

Grammar and Composition for standard X: textual activities made easy with adequate explanations

Project Tiger

➤ (Activity 2, Textbook page 57)

Prepare a conversation between Ray and the circus company manager.

Ray: Good morning, sir. I'm Satyajit Ray.

Manager: Very good morning. Welcome sir; pleased to meet you!

Ray: If you don't mind, I would like a favour from you.

Manager: Always with pleasure. What can I do for your?

Ray: You've many trained tigers, haven't you? I need one.

Manager: You need a tiger! What's it for?

Ray: I'm going to shoot a new film in which there is a scene of the hero meeting a tiger.

Manager: How long will the shooting take?

Ray: It won't take very long. Perhaps two hours.

Manager: It's okay. You can have one or two tigers with the trainer, Thorath.

Ray: Very kind of you. Thank you very much!

Manager: You're welcome!

- **(Activity 3, textbook page 58)** Prepare a notice advertising that Alfred Hitchcock wants a large number of ravens for his film 'Birds'.

- **(Activity 4, textbook page 58)**
Mr. Satyajit Ray wants to get permission from the Chairman of Animal Welfare Board of India for shooting a film in which a tiger is used. Prepare a likely letter.

TRAINED RAVENS WANTED

Hollywood
10 March 2018.

Alfred Hitchcock, the film director, is in need of many varieties of trained birds for his new film 'Birds'. Those who have trained ravens and other birds may contact Hitchcock immediately.

Phone: 123456789
Email: mail@email.

**Flat No.14
Vasanth Vihar
Marcus Square
Calcutta.**

20 SEP 2017

**The Chairman
Animal Welfare Board of India
New Delhi.**

***Subject: Getting permission for using a tiger in a film shooting.**

Dear Sir,

I am Satyajit Ray, a film director from Calcutta. I have a plan to direct a film in which there is a scene of the main characters meeting a wild tiger in a forest.

I have already arranged with the Bharat Circus company to get a tiger with its trainer. I know the rules of Animal Welfare Board connected with treating animals. I and my team will follow those rules strictly and will not do anything harmful to the tiger.

I will be obliged and grateful to you, If you kindly grant me permission to shoot my film with the tiger.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

**Sd/
Satyajit Ray.**

***The subject caption is optional and can be omitted.**

➤ **(Activity 2, textbook page 61)**

Affixation

An affix is a letter or letters that may or may not stand alone, attached to a base word to create a new word or word-form. Affixes are divided into many categories such as *Prefix* (affixation at the beginning), *Suffix* (affixation at the end), *Circumfix* (affixation at both ends. E.g. *enlighten*), *infix*, *interfix* etc. **Prefix** and **suffix** are extremely common terms; *circumfix* and others are less common.

Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating a new word by combining two stand-alone words (free morphemes), and words thus created are known as compounds. Compounds are written sometimes as one word (**closed compounds**, e.g. keyboard, notebook, textbook), sometimes as two hyphenated words (**hyphenated compounds**, e.g. *mother-in-law*, *stand-in*, *well-trained*), and sometimes as two separate words (**open compound**, e.g. *school bus*, *dining room*, *football stadium*).

- Write the following words in appropriate columns and also write the base word/words in the table given below.

Impossible, making, films, invisible, childhood, unfastened, cameraman, customary, film-maker.

<i>Base word/words</i>	<i>Prefixation</i>	<i>Suffixation</i>	<i>Compounding</i>
possible	Im		
Make	ing		
Film		s	
Visible	In		
Child		hood	
fasten	un	ed	
Camera, man			Cameraman
Custom		ary	
Film, maker			Film-maker

Auxiliary Verbs

- (Activity 1, textbook page 62-63)

Discussion: In English there are 24 auxiliary verbs that help create negatives, questions, tense forms, passive voice and so on. They are also known as helping verbs. Auxiliary verbs are classified as **Primary Auxiliaries** (11 numbers) and **Modal Auxiliaries** (13 numbers). All auxiliary verbs are not always helping verbs. The primary auxiliaries and the modal auxiliaries such as ***need, dare and used to*** can also function as main verbs. Question beginning with an auxiliary verb is known as **Yes or No** answer questions.

- ***Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the right auxiliary verb.***
 1. ***Does*** she come here frequently?
 2. They ***are*** planning something different this time.
 3. ***Have*** ever travelled through a jungle?
 4. ***Did*** you meet him yesterday?
 5. When I visited him at his office he ***was*** reading something.

