



ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024, SEMESTER – II
STUDY MATERIAL FOR FIRST YEAR
GENERAL ENGLISH



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SEMESTER – II



ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24

PREPARED BY

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT



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Unit 1 Poem

1.1 Don't Quit – Edgar A. Guest

**When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
when the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
when the funds are low and the debts are high,
and you want to smile but you have to sigh,
when care is pressing you down a bit – rest if you must, but don't you quit.**

These lines are encouraging and remind us to persevere through difficult times. They acknowledge that life can be tough, with financial struggles and burdens weighing us down. However, the message urges us to take rest if needed, but to never give up. It emphasizes the importance of resilience and determination in the face of adversity. So, even when things seem difficult, it's important to keep pushing forward and maintain a positive mindset.

**Life is queer with its twists and turns.
As everyone of us sometimes learns.
And many a fellow turns about when he might have won had he stuck it out.
Don't give up though the pace seems slow – you may succeed with another blow.**

These lines describe how life can be unpredictable with its ups and downs. Sometimes, we may face unexpected challenges or obstacles that make us want to give up. However, the message encourages us to persevere and not lose hope. Even if progress seems slow, we should keep going because success may be just around the corner. So, no matter how tough things get, it's important to stay determined and give it another try.

**Often the goal is nearer than it seems to a faint and faltering man;
Often the struggler has given up when he might have captured the victor's cup;
and he learned too late when the night came down,
how close he was to the golden crown.**

These lines emphasize the importance of perseverance and not giving up. They suggest that sometimes, when we feel like we're about to give up, the goal we're striving for may actually be closer than we think. The message highlights the regret of those who have given up too soon and realized later that they were on the verge of achieving success. It serves as a reminder to keep pushing forward, even when things seem challenging, because we never know how close we are to reaching our desired outcome.

**Success is failure turned inside out – the silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
and when you never can tell how close you are,**



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it may be near when it seems afar;

so stick to the fight when you're hardest hit – it's when things seem worst, you must not quit.

These lines highlight the idea that success often comes after experiencing failure and doubt. They suggest that even when we can't gauge how close we are to achieving our goals, it's important to keep going. Sometimes, success may feel distant when it's actually within reach. The message encourages us to persevere and not give up, especially during the toughest times. It emphasizes that it's in those moments of difficulty when we must stay strong and continue the fight. So, even when things seem challenging, it's important to stay resilient and not quit.

1.2 Still Here – Langston Hughes

'Still Here' by Langston Hughes is a poem that is grounded in varying grammar concepts to indicate weariness through struggle and clarity after the struggle concludes. The confusion of the struggle is presented in a juxtaposed format, coming just before the certain finale of victory, and the overall idea is that staying strong through the problems is worth concluding victory and empowerment.

I been scarred and battered.

My hopes the wind done scattered.

Snow has friz me,

Sun has baked me,

Looks like between 'em they done

Tried to make me

Stop laughin', stop lovin', stop livin'—

But I don't care!

I'm still here

"Still Here" is an inspiring poem written by the poet Langston Hughes. It is a fairly short poem, perhaps giving the effect of a concise, sweet summary of his feelings in life. He starts off by saying "I have been scared and battered, my hopes the wind has done scattered". This is a very powerful couple of lines because he is opening his mind to tell us about his emotions and feelings, which are told to us in a very matter of fact tone that his hopes and dreams have been destroyed and he has been scared and battered. Imagery is used in this poem when he says "Snow had friz me, sun has baked me". It helps us see a vision of Hughes being battered by the beating sun and frozen by chilling snow. It paints an image of him being helpless and vulnerable, but also shows us that he has faced both thus strong. At the end of the poem, however, he turns to a more positive side of his feelings, beginning to tell us that he is still here and he is happy. This is particularly strong when he says, "tried to make me stop laughin', stop lovin', stop livin'". This is a very important part of the poem because it shows us that he is a strong person that has faced oppression but is still willing to go on and be a happy person. This poem is very similar to the



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poem “And Still I Rise” written by Maya Angelou, because they both talk about black oppression. They also both talk about how even though they have faced all of these

Short Story

Engine Trouble – R.K. Narayan

1. An anonymous narrator tells the story in the first person. He claims that someone who owned Gaiety Land visited Malgudi a while back. From all across Madras, different store owners arrived at Gymkhana Grounds throughout the night. Through games and slide displays, the fair offered a variety of entertainment.
2. The entrance fee to the store was two annas. The types of performances on display there were shooting ranges, lotteries, performing parrots, and the looping loop in the Dome of Doom. One area of the fair quickly gained much attention. At the fair, numerous prizes were up for grabs, including cameras, sewing machines, pin cushions, and even a road engine. The narrator bought a ticket with the number 1005, so he won a road engine.
3. It was a prize that he could only take home with first setting up a storage space. After learning about the situation, Gaiety Land's owner consented to keep the road engine until the fair was over. He made it plain that after the fair, the narrator would need to plan to remove the road engine.
4. The narrator got a notification from the municipality telling him to take the road engine away or face paying rent for it when the fair was over, and the owner packed up the shops. Despite being poor, the narrator paid Rs 30 at Rs 10 per month to keep the road engine in the Gymkhana Grounds. To pay the bills, the narrator was required to hold one or two of his wife's jewels in pledge.
5. The only thing the narrator can do because he has no use for a road engine is to hold out hope that someone will buy it from him or that he might be able to give it away to someone. He went to the cosmopolitan club's secretary in his community to sell him the road engine. The club's administration declined to purchase the tennis court, even though it had to be rolled every morning. The narrator also approached the municipal chairman, but even though a road engine was required for several municipal projects, the chairman declined to buy it from the narrator.
6. The road engine wastes the narrator's money on rent while serving no useful purpose. Similar to how his marriage is beginning to deteriorate, the narrator's troubles with the road engine are causing problems for him. Making matters worse, the municipal chief wants the road engine moved, which gives the narrator more trouble as cattle show on the Gymkhana Ground is being organized.
7. The narrator grows restless. He intends to drive the road engine to a field that belongs to his friend; he requires a driver to deliver the engine to the location. He makes this request to each bus driver he comes across. Apart from them, he requests assistance from a postal engine driver. However, his efforts could have been more successful. Finally, the local temple's priest consents to give the narrator the elephant if it can help him.



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8. The narrator accepts the priest's proposal. He needs a few guys to push the road engine, so he assigns 50 coolies. As a result, the narrator is forced to squander the money he has saved. Additionally, he employs Joseph, who was a bus driver who had been fired from his position. On the condition that he cannot start the road engine, Joseph agrees to operate the engine.
9. The road engine is being pushed from behind by fifty coolies, the temple elephant is fastened with sturdy ropes, and Joseph sits in the driver's seat. Many people remain to observe what occurred. The vehicle's engine gets going. The narrator thinks it is the most magnificent time of his life. The road engine starts to act once it gets to the road normally.
10. The road engine is propelled in one direction by the elephant, Joseph makes irregular steering movements, and the road engine is pushed by fifty coolies at will. All of these seem beautiful, but suddenly because of the zig-zag movement of the road engine, it strikes the compound's wall on the opposite side, and some of it is reduced to powder. The crowd roars vigorously in response to this.
11. The elephant does not like how the humans act, so it yells, presses against the wall, rips the rope, and kicks at the wall, breaking down a section of the broken wall. The fifty coolies fled out of panic, the crowds caused mayhem, and the police arrived and detained the narrator.
12. The narrator discovers that he must perform certain tasks after being released from prison after a few days. These tasks include fixing a few yards of the wall, paying the fifty coolies' wages, paying Joseph's wages even though he was unable to control the engine, and providing medicine for the temple elephant's injured knee as a result of the injury sustained while the elephant was kicking and breaking the wall. After all, the temple administration would ignore that he didn't use the temple elephant to break the wall.
13. The narrator becomes very perplexed and cannot find any way out to pay the bills. When people encounter him on the street, they poke fun at him. The narrator then sends his wife to his father-in-law's house and leaves Malgudi on a dry night. A Swamiji appears in Malgudi and demonstrates the actions that might be performed through yoga.
14. He ate glass utensils, lay on boards with nails pointing up, swallowed sharp nails after biting them, licked hot iron rods, stopped breathing, and kept himself alive underground, among other things. Now he says he may have been run over by a road motor while remaining unharmed. The Swamiji's aide appeared skilled in operating any road motor.
15. The narrator wishes to capitalize on that particular circumstance. In exchange, he asks Swamiji's aide to drive his road engine to his chosen location. He is ready to lend the Swamiji his road engine. However, the narrator's plans do not pan out because of the limitations placed on the Swami by the magistrate. The narrator has experienced frustration with people in power a second time.



