

**B T GOVERNMENT DEGREE
COLLEGE, MADANAPALLI**



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
BEST PRACTICE**

**MATERIAL FOR I YEAR I SEM
STUDENTS**

NAME:

MAJOR:

S.V.University, Tirupati
B.Sc/B.A/ Com/ BBA/ BCA Degree Examinations
Semester-1
English Bridge-1: Life Skills

Max. Marks: 75

Max.Time: 3 Hrs

Section-A (Prose, Poetry, Short Stories-50 Marks)

I. Answer any two of the following Questions: 2x5=10M

1. Write the summary of the poem 'Coromandel Fishers'?
2. Discuss on the writing style of Sarojini Naidu in 'Coromandel Fishers'?
3. Write summary of the story 'The Night Train at Deoli'?
4. Discuss the theme of 'The Night Train at Deoli'?

II. Answer any two of the following Questions: 2x5=10M

1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?
2. Write the summary of the story 'The Lost Child'?
3. Write the request of the students to their guardians expressed in 'Letter to a Teacher-School of Barbiana'?
4. Discuss the theme of 'Letter to a Teacher-School of Barbiana'?

III. Answer any two of the following Questions: 2x5=10M

1. What is the Poet's prayer to the God in the poem 'Where the Mind is without fear'?
2. Write the summary of the poem 'Where the Mind is without fear'?
3. Discuss the theme of the speech 'How Dare You'?
4. Discuss the ideology of Greta Thunberg?

IV. Answer any two of the following Questions: 2x5=10M

1. How do the villagers react to the mother's scorpion bite in the poem?
2. Why did the Mother thanked God at the end of the poem 'Night of the Scorpion'?
3. How did the masters frame the questions? How did wasserkopf plan his answers?
4. Sketch the character of Wasserkopf.

V. Answer any two of the following Questions: 2x5=10M

1. Write the summary of the story 'An Astrologer's Day'?
2. What story telling features do you find in 'An Astrologer's Day'?
3. Write about Vowel sounds with examples?
4. Discuss different types of Intonation?

Section-B (Grammar: 25 Marks)

VI. Identify the Parts of Speech of the underlined words: **5x1=5M**

1. Attitude is everything.
2. Read it carefully.
3. We rarely talk to our neighbors.
4. The lazy boy got less marks.
5. Though he ran fast, he missed the train.

VII. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions: **5x1=5M**

1. This door is made _____ of Teak wood.
2. Exercise is good _____ health.
3. Mr. Robert is a member _____ the committee.
4. Seshadri Express arrived _____ Bangalore.
5. Anil has been learning Guitar _____ five years.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Articles: **5x1=5M**

1. John is _____ European.
2. Mt. Everest is _____ highest mountain peak.
3. Abdul Kalam is _____ honest person.
4. Raghu reads _____ Bhagavad Geeta every morning.
5. Yesterday I saw a movie. _____ movie is interesting.

IX. Add Question Tags to the given statements: **5x1=5M**

1. You are a student, _____
2. She knows Hindi, _____
3. She can sing well, _____
4. I am selected, _____
5. They don't like coffee, _____

X. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb form (Tenses): **5x1=5M**

1. She _____ (buy) a dress yesterday.
2. The train _____ (leave) the station just now.
3. Don't make a noise. The child _____ (sleep).
4. I _____ (Visit) my home town next week.
5. The students _____ (prepare) for the final exams now.

UNIT - I

COROMANDEL FISHERS

Long answer

Sarojini Naidu is a famous poet. She is the Nightingale of India. The poem Coromandel Fishers is about the fishermen.

The poet is calling the fellow fisher men to wake up as the morning light has come. The wind is sleeping in the arms of the dawn like a baby who cried all the night. That means the wind is slow so the poet asks the fishermen to collect their nets and to set their catamarans free to move. For her they are the kings of the sea.

The poets asked them to follow the sea gull. The sea is their mother, clouds are their brothers and the waves are their friends. The sun may set soon. But the sea god will keep them in his breast.

All these fishermen commonly love the cocoa glade and the smell of the mango grove and the sands that are filled with the moonlight. More than this, the sea foam brings a lot of happiness. So she asked her fellow fishermen to row to the edge of the earth where the sky meets with the sea.

The poem is full of music and symbols.

Short answer

Sarojini Naidu is a famous poet. The poem Coromandel Fishers is about the fishermen living in the area.

