplement the law

estrangement: to arouse especially mutual enmity or indifference in where there had formerly been love, affection, or friendliness

etiquette: the conventional rules of social behavior

evergreen crony: forever friend

fusion: the blending of different things into one

imperatives: essential or urgent things

impulses: a push; an impetus (a driving force)

indispensable: that cannot be dispensed with(able to be done without); necessary

intonation: modulation of the voice; accent

materialism: a tendency to consider material possessions and physical comfort to be more important than spiritual values

meted out- apportioned or allotted (a punishment or reward)

nincompoops (in old use): stupid persons

nuances: a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, feeling, colour, etc

philosophy: the use of reason and argument in seeking truth and knowledge of reality, esp. of the causes and nature of things and of the principles governing existence, the material universe, perception of physical phenomena, and human behaviour

panchayat: a village council in India

[Hindi, from Sanskrit *panch* five, because such councils originally consisted of five members.]

pittance-a scanty or meagre allowance

plural: more than one in number

proficiency: expertise

progressive: moving forward

proverb: a short pithy (speech, style that is condensed,concise) saying in general use, held to embody a general truth

rationality: the state or quality of being logical or believing in reason

register: each of several forms of a language(colloquial, formal, literary, etc.) usually used in particular circumstances

secularism: concerned with the affairs of this world; not spiritual or sacred

snippet: /snIpIt/ a scrap or fragment of information, knowledge etc

sociolect: social dialect

strove: tried hard, made efforts

subsidies: money granted by the state or a public body etc. to keep down the price of commodities, etc

theism:belief in the existence of gods or a god

transient: of short duration; momentary

ubiquitous: seeming to be everywhere

undergraduate: a student at a university who has not yet taken a first degree

underprivileged: less privileged than others

uneducated: not educated

vagaries: peculiar or unfamiliar ideas or acts