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16. The magistrate decided that the Swamiji could not consume potassium cyanide or drive a road motor over his chest. The Swamiji departs the area, infuriated by the command. The aide goes after him. Then, while still holding the assistant's hand, the narrator pleads with him to drive the road engine to the friend's field. The assistant rejects the narrator's request.
17. The story's conclusion is equally intriguing. The narrator finally receives assistance; this time, much to his astonishment, it comes from nature. That evening, an earthquake strikes the region. Doors and windows shook, and the mattresses toppled to the ground. The next morning, the narrator visits the location to examine the road engine. He witnesses the unimaginable. The road engine is nowhere to be found.
18. Out of despair, he yelled. People search for the vehicle's powerplant. After a while, the road engine is discovered in a defunct well. The mouth of the engine was down when it entered the well. The narrator prays to God that he wouldn't encounter any more issues. Nevertheless, when the owner of the abandoned well realized what had transpired, he discovered a humorous aspect.
19. He made a signal to the narrator to answer. He acknowledged that the narrator had been of great use to him. He said the municipality had repeatedly advised him to close the well since its water was the worst. He added that the cost had prevented him from acting in this area. The road engine, he said, "fits the well like a cork." He merely asked the narrator to keep the road engine in its current location.
20. The narrator is still determining the proposal. The owner of the road engine then consents to release the narrator from all legal duties and commits to fixing the damaged wall. The fact that he wants the road engine retained in his well is still remembered. These, according to the owner, are adequate compensation.
21. The road engine has also resulted in a few other expenses; the narrator informed the well's owner. The well's proprietor agreed to cover these costs. The narrator eventually passed by the route after a few months. He turned to face the well. The well's mouth had been sealed, he discovered. He was quite content.

Conclusion

The story of "Engine Trouble" by R.K. Narayan transports readers into a scenario where the protagonist's run-in with a malfunctioning engine serves as a powerful allegory for the challenges that come with life. Narayan conveys a potent message on adaptability and persistence through the protagonist's unwavering will and ingenuity.

The vivid descriptions and complex characters draw readers into the story, which lets them identify with the overarching theme of overcoming unforeseen obstacles. The emotional message of "Engine Trouble" is that how we respond to challenges reveals who we are and encourages us to see hardship as a chance for growth and success. Readers are still motivated by Narayan's superb narrative long after the book's conclusion.



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1.4 Rip Van Winkle – Washington Irving

An introduction explains that this tale was found among the papers of a man named Diedrich Knickerbocker, a historian of the Dutch settlers of New York. Knickerbocker, however, was less interested in getting his history from books than from other people's stories. The narrator insists that Knickerbocker's greatest attribute was his accuracy, and that the truth of the story to come is assured. Rip Van Winkle lives in a small Dutch village along the Hudson River in the shadow of the Catskill Mountains (spelled here Kaatskill). Rip is a good-natured man, though inclined to avoid work. His wife considers him a terrible husband, yet he is beloved throughout the village. He does odd jobs for others and plays games with the children. He is attentive to everyone else's business but his own, which frustrates his wife constantly. His small farm is chaotic and poorly managed, and the soil produces less and less yearly. The state of his children reflects his general disinterest in taking care of his own responsibilities, and his son looks to be inheriting his father's traits. Rip's idleness is mirrored in both his dog, Wolf, and the company he keeps at the village inn, where other men sit and chat about the issues of the day without much enthusiasm. The schoolmaster, Derrick Van Bummel, reads whatever news comes their way and the landlord of the inn, Nicholas Vedder, steers opinion through his pipe smoke exhalations.

One evening, Rip rests in the wilderness after squirrel hunting with his dog. He sees a stranger, dressed in old-fashioned Dutch clothes, climbing the hill toward Rip and lugging a keg on his shoulder. The stranger gestures to Rip to help, which Rip does, though stunned by the man's appearance. Hearing what he believes is thunder, Rip follows the stranger through a ravine into a hollow, where he sees more strange-looking men dressed in similarly outdated clothing joylessly playing a kind of bowling called nine-pins. They remind Rip of a painting of old Flemish men belonging to the village parson. The sound that Rip believed to be thunder turns out to be the sound of the balls being rolled toward the pins. The players stop playing at his approach and fill their cups with liquor from the keg. They drink and return to their game, even as Rip is awed and unnerved by their appearance. Eventually, Rip tries the liquor and finds it to his liking. After more than a few drinks, he falls asleep. Upon waking, Rip finds himself where he first saw the man with the keg. He worries that he has slept there all night and anticipates a scolding from his wife. He notices that his well-loved gun is gone, and in its place are the rusted, ruined pieces of what was once a rifle. Unable to call his dog to him, he is determined to revisit the scene of the previous evening's encounter. Stiff upon rising, he wanders through the woods again, but the way is blocked, and he can't find the hollow. Unhappy about losing his dog and the prospect of seeing his wife again, he heads home.

Arriving back in his village, he notes that people are wearing a different style of clothing than he is used to, and those who acknowledge him all seem to stroke their chins. Stroking his own, Rip finds a foot-long grey beard. As he moves through the village, he finds it altered: bigger, more populated, full of children he doesn't know and names he doesn't recognize over doors and on businesses. He begins to fear that the drink has confused him to the extent that he can't recognize his own village or is somehow in a different village. Making his way to his house, he finds it in



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ruins with a strange dog skulking around that growls at him. The house is empty, and it appears as though no one has lived there for quite some time.

Hoping to find some remnant of familiarity, he goes to the inn, but even that is altered. It is now The Union Hotel, with a flagpole replacing the large tree that stood outside the inn he frequented. The flag that flies atop the flagpole is an American flag, and the portrait on the inn of King George has been replaced with a portrait of George Washington. Instead of the group of idle men lounging outside the door, there is a bustling crowd, including one man talking loudly about political concerns, of which Rip understands nothing. Rip's strange appearance and unfamiliarity draw attention from the crowd. As they inquire about which side he voted for in the election, Rip has no idea what anyone is talking about. One man, seeing Rip's old rifle, accuses Rip of planning to stir up trouble. When Rip, flustered, cries that he is just a simple man, an inhabitant of the village, and loyal to the king, there is an uproar that takes some time to settle down. When Rip finally asks after his friends at the tavern, he is told of their fates: two dead, one in congress. It is also revealed that Nicholas Vedder has been dead for 18 years, indicating Rip has been gone for at least that long. Dismayed, Rip asks if anyone knows Rip Van Winkle. A few in the crowd point out a young man, and as Rip considers him, he realizes that this young man looks just like him at the age he fell asleep. Someone asks what his name is, and he is at a loss, confused by this twin version of himself, his age, and the changed world around him.

At this, the crowd begins to believe that this old man has lost his wits, before a young woman is heard shushing her baby, whose name is apparently Rip. When asked her name and her father's name, it is revealed that she is Rip's daughter, and she explains that he disappeared 20 years ago and hasn't been seen since. When asked, she tells Rip that Dame Van Winkle recently died. Rip exclaims that he is her father, and then looks around to ask if anyone remembers him. An elderly woman recognizes him by name, and asks about his prolonged absence. As Rip tells his story, the crowd is skeptical. The village, however, agrees to let Peter Vanderdonk decide whether or not the story is reasonable. Vanderdonk is the oldest person in the village and knows the history of the area as well as the folklore. He describes the surrounding mountains as being inhabited by strange creatures. He also claims that Hendrick (Henry) Hudson and his crew, legendary explorers of the area, come back every 20 years to visit and make sure the land is still in good order. In fact, Vanderdonk's father had once seen them, dressed in their old-fashioned clothing, playing nine-pins. Vanderdonk himself says that he once heard the thundering of their bowling balls one summer afternoon. This wise testimony seems to validate Rip's story in the eyes of the townspeople. Rip moves in with his daughter and her husband, whom Rip recognizes as one of the children he used to play with in his youth. He resumes his idle ways, now old enough to do so without criticism. He takes walks and sits outside the hotel, telling stories about the time before the war and learning more about how the world has changed in his absence. Soon, everyone in town knows the tale by heart.

A note appended to the end of the story comes from Knickerbocker insisting that every word of the story is true. He has spoken to Rip Van Winkle himself and seen a document verifying the veracity of the story, so the reader has no reason whatsoever to doubt it.



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A postscript is included, supposedly from notes made by Knickerbocker about the indigenous folklore of the region concerning both the spirits that manifest the weather and those that live in the Catskill Mountains.

KAMARAJ WOMEN'S COLLEGE



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II	DECISION MAKING Short Story 2.1 The Scribe – Kristin Hunter 2.2 The Lady or the Tiger - Frank Stockton Poem 2.3 The Road not Taken – Robert Frost 2.4 Snake – D. H Lawrence
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2.1 The Scribe – Kristin Hunter

Summary of Kristin Hunter The Scribe

The story revolves around James, who lives in an apartment over the Silver Dollar Check Cashing Service. He notices that people who come in to cash a check are often taken like criminals, and they are charged a minimum fee of 50¢. The story also touches on the plight of people who cannot read, write, or count their change, as well as those who cannot pay their gas bills, fill out forms, or address envelopes. The story also touches on the plight of hundreds of people in the city who can't read and write. The mother, who is wise, explains that many older people in the city haven't had the advantages of education and had to quit school early to work. She also mentions that in ancient times, only a special class of people, known as scribes, could read or write. Jesus criticized these scribes for their pride and the need to write down his teachings. The story highlights the struggles of the younger generation in the city, who are often expected to make it in a big city. The story highlights the importance of education and the need for a better future for the younger generation.