The poet is calling them as the day has started. There is no wind and it is suitable time. So they must go on to the sea. They have to follow sea gull at that time. When they are in sea, the sea is their mother. The sun set may come soon. Even then the sea god will take care of them. The fishermen like glade, grove and the sands in the moon light. So they must move fastly to reach the place where the sky meets the sea.

THE NIGHT TRAIN AT DEOLI

Long Answer

Ruskin Bond is an Indian writer. He wrote more short stories, essays and novels. He won the Sahitya Akademi Award and Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.

The narrator of the story was a boy of eighteen years. In every summer he visited his grandmother. On the way the trains used to stop at a station Deoli. He did not notice any one getting down or into the train in that station.

One day a girl was seen in the station. She was selling baskets. She came to the narrator. She asked him to buy one basket. She was looking good but poor. He did not want to buy any basket from her. The train moved away and he forgot her.

After two months he was coming back on the same way. The train stopped at deoli. The girl was seen. He went to her. He had a small talk with her. The train was moving, so he jumped into the train. He saw tears in her eyes. This time he could not forget her.

After his exams he again made a travel. But he did not see the girl. He enquired from the people in the station. No one answered. He thought that he would visit that village. But he did not do it. Thus the girl remained in his memory for him.

Short Answer:

Ruskin Bond is a famous poet. The narrator visited his grandmother in holidays. One day he saw a girl at Deoli station. She was selling baskets. She asked him to buy one. She was beautiful but poor. The train moved away. He forgot about her. While returning again he saw her. He went to her. They had a small talk. The train moved away. He jumped into the train. She saw him with tears. Next time again he searched for her. But he could not find her. Then onwards whenever going he looked for her. But she was not seen.

UNIT - II

THE LOST CHILD

Mulk Raj Anand was an Indian writer in English. He received Padmabhushan from the government of India. He wrote about the common issues of life. The Lost Child is a story about a small boy, who lost his parents in a fair.

A small boy was on his way to the nearby town to see a fair. He liked the flowers and the sceneries on the way. Many are going to the fair at the same time. The boy at first asked for burfi with low voice. He knew that his parent would not buy for him. He moved on. He wanted a garland of flowers and balloons. He saw a snake charmer. At last the boy saw the roundabout. He asked his parents loudly that he wanted to go on the roundabout. But there was no reply. He was lost from his parents. He cried and searched for them. A man took him into his arms. To console the boy the man asked him whatever he would like to have earlier. But the boy denied everything and just asked for his parents.

This story explains the thought process of the kids.

LETTER TO A TEACHER

The book "Letter to a Teacher" was written by the students of the Barbiana School and it was translated by Nora. The present text is taken from the book. It speaks about the injustices done to the school children. One of the students said that it was not for the teachers but for the parents.

Barbiana was a small village of about twenty houses in Italy. The students of the school told the teacher that they were failed and sent to fields and factories. The teacher treated them as a thief. The teacher uses the wrong words. The jokes and the behavior of the teacher are questioned.

The students say that the teachers should be a bit humble. They were given a basketball and are asked to play. But they were not taught how to play that. They could cut the branches of the oak and drag them home. But they get failed in physical education. Whereas the town people who never walks and uses a lift; get a pass mark. This kind of injustice they questioned.

UNIT - III

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR

The poem "Where the Mind is Without Fear" is written by Rabindranath Tagore. The poem is taken from *Gitanjali*. This is the 35 poem of *Gitanjali*. Tagore received Nobel Prize for this collection of poems.

The author is praying the Father, may be the God, to raise his nation to a great place. He expects some conditions. In that nation the mind of the people must be without fear and the head must be held high. Knowledge must be available to all. That nation should not be divided in to small parts by any. The people should use words from the depth of truth. The works must be done in a perfect way. The reason must not be wasted. The mind must be placed in the ever widening thought and action. If the nation is in that condition then it is considered as a heaven. This poem is a prayer song for many educational institutions.

HOW DARE YOU

Greta Thunberg is a young girl from Sweden. She became famous for speaking about climate change. At the age of 15 she started sitting outside the Swedish parliament with a board "School Strike for Climate". She is famous for her speeches. In 2019 she spoke at the United Nations and asked the leaders "How Dare You?" She told everyone that the climate change is a serious problem today.