Sonny, sets up a business called "PUBLIC SCRIBE—ALL SERVICES FREE" in front of the Silver Dollar. He is busy writing letters, addressing envelopes, filling out forms, and explaining official-looking letters that scare people. Most of his customers are old, but some young ones also know what immunization means. At noontime, the shade vanishes, and the sun hits him hard. A tall, blue-eyed cop appears, questioning his intentions. He tells him to help people out, but the cop warns him that it's against the law to conduct a business without a license. Sonny is left feeling angry and unsure of what to do with himself. Sonny's parents don't cash checks downstairs at the Silver Dollar because they have an account at the bank where they cash their checks free. The bank insists that people leave a minimum balance, which is only five dollars. Sonny questions why people can't see they lose money when they pay to have their checks cashed, as many people are scared of banks due to the Depression or fear of being insulted or arrested. Sonny's mother explains that many people are afraid of banks, as they remember the Depression and think they are only for white people. They eventually realize that the swans in the lake were just beautiful birds and not their enemies.

James, is trying to help people in a neighborhood by charging them for services they don't need. The cop tells him that it's against the law to conduct a business without a license and that he will



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close up and run him off. James feels angry and doesn't know what to do with himself, but he decides to leave the corner. James parents tell him that they never cash checks downstairs at the Silver Dollar because they have an account at the bank where they cash their checks free. The bank insists that customers leave a minimum balance, which James explains is only five dollars. However, this balance earns interest and can be used to earn money when left in a savings account. James learns that there are black people working at the bank, but they don't see any black employees. The next morning, James visits the establishment Trust National Bank and convinces the customers to cash their checks free. They find the bank to be small, dark, and dirty, with trash on the floors and tape across the broken windows. Mrs. Adams, the owner of the bank, takes the old lady to fill out some forms and offers her a job when she has more business with the bank. She gives James her new bankbook and asks him to walk her home. James agrees, as she knows red from green and can cross streets alone.

The old lady, who took a bus from Alabama 44 years ago, encouraged him to try new things and explore new parts of town. She encouraged him to apply for a license at City Hall and consider the fees for a scribe, despite being afraid to try something new.

2.2 The Lady or the Tiger - Frank Stockton

The story begins with a description of a king who ruled long ago. The king is somewhat barbaric in his rule, but he is also calm and genial to his subjects. Only slightly influenced by the Romans, who ruled nearby, this king did not have gladiator battles or killings of religious prisoners in his amphitheater to amuse his subjects. Instead, this king conducted criminal trials there, and in a very distinctive way. These trials were very popular in his kingdom.

The king's amphitheater contained two doors. Behind one door was a tiger, and behind the other was a lady. Whenever a man was accused of committing a crime, he was sent into the amphitheater to choose one of the two doors. If he chose the door with the tiger behind it, he died a gruesome death at its claws and teeth, and was therefore deemed guilty of the crime. If he chose the door with the lady, he was deemed innocent and was married to the lady then and there by a waiting priest. It didn't matter if the man was already married, since the king demanded his own form of reward be enacted regardless of the newly innocent man's circumstances.

At a certain time, the king becomes aware of a scandal involving his own daughter, the princess, and he finds that she is engaged in a love affair with a young man of low social standing. In the king's eyes, this is a crime of the highest order, and he demands the trial of her lover in the usual fashion. This time, the most ferocious tiger that could be found is put behind one door, and the most beautiful lady in the kingdom behind the other. The crowds are massive, and even those who cannot gain access to the amphitheater press inward to catch a glimpse of the trial.

The princess, being in love with the young man on trial, has discovered which door holds the tiger and which holds the lady. She also knows that the lady is one from the king's court, and one whom she hates for her amorous attention to the princess's lover. The princess becomes viciously jealous at the thought of the woman anxiously awaiting her marriage to the young man.



At the trial, the young man enters the amphitheater in the usual way and bows to the king. But as he does so, he looks to the princess for some kind of sign about which door he should choose, suspecting that she has used her influence to find out which door holds which fate. The princess makes a quick gesture to the right, and the young man goes directly to open the door on the right. But it is not known which fate the princess has chosen for him and for herself. On the one hand, she may have saved his life but also condemned herself to endure the heartbreak of seeing him happily married to another woman. On the other hand, she may have chosen his brutal death, which they will both suffer through but will eventually enjoy a reunion in the afterlife.

The story ends without revealing what was behind the door on the right. The question is left to the audience of the story: Did the princess choose life or death for her lover?

Poem

2.3 The Road not Taken – Robert Frost

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;

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,

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 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.

Summary

This article deals with the Road Not Taken summary written by Robert Frost and published in the year 1916. The Road Not Taken Summary is a poem that describes the dilemma of a person standing at a road with diversion. This diversion symbolizes real-life situations. Sometimes, in life



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too there come times when we have to take tough decisions. We could not decide what is right or wrong for us.

Driven by our hopes and ambitions, we take a decision taken by fewer people. We think that if fail to seek accomplishments we could get a chance to change and start again. However, we travel too far and have to regret at the end. Also, it is possible that we could become an extraordinary person because of that one decision. Thus, the road not taken summary focuses on making wise decisions in life.

The Road Not Taken Summary in Short

The article is all about the Road Not Taken Summary by Robert Frost. It explains about the road not taken summary in short. This poem signifies a situation where the poet was walking down a road that had a diversion. He had to choose between the two paths. Since he was a single person, he could choose only one of the two paths. The wood was yellow which represents a world full of people who have been residing for many years.

The poet kept standing at that fork and looked at the paths very carefully. He looked as far as he could. Before moving forward on one path, he wants to understand how it was. Was it suitable for him to walk on it or not? He was able to see the path till from where it got curved. However, afterward it was covered with trees and thus was hidden. He wanted to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the paths. The same happens in life too. We have to make decisions thinking about its good and bad consequences in the future.

The poet looked at one path for a long time to decide whether it's good or not for him. Then he takes the alternative path as he feels that both paths are equally good. He feels that the path he chose was better for him. The path was grassy which depicted that it was walked over by fewer people and also, it was 'wanted wear'.

It depicted that the path was unused. However, as he walks on the path for some distance, he realizes that both the paths were similarly worn out. Even in our life, every decision has its own good and bad consequences. We might think we are in a better position than the others but it is not the reality.

The poet says that the two paths looked similar that morning. Both were having leaves on them. No one stepped on that and thus they were green. He decided to move forward on one path and keep the other for another day. Although he knew that he would not be able to return back as one path would lead to another. This happens in life too. We make a decision and move forward in that direction.

We think that we would get a chance to start over again if we fail. But that does not happen.



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The poet says that sometime in the future, he will take a deep breath and tell that once in a lifetime he had to take a tough decision. He was standing at a diversion of two roads. Both looked to him equally well. Thus, he decides to move forward on the road which fewer people took. As a result, it has made him what he is today. That one decision shaped his future.

Similarly, in the future, when we grow up, and then we have to say that once upon a time when you were in your youth, you have to take tough decisions. The choice made by you had made you what you are today. Thus, the article of the poem the road not taken summary gives a very strong message to the people.

It tells us to be careful in making decisions in life. One should be very wise and careful while making choices as our choices shape our future. Also, once we make a decision, it is very difficult to change and start again. One bad decision could make us regret it throughout life. All this depends on the choices we make today.

2.4 Snake – D. H Lawrence

A snake came to my water-trough
On a hot, hot day, and I in pyjamas for the heat,
To drink there.

In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great dark carob tree
I came down the steps with my pitcher
And must wait, must stand and wait, for there he was at the trough
before me.

He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom
And trailed his yellow-brown slackness soft-bellied down, over
the edge of the stone trough
And rested his throat upon the stone bottom,

And where the water had dripped from the tap, in a small clearness,
He sipped with his straight mouth,
Softly drank through his straight gums, into his slack long body,
Silently.

Someone was before me at my water-trough,
And I, like a second-comer, waiting.

He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do,
And looked at me vaguely, as drinking cattle do,
And flickered his two-forked tongue from his lips, and mused
a moment,

And stooped and drank a little more,
Being earth-brown, earth-golden from the burning bowels
of the earth



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On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking.

The voice of my education said to me
He must be killed,
For in Sicily the black, black snakes are innocent, the
gold are venomous.

And voices in me said, If you were a man
You would take a stick and break him now, and finish him off.
But must I confess how I liked him,
How glad I was he had come like a guest in quiet, to drink
at my water-trough

And depart peaceful, pacified, and thankless,
Into the burning bowels of this earth?

Was it cowardice, that I dared not kill him?
Was it perversity, that I longed to talk to him?
Was it humility, to feel so honoured?
I felt so honoured.

And yet those voices:
If you were not afraid, you would kill him!

And truly I was afraid, I was most afraid,
But even so, honoured still more
That he should seek my hospitality
From out the dark door of the secret earth.

He drank enough
And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken,
And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so black,
Seeming to lick his lips,
And looked around like a god, unseeing, into the air,
And slowly turned his head,
And slowly, very slowly, as if thrice adream,
Proceeded to draw his slow length curving round
And climb again the broken bank of my wall-face.

And as he put his head into that dreadful hole,
And as he slowly drew up, snake-easing his shoulders,
and entered farther,
A sort of horror, a sort of protest against his withdrawing
into that horrid black hole,
Deliberately going into the blackness, and slowly drawing
himself after,
Overcame me now his back was turned.



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I looked round, I put down my pitcher,
I picked up a clumsy log
And threw it at the water-trough with a clatter.

I think it did not hit him,
But suddenly that part of him that was left behind convulsed
in an undignified haste,
Writhed like lightning, and was gone
Into the black hole, the earth-lipped fissure in the wall-front, At which,
in the intense still noon, I stared with fascination.

And immediately I regretted it.
I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act!
I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education.

And I thought of the albatross,
And I wished he would come back, my snake.

For he seemed to me again like a king,
Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld,
Now due to be crowned again.

And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords
Of life.
And I have something to expiate:
A pettiness.

About the Poet

D.H. Lawrence is one of the most prominent figures in 20th century English literature. He was a novelist, story writer, poet, and painter. The poem, Snake is a part of the reptile section of his book Birds, Beasts, and Flowers. The poem was written when the poet lived in Taormina, Sicily. The poem is not written in a rhythm. It is written in free verse like a story. The poem represents the modern way of writing poems.

Theme

The poem 'Snake' gives a detailed description of the moments when the poet encountered a snake at his water trough. First, the poet talks about how he is fascinated by the snake but then later fear creeps into him and he did an inappropriate act for which he felt guilty. He said that his feelings were quite similar to the feelings of the ancient mariner.

The poet describes how a snake came to his water trough to drink water on one hot day. The poet threw a log at it but the snake escaped into a hole. The poet felt guilty and criticized himself for his actions. What he says in his reaction is the subject of the poem.

Summary



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In this poem 'Snake', the poet is full of admiration and respect for snakes. He regards them as a beautiful creation of God but at the same moment, he also fears them because of the education that he got when he was young.

It was a very hot day in Taormina, Sicily where the poet lived. The poet went to his water trough in the backyard of his house to fill water in a pitcher. The water trough was present in the deep and scented shade of the carob tree. There he saw a golden brown coloured snake drinking water from the trough. For a moment, the poet got scared but he was also very glad to have a guest. So, he patiently waited for his turn at the water trough.

The poet admired the beauty of the snake, which appeared to be harmless. He realized that the snake had just come to drink water and quench its thirst. It would return to its home peacefully. The poet had many conflicting thoughts in his mind. He says that his education in his childhood taught him that golden brown coloured snakes are poisonous and dangerous. His inner voice was coaxing him to kill him but at the same time, he was in full admiration of the creation of God.

The snake was unaware of the presence of the poet. It drank water to its satisfaction and raised its head dreamily. It flickered its forked tongue and also licked its lips. The snake looked like a God. Slowly it turned and moved away from the trough and probably it was on its way back to his hole. When the poet saw the snake moving away, he was terror struck. To prove himself that he was not a coward, he picked up a log of wood and threw it at the snake. The poet missed the target but the snake sensed danger and disappeared hastily inside the hole.

However, the poet stared with fascination at the snake but at the same time, a feeling of guilt for treating his guest in a dishonored way gripped him. He regretted his act of trying to hit the snake. In the beginning, he felt honored that it had come to his trough to drink water but later his fear forced him to kill it. He found his feelings of repentance quite similar to the feelings of an ancient mariner who had killed the Albatross bird. He considered his action of hitting his 'guest' to be a sin. He started hating himself and his human education.

The poet hoped and wished for the snake to come out of his hole so that he could apologize and make amends for his mistake. The poet thinks that the snake is actually the uncrowned king. So it hides in the interior of the Earth in exile. He felt that he missed a chance to crown and honour the king. The poet ardently wishes to crown the snake.



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UNIT-III

III	PROBLEM SOLVING Prose life Story 3.1 How I taught My Grandmother to Read – Sudha Murthy Autobiography 3.3 How frog Went to Heaven – A Tale of Angolo 3.4 Wings of Fire (Chapters 1,2,3) by A.P.J Abdul Kalam
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3.1 How I taught My Grandmother to Read – Sudha Murthy

In 'How I Taught My Grandmother To Read', Sudha Murthy describes the determined efforts of an illiterate old lady Krishtakka to make herself literate. She decided to read a novel on her own. The grandmother set the deadline and achieved the target next to impossible within the time set for it. She was able to read the novel Kashi Yatre in the Kannada language on her own at sixty-two. She was helped by her young granddaughter who acted as her only teacher. The grandmother proved that there is no age bar for learning.

Triveni's Popular Novel—Kashi Yatre

The narrator was a girl of about twelve. She used to stay in a village in north Karnataka with her grandparents. At that time Triveni was a very popular writer in the Kannada language. She was a wonderful writer. Her style was easy to read and quite convincing. Her stories dealt with the complex problems in the lives of ordinary people. One of her novels, Kashi Yatre was appearing as a serial in the Kannada magazine Karmaveera. It was the story of an old lady who desired to go to Kashi to worship Lord Vishweshwara. In the story, there was also a young orphan girl. She could not marry because she had no money for the wedding. In the end, the old lady gives away all her savings to the girl without going to Kashi. She considered the happiness of the orphan girl more important than even worshipping Lord Vishweshwara at Kashi.

Grandmother Krishtakka

The narrator's grandmother never went to school. Hence, she couldn't read or write. Every Wednesday, the magazine Karmaveera would come. The grandmother would ask her twelve year old grand-daughter to read the next episode of the story to her. She would listen to her with the greatest concentration. During that time she would forget all her work. Later, she could repeat the entire text by heart. The grandmother too never went to Kashi. She identified herself with the heroine of the novel. After listening to the next episode of Kashi Yatre she would join her friends at the temple courtyard. There, she would discuss the latest episode with her friends.

Grandmother in Tears

Once the narrator went for a wedding with her cousins to a neighbouring village. She went for a couple of days but overstayed their for a week. When she came back to her village, she saw her grandmother in tears. She was shocked. She had never seen the old lady cry even in the most



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difficult circumstances. The old lady narrated her story to her granddaughter. She had lost her mother when she was just a young girl. There was nobody to look after and guide her. Her father married again. In those days nobody cared to give education to girls. So she never went to school. She got married very young and had children. Later she had grandchildren.

Regret for Not Going to School

The grandmother felt so much happiness in cooking and feeding all of her children. At times, she used to regret not going to school. She had learnt a lesson. So she made sure that her children and grandchildren studied well. When the narrator was away, Karmaveera came as usual. She opened the magazine. She could not understand anything that was written there. For the first time she felt so much dependent and helpless.

Grandmother Takes a Decision

The grandmother decided to learn the Kannada alphabet from the next day onwards. She decided to work very hard. She kept the Saraswati Pooja day during Dassara as the deadline. That day she would be able to read a novel on her own. She wanted to be independent. The narrator saw the determination on her face yet she laughed at the decision of her grandmother. She made fun of the old lady. But her grandmother just smiled and said nothing.

A Wonderful Student

The next day onwards, the narrator started her tuition. The grandmother was a wonderful student. She did amazing homework. She would read, repeat, write and recite. The narrator was her only teacher. The grandmother was her first student.

Grandmother Reads Kashi Yatre on Her Own

The Dassara festival came as usual. The novel Kashi Yatre had been published by that time. The narrator secretly bought a copy of the novel. The grandmother called her granddaughter to the pooja place and made her sit down on a stool. She gave her a gift of a frock material. Then the grandmother did something unusual. She bent down and touched the feet of her granddaughter. The narrator was taken aback. The old lady gave an explanation. She told her that she was touching the feet of a teacher, not of her granddaughter. She taught her so well that she could read any novel confidently. A teacher should be respected, irrespective of the gender and age. Then she opened the novel and read the title Kashi Yatre by Triveni. The grandmother had passed with flying colours.



3.3 How frog Went to Heaven – A Tale of Angolo

In this story, a young man named Kimana wishes to marry the Sky Maiden, a woman from Earth. He writes a letter to her father, the Sun Chief, asking for her hand in marriage. The girls from Heaven come to the well, fill their water jugs, and sing their song. Frog, who lives by a well, takes the letter and hides in it.

The Sun Chief sees the letter and reads it to the girls who serve the Sun Chief. The girls ask if they brought the letter, but the girls say no. The Sun Chief then reads the letter to his wife, the Moon Lady, who tells her daughter, the Moon Lady, to ask for a wedding gift. The Moon Lady agrees, and the Sky Maiden asks the Sun Chief to fetch her. The Sun Chief writes a letter to the Moon Lady, who then asks her daughter to fetch the money. The Moon Lady then asks the Sun Chief to ask his daughter, and the Sky Maiden asks him to fetch the money.