In the speech she asked the leaders if they had taken right decisions she might be at School at that time. People are suffering. The entire ecosystem is collapsing. The entire world will be lost. For 30 years the science is polluting the nature. But the politicians and the scientists are not taking any measure to stop that. The green houses gases are spoiling the nature. The politicians are saying about reducing CO_2 , but they are not doing any action. She says how dare you, with a meaning of it is a shame of you. She gives a call that everyone must protect the earth.

UNIT - IV

NIGHT OF THE SCORPION

Nissim Ezekiel is a famous Indian poet. He uses Indian idiom in his poems. This poem shows the love of a mother.

One night it was raining heavily. The mother went to collect rice. A scorpion bit on her toe and risked the rain again. The neighboring farmers came like swarms of flies. They made great shadows on the walls. They searched for the scorpion. It was not found. They said that the poison would move in the body. They started to console the mother. They said all her sins of the past birth would be burnt. The suffering of the next birth would be decreased. The sum of evil in this birth would be balanced with the sum of the good. The flesh would be cleaned from desires. The mother in the middle they sat around her. The father was a rationalist. He put some flame on the toe. The holy man was performing some right. After 20 hours the pain was stopped. The mother at last thanked God for sparing her children. Her words add a great colour to the poem.

REFUND

Fitz Karinthy is the Hungarian play wright. The drama Refund is a one act play. A student, Wasserkopf, went to school, asking to refund the fee he paid to the school. He could not get a job with the education that he received from the school. So he wanted to get back his money. After a little argument he agreed to take an examination. The teachers decided to make him pass in the exam at any cost. The student used foul language to the teachers. But they took it as his fine behavior. The history teacher asked him about how many years did the war of thirty years take place. He said it was about 7 miters. Thus all the questions were given in a simple way. He gave wrong answers. All the answers were converted into right answers by the teachers. At last, the maths teacher asked him a hard question saying that it is a simple question. He could not answer that. The maths teachers declared that he failed the exam. Then he asked the man how much must be refunded. Innocently, Wasserkopf said the right amount. Thus he was declared as a passed out and thrown out of the school.

UNIT - V

AN ASTROLOGER'S DAY

R.K. Narayan is a famous Indian short story writer. The story *An Astrologer's Day* deals with the day of an astrologer.

In a busy town an astrologer sat under a tree. He had painted his forehead. He wore a heavy turban. He had sharp eyes. He had great word power too. In front of him there was a magical chart and dice. He attracted the customers with his words. He asked them some common questions and could understand them. Thus he had good earnings.

One day he saw a man in the evening. He made a challenge with the man. The man sat in front of him. In a sharp light he noticed that man. He called him *Guru Nayak*. He told the man that he was once reached death. The killer of the day had died and he also said that if *Guru Nayak* travelled more he had danger of death again. The man gave some coins and went away.

The astrologer went home and told his wife the truth. That it was he who tried to kill him in the village. Out of fear he ran away from his village and settled in this town as an astrologer. Now he noticed that *Guru Nayak* came in search of him and diverted him with his words. Thus with eloquence he saved his life.

What is Intonation?

Intonation is the rhyme and music quality of the sentences. The sentences spoken with a meaningful up and down is called intonation. It is classified as Rising tone, falling tone, rising falling tone and falling rising tone. The rising falling tone and falling rising tone are not used in India.

1. The rising tone is used in yes no sentences, requests, two parts of sentences and in statement intended to be a question. In the rising tone the tone falls at first and then rises.

Examples:

1. Are you afraid of dogs?
2. Would you please come with me

3. If you come, I will teach you.
4. He is coming?
5. The falling tone is used in statements, wh questions, exclamations, question tags and commands. In the falling tone the tone rises and falls.

Examples:

1. I am going to bazar.
2. Who are you?
3. What a big building!
4. I am going, aren't I?
5. Come here!

What is Vowel?

A vowel is a sound that comes out without any obstruction. The sound is a voiced sound. There are 20 vowel sounds in English. The vowel sounds are divided into two types; monothongs and diphthongs. Monothongs are also called as pure vowels. Monothongs are of three types. They are 12 in number.

1. Front vowels: These sounds are produced in the first part of the mouth. They are rounded vowels.
2. Central vowels: These sounds are produced in the center part of the mouth. They are rounded vowels.
3. Back vowels: These sounds are produced in the back part of the mouth. They are rounded vowels.

Diphthongs: They are also called as glides. They are 08 in number. There are two sounds in on diphthongs. But it is considered as one unit. The sound glides on the other sound.