The Sun Chief finds the purse and asks the girls to bring it to him. The next day, the girls carry the purse to Heaven, and the girls carry the Frog back to Earth. The next day, the girls carry the Frog back to Heaven, and the Frog spits in all the jugs of water. The people of the house come and drink the water, getting sick. The Sun Chief calls for the spirit doctor, who tells him that Kimana promised her daughter to the Sun Chief, but she has not gone. He has sent an evil spirit with a sickness.

The evil spirit is in the shape of a frog, and the Sun Chief, Moon Lady, Sky Maiden, girls, and other Sky People get sick. The Sun Chief, Moon Lady, Sky Maiden, girls, and other Sky People all get sick, and the evil spirit is sent to Heaven. The Sky Maiden and girls went to a well, where Frog jumped out and promised to lead them to their husband. The Sky Maiden laughed and asked if a frog could lead a woman. Frog took a letter to Heaven, brought money, and fetched a bride. The Sky Maiden chose Kimana to marry him, and they lived together. Kimana is still waiting for his bride, and the story ends with the Sky Maiden and Kimana still waiting for their future together.

3.4 Wings of Fire (Chapters 1,2,3) by A.P.J Abdul Kalam

Chapters 1-4

1. Describe briefly the place of Abdul Kalam's birth

A P J Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 to a little educated family of boat owners in Rameswaram. 'Wings of Fire' is a powerful autobiography of courage and belief, as much an individual journey as the saga of India's search for scientific and technological self-sufficiency. He believed in, "We are born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give wings to this fire." The fire to achieve and the wings of determination helped him to climb the ladder of success. Kalam had been previously awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1981, the Padma Vibhushan in 1990, and a recipient of India's highest Civilian Award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1997. He was sworn in as the Eleventh President of India on 25th July 2002. He dreamt of transforming India a developed nation by 2020. He has been working as a Professor at Anna University, Chennai since 2007.



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Abdul Kalam was born in the island town of Rameswaram in 1931. It was a part of Madras state, under the British rule. He was a short boy with ordinary looks. He and his family lived in their ancestral house, built of limestone and brick in the middle of the 19th century. Rameswaram was the centre place for pilgrims. The famous Siva temple was near to his house. Their locality was predominantly Muslim. He lived in the Mosque Street, which was named after old mosque in that area. People of both the religions, the Hindus and the Muslims lived in harmony and peace as neighbours. The high priest of the temple, Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, was a very close friend of his father. They discussed spiritual matters.

Abdul Kalam's father Jainulabdeen was neither educated nor very rich. But he was very generous. His mother Ashiamma, came from a more distinguished family, one of her ancestors had been given the title of 'Bahadur' by British. She was equally generous and they fed many outsiders everyday. He had a secure childhood, both materially and emotionally. His father was very religious. Though not very rich, essential needs food, medicine and clothes – were well provided for.

In the epic Ramayana, Rameswaram is the site from which Rama is said to have launched his assault on the evil King Ravan. During the annual Shri Sita Rama Kalyanam Ceremony, Kalam's family arranged the boats, which carried the idols from the temple to the marriage site, situated in the middle of Rama Tritha Pond.

2. How did the cyclone that struck the Rameswaram coast affect the author's family business? How did they deal with the situation?

A P J Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 to a little educated family of boat owners in Rameswaram. 'Wings of Fire' is a powerful autobiography of courage and belief, as much an individual journey as the saga of India's search for scientific and technological self-sufficiency. He believed in, **"We are born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give wings to this fire"**. The fire to achieve and the wings of determination helped him to climb the ladder of success. Kalam had been previously awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1981, the Padma Vibhushan in 1990, and a recipient of India's highest Civilian Award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1997. He was sworn in as the Eleventh President of India on 25th July 2002. He dreamt of transforming India a developed nation by 2020. He has been working as a Professor at Anna University, Chennai since 2007.

Kalam's father, Jainulabdeen, believed that whenever human beings find themselves alone or in distress, they look for company, help or consolation of some kind. Every suffering or desire, pain or hope finds a special helper. His father considered himself - a helper. He believed that with the help of prayer, worship or offerings, he can defeat evil or self-destructive forces. But with the help of prayer, he knew that they cannot solve day-to-day problems. Prayer of this sort emanated fear among the people. Fear often prevents one's hope from being fulfilled.

"Happiness and peace of mind come to us from within and not from external sources. Once a person knows this, setback and hurdles become temporary." Kalam was greatly influenced by his father's philosophy.



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Abdul Kalam was just about six years old, when his father decided to put his philosophy into practice. He decided to build a sail boat to ferry pilgrims from Rameswaram to Dhanuskodi and back. At first, his father made a brisk business. Unfortunately, sometime later, a severe cyclone struck the Rameswaram coast. The boat was wrecked in strong winds. His father was very calm, when he heard about the great losses incurred. In fact he was more bothered about a greater tragedy caused by a gale. The Pamban Bridge had collapsed during the cyclonic storm, when a train full of passengers was crossing over it.

His father got over losses quickly. But he was more bothered about the people who died crossing the bridge. The nature's fury had caused a fearful disaster.

3. What even influenced the author to move away and study in Schwartz High School?

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Kalam learnt from his parents, their honesty and self-discipline, kindness and deep-rooted faith in goodness. He was also influenced by the thought and wisdom of Jainulabdeen and Samsuddin. He had three childhood friends – Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. Kalam was once reprimanded by his teacher for sitting next to Ramanadha Sastry, who was son of Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, the high priest of the Rameswaram Temple. Kalam had to sit at the back of the class, in accordance to his social ranking. But his Science teacher, Sivasubramania Iyer, was a person with a broad social look. An orthodox Brahmin, he was something rebel at heart. He often advised Kalam to develop his skills so that he can compete with the highly educated people in big cities.

Germany and Japan surrendered before the collective might of the Allied Forces and World War II was over. Freedom from British Rule was imminent for Indians. Mahatma Gandhi declared that **"Indians would build their own India."** The whole country was filled with optimism. India was to get her freedom. People were enthusiastic. The same enthusiasm and optimism affected Abdul Kalam. He wanted to pursue his studies further. So, he decided to leave Rameswaram and study in Ramanathapuram, a much larger town. His father encouraged him saying that it was a part of growing up. He consoled him saying **'our love will not bind you nor will our needs hold you'**.

Samsuddin and Jainulabdeen traveled with him to Ramanathapuram. Thus he was enrolled in Schwartz High School.

4. What was the important lesson that Iyadurai Solomon taught the author?



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Despite frequent bouts of home sickness, Abdul Kalam was determined to settle down in the new environment. His father wanted him to be a Collector, so he thought that it was his duty to realize his father's dream.

At the school, Kalam was a very enthusiastic fifteen-year-old student. He realized that desire to learn was very important. His guide was one of his teachers Iyadurai Solomon.

Iyadurai Solomon was warm and open-minded. He made his students feel comfortable in class. He developed self-confidence in Kalam. He made him realize that in order to make anything happen, he must desire it intensely. He must develop the confidence that it will happen. This advice turned into a motivating force and it helped him to make things work. He raised his self-esteem and convinced him of benefits of good education. He encouraged him saying that **"with faith, you can change your destiny"**.

Iyadurai Solomon had instilled enough self-confidence in him. By the time Kalam completed his education at Schwartz, he was confident and determined to succeed in life.

5. What was the emphasis on in the interview at the Air Force Selection? What do you understand from the way the author dealt with failing the interview?

A P J Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 to a little educated family of boat owners in Rameswaram. 'Wings of Fire' is a powerful autobiography of courage and belief, as much an individual journey as the saga of India's search for scientific and technological self-sufficiency. He believed in, **"We are born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give wings to this fire."** The fire to achieve and the wings of determination helped him to climb the ladder of success. Kalam had been previously awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1981, the Padma Vibhushan in 1990, and a recipient of India's highest Civilian Award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1997. He was sworn in as the Eleventh President of India on 25th July 2002. He dreamt of transforming India a developed nation by 2020. He has been working as a Professor at Anna University, Chennai since 2007.

As a graduate in Aeronautical Engineering, Kalam wanted to realize his dream of flying. So he applied for a job in Indian Air Force and at the Directorate of Technical Development and Production (DTD & P).

Kalam was called for interview at both the places simultaneously. The Air Force authorities called him to Dehradun for an interview.



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At the Selection Board, the emphasis was on personality, physical fitness and the ability to speak well. Kalam was excited but nervous, determined but anxious, confident but tense. He managed to finish ninth in the batch of 25 candidates, from which eight officers were selected to IAF.

Kalam was utterly disappointed. He had missed an opportunity to join the air force. It was difficult for him to comprehend that he had missed the job narrowly. His dreams had been shattered, and now he had to look for an alternate career. He decided to go on a journey to relax his mind. The ideal place was Rishikesh, the place was known for its peaceful atmosphere. So, he trekked to the pilgrimage spot, with an aim to clear his mind.

Sivananda Ashram in Rishikesh, he met Swami Sivananda, who seemed to be an incarnation of Lord Buddha. Swami advised him to accept his destiny and to go ahead with his life. Perhaps God had a better future for him and his fate or destiny was pre-determined. He asked him to treat failure as a stepping stone to success.

Kalam realized the truth of these words. His bitterness and disappointment disappeared and he decided to return to Delhi and enquire about his interview at DTD & P (AIR).



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UNIT -4

Present tense

Activity – 1

Identify the tenses of the verbs in the following sentences

1. It had been raining incessantly – **Past perfect continuous**
2. Water flowed down the streets – **Simple past**
3. We had shifted our belongings to the first floor – **Past perfect**
4. Everyone was eagerly waiting for food supplies – **Past continuous**
5. We hear the sound of helicopters – **Simple present**
6. They are flying above our colony now – **Present continuous**
7. Ah ! they have started dropping food packets – **Present perfect**
8. Oh dear! how long we have been waiting for this – **Present perfect continuous**
9. After a long time we will eat a good meal today – **Simple future**
10. They will be dropping food packets at every house – **Future continuous**
11. They will have completed their work by 3 o'clock – **Future perfect**
12. By then, they will have been flying over the town for 2 hours – **Future perfect continuous**

Activity – 2

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

- a. How many different forms of transport is (be) available to the modern man! If he has (have) no time to waste, he decide (decide) to travel by air. A lover of the high seas enjoys (enjoy) sailing in a ship. People who have (have) more time on hand and love for landscapes, travel (travel) by train. For shorter distances, the rich use (use) cars, whereas the poor cycle (cycle) their way to work. The healthiest mode of transport, of course, is (be) walking. An hour's walk a day keeps (keep) the doctor away!

- b. Raja and Ravi have gone to the circus. As Ravi is blind, Raja is giving him a commentary on what is happening. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of verbs.

Four men bring (bring) in the lion's cage. The ring master enters (enter) the arena. He opens (open) the lion's cage now. The lion comes (come) out slowly. The man wave wave (wave) his stick. The lion opens (open) its huge mouth. the master puts (put) his head into its mouth. And now he took (take) it out everyone standing (stand) and clapping (clap) now.



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c. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She is reading (read) that book since yesterday but she has not finished (not finished) it yet.
2. I have been washing (wash) my shirts since 2 o'clock. So far I have washing (wash) five of them. There are two more left.
3. Mini playing (play) in the mud since morning. She has spoiled (spoiled) her new dress.
4. Joseph is a famous batsman. He has been playing (play) cricket since he was (be) 10 years old.
5. My brother has been studying (study) French for the past 2 years. Now he is speaking (speak) the language fluently.
6. He had (have) a bad stroke. Rush him to the hospital at once.
7. I have been (have) 10,000 picture postcards. I have been collecting (collect) them for the past 20 years.
8. I have been waiting (wait) here for more than an hour still there is (be) no sign of the bus.
9. You have been working (work) for 8 hours. You need a break.
10. They have been searching (search) for the file since 10 o'clock this morning. I hope they would have found (find) it by now.

d. Use the appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and also since or for as the case may be, in the blanks in the following sentences.

- a. Raman has been (be) driver for the past 10 years.
- b. I have been writing (write) letters since this morning.
- c. My brother has been learning (learn) karate for the past 6 months.
- d. Richard has been (be) the captain of his team since 1989.
- e. She has not seen (not seen) her parents for 2 years.
- f. I not spoken (not speak) any Tamil since I arrived in New York.
- g. My nephew has been watching (watch) the television since 9:00 AM.
- h. I have used (used) soap just now
- i. Ratnakar is suffering (suffer) from fever now.
- j. He have not paid (not pay) the rent regularly.
- k. She is talking (talk) over the phone now.
- l. My assistant has been working (work) on the report for the past one week.
- m. We travel (travel) on Sunday
- n. They have been playing their music records for 3 hours.



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Past tense

Activity one

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets

1. Yesterday I was (be) late for work because I got (get) up only at 7:30 AM.
2. His father had teach (teach)him to drive a car when he was 18.
3. Sheela burnt (burn) her hand when she was cooking (cook) dinner.
4. The painter fell off (fall off) the ladder when he was painting (paint) the ceiling.
5. While in school she studied (study) six hours a day.
6. I could not recognise (not recognise) Priya because she had changed (change) a lot.
7. The house was (be) very quiet as everyone has gone (go) to bed.
8. We had been walking (walk) along the road for about 15 minutes , when someone offered (offer) us a lift.
9. When they come (come) into the house the boys had (have) bruises all over they had been fighting (fight).
10. The water in the tank dried (dry) up last summer.
11. She brokedown (breakdown) when she heard (hear) the news.
12. I had been thinking (think) about the problem all night but I never found (find) the solution.
13. She was cooking (cooked) dinner when the doorbell rang (ring)
14. He told (tell) me that he could not meet you.
15. The houses were (be) on fire for 3 hours when the fireman arrived (arrive).
16. She was walking (walk) as if she had (have) wings on her feet.
17. He was talking (talk) to me in English because his Tamil was (be) very bad.
18. When he was talking (talk) to me I noticed (notice) his nervousness.
19. If you had listened (listen) to my advice you would not have been in trtrouble.I
20. If he had applied (apply) he would have got (get) the job.

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

A minister inspecting (inspect) a prison when he noticed (notice) a young criminal. He asked (ask) the prisoner what crime he had committed (commit). The prisoner said (say) when, “ I was walking (walk) along the road I saw (see) piece of rope lying on the ground and picked (pick) it up. To my bad luck, a cow was tied (tie) to the rope.



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Activity 3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets

Prem: Hellow Nazir, I had not seen (see) you for a long time. What do (do) you do?

Nazir : I had been working (work) hard as usual.And you?

Prem : I had returned (return) from a holiday just now.

Nazir : Where did (do) you go (go)?

Prem : I went (go) to kodaikanal. I had (never be) there before.

Future tense

Activity

Choose the correct form of the verb

1. I _____ (meet) her, next month.

Answer : **will meet**

2. We _____ (finish) our work within 2 days.

Answer : **shall finish**

3. The boys _____ (sing) here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Answer : **will sing**

4. By this time tomorrow, she _____ (play) here.

Answer : **will be playing**

5. By the end of this month, day _____ (finish) their work.

Answer : **will have finished**

6. My father _____ (buy) the house soon.

Answer : **will buy**

7. In another five days, we _____ (resign) our jobs.

Answer : **will have resigned**

8. By the time he is thirsty he _____ (spend) all his money.

Answer : **will have spent**

9. I am sure, Leela _____ (get) the price.

Answer : **will be getting**



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10. Money _____ (read) this book by this time tomorrow.

Answer : **shall be reading**

11. He _____ (be) 10 years old, next month.

Answer : **shall be**

12. They _____ (dance) all night long.

Answer : **shall dance**

13. The snow _____ (stop) by April.

Answer : **will have stopped**

14. Tomorrow at 3 o'clock John _____ (Sing) here.

Answer : **will be singing**

15. I hope, they _____ (have) a successful trip.

Answer : **will have**

16. They _____ (work) all night in the restaurant, so please take care of the kids.

Answer: **shall have worked**

17. By the time they wake up , my mother _____ (prepare) lunch for everyone.

Answer : **will have prepared**

18. According to the weather forecast it _____ (rain) tomorrow.

Answer : **will be rained**

19. My uncle _____ (have) this car, next week.

Answer : **will have**

20. If it rains this evening I _____ (not go) out.

Answer : **will not go**

21. They _____ (paint) the house very soon.

Answer : **will have painted**

22. My mother _____ (visit) the factory next Monday.

Answer : **will visit**

23. We _____ (go) to Singapore next may.

Answer : **will be going**

24. By the time Sheela graduates, she _____ (complete) 5 years of study.

Answer : **shall have completed**

25. Tomorrow by this time, I _____ (complete) my work.

Answer : **will have completed**



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Correct the errors in the following sentences

1. Fire and water do not agree.
2. My father and I have come just now.
3. The orator and the statesman are dead.
4. The secretary and treasurer is in the room.
5. Bread and milk is his only food.
6. John as well as James deserves the price.
7. Every man and every woman was present there.
8. Neither food nor water is available.
9. Either the boy or his parents are mistaken.
10. The news is true.
11. Neither of the men was tall.
12. One of the servants is absent.
13. Ten rupees is paid.
14. Her father and principal retires this month.
15. Neither your son nor your daughter are dull.

Activity 2

Choose the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Many a boy was present .
2. A thousand metre is a good distance.
3. None but the brave deserve the price.
4. Time and tide waits for no man.
5. A large number of human was present at the meeting.
6. Which one of these umbrellas is yours?
7. Bread and butter is good for health.
8. Fire and rice does not agree.
9. My sister and I have come just now.
10. My father and his brother have come just now.
11. Neither of the girls is tall.
12. neither my sisters nor my brother plays there.
13. Platinum as well as gold are expensive.
14. The president and treasurer are in the room.
15. The secretary and the treasurer are in the room.
16. Ten miles are not a great distance.
17. The audience throw the stones.
18. Bacon and eggs are a solid breakfast.



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19. Three pounds of tea cost five rupees.
20. Anyone does it easily.
21. None of the boys are lazy.
22. Many boys in the class are lazy.
23. Some of the girls are dull.
24. Someone of the boys are very naughty.
25. Many a boy has failed in English.

Concord

Activity 1

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the auxiliary verbs given in brackets.

1. One of the students has applied for medicine.
2. Everyone of the orphan longs for love and affection.
3. The fruits in the basket are of various colours.
4. The Minister of the state is responsible for the welfare of the state.
5. The participants on the stage have dressed neatly.

Activity 2

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the auxiliary verbs given in brackets.

1. Every man and every woman has to contribute our society.
2. Each and every citizen is ready to die for his country.
3. Every poor and every disabled gets his share.
4. Each man and each lady lives for his or her near and dear.
5. Every dream and every thought makes up a man.

Activity 3

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. He or his friend is sure to win
2. Neither Pranesh nor abinesh has agreed to accept the post.
3. No salary or bonus is given to the workers in the factory.
4. Either my sister or my brother has failed in the exam.
5. Raman or Anil will do the work.

Activity 4



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Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Each one of the boats crew was drowned.
2. Either of these two teams is going to win the match.
3. Everyone of the prisons is full.
4. No one knows how to do it.
5. Someone come forward to answer.

Activity 5

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Bread and butter is my breakfast.
2. knowledge and power makes a great man.
3. slow and steady wins the race
4. Bacon and eggs are served.
5. Sincerity and hard work helps a man to grow.

Activity 6

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Thousand kilometres is not a long distance nowadays.
2. Two thousand students in a college are the normal strength.
3. Four rupees are charged for a cup of coffee.
4. Thirty days makes a month.
5. Two thirds of the MLA's form the assembly.

Activity 7

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. My friend and benefactor has come.
2. My guide guardian and friend is my father.
3. His brother and lecturer retires this month.
4. Her father and judge serves the society.
5. The headmistress and caretaker guides me in all my endeavours.



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Activity 8

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The orator and the statesman had come.
2. The chairman and the convener quarrel with each other.
3. The novelist and the poet are dead.
4. His brother and the lecturer organised the seminar.
5. My principal and my caretaker guide me in all my endeavours.

Activity 9

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the auxiliary verbs given in the brackets.

1. The government has launched a campaign against illiteracy.
2. The audience is rapt in attention.
3. The jury has different views in the same matter.
4. The mob has dispersed.
5. The Election Commission has recently issued instructions.

Activity 10

Choose the correct verbs to fill up the blanks.

1. Few tell the truth.
2. A few dance gracefully.
3. Both Sing melodiously.
4. Many want to serve the society.
5. Both teach clearly.

Activity 11

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Bad news travels fast.
2. Politics have to be included in the syllabus.
3. No news is true.
4. Measles is to be dreaded.
5. Thanks is a word of gratitude.



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Activity 12

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the auxiliary verbs given in the brackets.

1. The Arabian nights is a voluminous book.
2. Plutarch's Lives have to be read by everyone.
3. The Netherlands are famous for football.
4. The union of Soviet socialist republic was a communist country.
5. "Fairy tales" are an interesting book.

Activity 13

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Ashok as well as Anil, likes tea.
2. Raman as well as Harry and John, deserves praise.
3. The teacher, as well as his followers is excited.
4. Kindness ,as well as mercy allows it
5. My cousins, with their mother are coming.

Activity 14

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Either Prof. Balu or I teach English.
2. Either you or your brother sings sweetly.
3. Neither your brother nor you study well.
4. Either your cousin or your sister supports you.
5. Babu or you attend the function.

Activity 15

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Neither the cat nor the dogs have been fed.
2. John or his friends are clever.
3. Either the boy or his parents have done this.
4. Yoga or medicine cure the disease.
5. Food or habits strengthen once physique.



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Activity 16

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Some guests have left.
2. There are none.
3. There is enough water in the bottle.
4. Most sinners are not punished.
5. Some rice is left behind.

Activity 17

Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Three and two make five.
2. Raju and Raghu are brothers.
3. Raman and Harry work hard.
4. Pinky Lilly and Sheila go to the saints school.
5. Gold and silver have been stolen away.

Activity 18

Choose the correct auxiliary verbs and complete the sentences.

1. Teachers are the people who are (is /are) to be followed.
2. Knowledge is the wealth which has (has/ have) to be acquired.
3. Books are the friends that are (are/ is) to be sought after.
4. Love and affection are qualities that are (is /are) to be cultivated.
5. Experience is the wealth which is (are/is) greater than anything.

Activity 19

Choose the correct auxiliary verbs and complete the sentences.

1. There were (was / were) 50 students in the class yesterday.
2. There is (is/ are) a picture on the wall.
3. There have (has/ have) been many accidents in this street.
4. There was (was/where) a snake in the grass.
5. There have (has /have) already been four persons here.



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Activity 20.1

Choose the errors in the following sentences:

1. Fire and water does not agree.

Answer : fire and water do not agree

2. My father and I has come just now.

Answer: my father and I have come just now.

3. The orator and the statesman is dead.

Answer : the orator and the statesman are dead.

4. The secretary and the treasurer are in the room.

Answer : the secretary and treasurer is in the room.

5. Bread and milk are his only food.

Answer : Bread and milk is his only food.

6. John,as well as James,deserve praise.

Answer : John, as well as James, deserves praise.

7. Every man and every woman were present there.

Answer : every man and every woman was present there.

8. Neither food nor water are available.

Answer: Neither food nor water is available.

9. either the boy or his parents is mistaken.

Answer : either the boy or his parents are mistaken.

10. The news are true.

Answer : the news is true.

11. Neither of the men were tall.

Answer : Neither of the men was tall.

12. One of the servants are absent.

Answer : one of the servants is absent.

13. Ten rupees are paid.

Answer : Ten rupees is paid.

14. Her father and principal retire this month.

Answer : her father and principal retires this month.

15 Neither your son nor your daughters is dull.

Answer : neither your son nor your daughters are dull.



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Activity 20.2

Choose the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Many a boy was present. (Was ,were)
2. A thousand metres is a good distance.(Is, are)
3. None but the brave deserve the praise.(deserve ,deserves)
4. Time and tide waits for no man. (Wait,waits)
5. A large number of women was present at the meeting.(was,were)
6. Which one of these umbrellas is yours?(Is,are)
7. Bread and butter are good for health. (Is ,are)
8. Fire and ice does not agree. (Do ,does)
9. My sister and I have come just now.(Have, has)
10. My father and his brother have come just now. (Have, has)
11. Neither of the girls is tall.(is , are)
12. Neither my sisters nor my brother plays there.(Play, place)
13. Platinum as well as gold are expensive. (Is ,are)
14. The president and treasurer are in the room. (Is ,are)
15. The secretary and the treasurer are in the room. (Is ,are)
16. Ten miles are not a great distance. (Is ,are)
17. The audience throw the stones. (Throw, throws)
18. Bacon and eggs are a solid breakfast. (Is ,are)
19. Three pounds of tea cost five rupees.(cost, costs)
20. Anyone does it easily.(do, does)
21. None of the boys are lazy. (Is ,are)
22. Many boys in the class are lazy. (Is ,are)
23. Some of the girls are dull. (Is ,are)
24. Someone of the boys are very naughty.(Is ,are)
25. Many a boy has failed in English.(Has, have)



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Unit-V

E-MAIL

1. To the professor of history who has given his consent to inaugurate the history association, giving details of the transport arrangement and the meeting schedule .

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Transport and meeting schedule
To : rajesh@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Good morning sir,

I am PriyaDharshini, the student co-ordinator of the history association. On behalf of the inauguration of the history association, there is a requirement for transport facilities. Thus we have planned for transport arrangements for both pickup and drop. The meeting starts at 10 AM on 20 th March and will end by 12 PM.

Yours faithfully,
PriyaDharshini,
Tuticorin.

2. To your younger brother congratulating him on his success in the exam and good marks in all subjects

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com >wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Congratulating your success
To : Rahul@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Dear Rahul,

I was very glad to know that you have stood second in order of merit in Dhaka Board. Please accept my heartiest congratulation on your brilliant success. You are really worthy of this result. We are proud of you. Our parents are also very glad to know of your success.

Yours loving sister ,
PriyaDharshini ,
Tuticorin.



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3. To your elder brother in the states requesting him to send you few Latest books on computer which are not available in a country.

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Request to send books
To : Rahul@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Dear Rahul,

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to request a favour. As you know, I am very interested in computer science and always looking for ways to learn more and stay up-to-date on the latest developments in the field.

Unfortunately, a few books on computer science are unavailable in our country, and I was hoping you might be able to help me out. If it's not too much trouble, I was wondering if you could send me a few of the latest computer science books available in the States. I would be happy to reimburse you for any costs involved.

Thank you in advance for your help. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours loving sister,
PriyaDharshini,
Tuticorin.

4. To a friend congratulating him on his getting a good job in the foreign country.

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Congratulating your job
To : Anil@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Dear Anil,

From your last mail I have come to know that you have acquired a job at a renowned multinational company. I would like to congratulate you on your success, since it fills me with a lot of happiness and pride.

You have been a good friend of mine for a long time now, and to see you bagging such a prestigious and well paying makes me extremely joyful. My family are overjoyed at the news as well, and wish to relay their good wishes to you too. You are indeed a very talented and



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hardworking individual. Thus, I hope that you will do well at your new job and have a very bright future!

Regards,
PriyaDharshini ,
Tuticorin.

5. To The head of your department requesting him to extend your medical leave by two more days.

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Request for extension of leave
To : Anil@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Good evening Sir,

I, PriyaDharshini , studying first year , am writing this mail to inform you that I had taken leave from 10/03/2024 to 15/03/2024 as I was suffering from mumps. My symptoms are still severe. I need to rest for at least a two days as per the doctor's advice.

I request you to extend my leave till 17/02/2022. I hope you understand the situation and consider my request. I shall be highly obliged for the same. Awaiting your response.

Thank you.

Regards,
PriyaDharshini ,
Tuticorin.

6. To a bookseller asking him to send you a catalogue of his publications.

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From :PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Request for catalogue of books
To : XYZbookseller@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15,March,2024,4:30 PM

Good evening Sir,

I am planning to buy a few books published by your firm. I tried to look out for the books in the local bookstore in my city as well as online but couldn't find them. Hence I plan to buy the books directly through you through VPP. For that purpose I need a catalogue of books published by you containing the titles of the books, details of the author, the prices of the books etc.



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I will be extremely grateful to you if you send me the catalogue on my above mentioned postal address.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours Faithfully,
PriyaDharshini,
Tuticorin.

7. To your friend kesavan inviting him to your birthday party mentioning the date, time and venue.

Priya<priyadharshini@gmail.com>wrote
From : PriyaDharshini priyadharshini@gmail.com
Subject : Invitation for birthday party
To : Angelin@gmail.com
Date : Friday, 15, March, 2024, 4:30 PM

Dear Angelin,

I am writing to invite you to my upcoming birthday bash which falls on 17.3.24. As you are one of my closest friends, I would love to have you there to celebrate this special day with me. The party will be held at my home at around six in the evening. I have arranged for some great food, music, and games to keep everyone entertained throughout the night. Don't forget to bring your dancing shoes because we will be grooving all night!! I hope you can make it to the party and share in the joy of my birthday with me. Kindly RSVP soon to confirm your presence. Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours truly,
PriyaDharshini,
Tuticorin.

Circular

1. Draft a notice to be displayed at the entrance of a zoo, giving details about the visiting hours, cost of admission tickets to adults and children etc.

Thrissur Zoo, Kerala
Ticket Price, Timing, Information

The entry fee for persons aged 12 years and above is Rs. 200 while those who are younger than them only need to pay Rs. 100. Families can also take a combined ticket priced at Rs. 400 for the Thrissur Zoo tour. Additional charges are levied on still cameras and video cameras as well. Timings of the Thrissur Zoological Park are 9.30 am to 5.15 pm every day, except Wednesday when the area can be explored only between 1 am and 4.30 pm. The entire complex is closed on all Mondays and major holidays.



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Zoo Incharge,
Thrissur Zoo.

2. As a Secretary of college arts club, draft a notice regarding interclass Cultural competitions to select candidates for the University Youth Festival.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS, TUTICORIN
INTER CLASS CULTURAL COMPETITIONS

Our college is hosting interclass Cultural competitions on 18th June ,2024 at the college auditorium . All talented students are expected to rock the floor. The most talented will be selected for the University Youth Festival. The events are Solo singing, Solo dance, Group dance, Mime, Fashion walk. Those who are interested can give their name to Cultural Incharge-Suvitha-3rd year B.Com.

Secretary
College Arts Club.

3. Instructions about boarding the train and getting down from it.

Pearl city express, Tuticorin
Boarding Instructions

Make sure to arrive at the station with plenty of time before your scheduled departure. Head to the ticket counter to check-in for your train. You will need to present your ticket or reservation confirmation to receive your boarding pass. Check your boarding pass for the car number and seat number. Once you're settled in, sit back, relax, and enjoy the ride! When your destination station arrives, wait for the train to stop and only then get down. Getting inside or getting down from a moving train is not advisable.

Railway manager,
Pearl city express.

4. Beware of thieves in bus stops and railway stations

Notice to Public, Tuticorin
Beware of thieves

A group of thieves have arrived in the district to steal your wallets, snatch chains and lift mobile phones. The police arrested two of them, for stealing the mobile phone and cash kept in a woman passenger's wallet while de-boarding a bus. Another one was arrested while attempting to snatch a gold chain of a woman passenger in a train. They step into crowded buses and you would never know when your bag had been cut open. So be cautious and keep your belongings safe.



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Superintendent Police,
Tuticorin Police station.

5. Instructions to the residents of the street about thefts and burglaries.

Municipality Corporation Notice
Instructions to the residents of the street

Robbery is a crime of opportunity that can be reduced through awareness and prevention. Lock your doors and windows, even when you're at home. If you notice someone loitering outside your building or residence and it seems suspicious, report them to DPS immediately. Don't keep the keys of the receptacles in which the valuables are kept in the keyhole or nearby places. Don't sleep near an open window during the night. A burglar could snatch the ornaments from you. Keep your bedroom locked from inside.

Municipality corporation,
Tuticorin.

MEMO

1. Draft a memo to the manager of a section in which he had been absent in the last few weeks.

To : The manager
From : Jeyachandran
Date : April 20,2024
Reg. : Leave taken for two weeks

My absence from 1 April 2024 to 17 April 2024 was due to requirement of medical assistance for my son. My son was undergoing an operation due to a sporting injury and was requiring assistance and additional care during that time. I have attached my son's physician's notice, and I am happy to provide additional documentation of his surgery, if necessary.

Thank you for your understanding.

Sincerely,
Fatima Mehta

2. Draft a memo to an employee for his being habitually late.

To : Employees
From : Manager
Date : April 20,2024
Reg. : For being habitually late

This has come to the notice of the management that some employees are coming late regularly and are mentioning wrong timings in the time sheet. With effect from 22.4.24, Mr. XYZ (Admin. Assistant) will be entering the timings. Moreover an employee should reach the office at



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the prescribed time, failing which he shall be considered late. In case an employee reports late more than three times in a month, half day casual leave will be deducted for each late arrival. Those who are having casual leave in their record, their salary will be deducted accordingly.

Regards
Manager

3. Draft a memo to an employee against his habit of reading the newspapers and magazines during office hours.

To : Abishek (employee)
From : Manager
Date : April 20,2024
Reg. : Warning for reading newspapers and magazines

It has been reported that during office hours, you were often found reading daily newspapers and film magazines, in spite of clear directions against this practice by your immediate superior. Reading newspaper etc. during working hours in against Service Conduct Rules. You are hereby advised to desist from such activities and to follow strictly the directions given by the superiors. Any violation of these instructions in future would be viewed seriously.

Regards,
Alok Das
General Manager.

MINUTES OF MEETING

1. You are the secretary of the student work department, Y.M.C.A., Nagercoil. Write the minutes of the meeting convened to plan a Youth leadership Camp to the college students of Nagercoil in August 2020. Please note the meeting was held on June 20, 2020 at Main Hall, YMCA, Nagercoil.

Y.M.C.A. Student Work Department Nagercoil.

Minutes of the Executive committee meeting of the student Work Department of Y.M.C.A., Nagercoil, held on 20, June 2020 at Main Hall, YMCA, Nagercoil.

Members present :

Mr.A.Joseph
Mr.M.Karthik
Mr.R.Sayeed
Mr.S.Kumar
Mr.T.Balu

Apologies :

Mr.S.MAriyappan



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Mr.B.Albert.

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the Previous meeting: The Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held on 10, April 2020 were presented. The minutes were taken as read and approved.

2. Monthly subscription The Secretary drew the attention of the committee to the rising cost of maintenance and upkeep of the Association activities and the need for increase in the monthly subscription be raised to Rs.300/-. After a brief discussion the suggestion was accepted.

Resolution Resolved to increase the monthly subscription to Rs.300/

3. An appeal to conduct a Youth Leadership Camp: Appeal was made by the Secretary to plan for conducting a youth leadership camp for the benefit of college students of Nagercoil in the month of August. After a discussion the suggestion was accepted.

Resolution Resolved to plan for a Youth Leadership Camp for the college students of Nagercoil during the month of August.

4. Meeting on conducting the camp Resolution Resolved to hold a meeting on executing the plan to conduct the Youth Leadership Camp on July 2, at 6.00 p.m at the YMCA Hall, Nagercoil.

5. Any other business With no other business of transaction, the meeting came to a close.

Nagercoil

Dated:R.Govindaraj

25th June 2023 Chairperson