➤ **(Activity 2, Page 63)**

Modal auxiliary	Functions	Used in meaningful sentences
Will	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making predictions 2. Offering to do something 3. Expressing determination 4. Making a formal request 5. Denoting future 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will rain in the evening. 2. I will help you complete this task. 3. I will speak to him tomorrow. 4. Will you open the window, please? 5. The train will leave at 4 o'clock.
Would	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Past intentions/expectations 2. Imagined situations 3. Past habits 4. Making a polite request 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) He said he would meet us at 10.30pm. (b) It would rain soon, the sky was so cloudy. 2. What would you do if you won a lottery? 3. When we were classmates, we would often share our lunch.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Making offer or inviting politely 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. (a) Would like one more piece of cake? (b) This evening we are going for a

	6. Expressing a wish	movie. Would you be joining us? 6. I wish she would come and see me.
Shall	1. Making offers 2. Asking for advice 3. Asking for suggestion 4. In formal documents, to state an order, law etc.	1. Shall I do it for you? 2. Which way shall I go? 3. What shall we do? 4. All transactions shall be made only by certified checks.
Should	1. To express duty or obligation 2. To give or ask for advice 3. Expected thing or a possibility. 4. To talk about a correct thing 5. Used in official orders or instructions	1. Everyone should obey the rules. 2. (a) We should be well-prepared before the test. (b) Should I trust his words? 3. It's 6 o'clock now, he should be home by now. 4. An English sentence should start with a capital letter. 5. Students should enter the examination hall by 10am.
Can	1. To talk about ability 2. To make a request 3. To express permission 4. To express a possibility	1. You can drive a car. 2. Can you help me? 3. Can I park my car here? Yes, you can. 4. Can the news be true? No, it can't be.
Could	1. Showing past ability 2. Showing possibility 3. Making a polite request 4. Making suggestions	1. At the age of four she could read books. 2. There is plastic burning smell; there could be a short circuit. 3. Could you please help me lift this box? 4. She could ask a doctor about her problems.
May	1. Showing possibility 2. Giving or asking for permission 3. Expressing wishes	1. I may be late, I have more to do. 2. (a) You may go now. (b) May I get in? 3. May God bless you!

Might	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Showing remote possibility 2. Suggesting something politely 3. To ask politely for permission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He is not perfectly well. He might come to office today. 3. You might contact the helpdesk for more assistance. 3. Might I come with you in your car?
Must	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Showing necessity or importance of doing something 2. In negative sentences, showing something should not happen 3. showing a logical possibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While driving you must wear seat belt. 2. We must not talk rudely to our parents. 3. His car is not there. He must have gone somewhere else.
Need <i>(As a modal auxiliary, it's usually used in negative sentences and questions.)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In negative sentences, showing no necessity 2. Showing necessity in questions 3. Showing necessity in non-assertive structure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You needn't wait for me, I can go alone. 2. Need I show you the original document? 3. This is the only thing he need do for us. <p>Note: <i>Need</i> can also be used as a main verb. In this case, <i>need</i> has –s form <i>needs</i>, negative and question are made with <i>do</i> and it is followed by a <i>to infinitive</i>.</p> <p>E.g. He <i>needs to take</i> rest for some time. <i>Don't you need to prepare</i> in advance?</p>
Dare <i>(It's also usually used</i>	brave enough to do /not to do something	<p>He daren't say what he thinks. Dare you go out alone in the night?</p> <p>Note: <i>Dare</i> can also be used as an</p>

<i>in negative sentences and questions)</i>		<i>ordinary verb – question and negative are formed with do, has –s form dares and it is followed by a to infinitive. E.g. Doesn't he dare to tell the truth? Yes, he dares to tell the truth.</i>
Ought to	1. Used to advise people to do something as a duty or obligation. 2. to show a logical conclusion or guess	1. We ought to love and care more our parents when they are old. 3. As he has left in the morning, he ought to reach there by noon. Note: In negatives, not comes before to as in: <i>We ought not to drive recklessly.</i> <i>We ought to respect our elders, oughtn't we?</i>
Used to	Expressing past habits or states which are now no more.	He used to smoke, but now he has stopped. See that ground, there used to be a multi-storey building. Note: In formal style, negatives and question can be formed without do as: <i>I used not to like fish.</i> <i>Used you to play football at school?</i> In tag questions this question form is not used. E.g. <i>He used to play football, didn't he? – NOT, usedn't he?</i> <i>In an informal style, it is more common to use ordinary negative and question forms with the auxiliary do.</i> <i>I did not use to like fish.</i> <i>Did you use to play football?</i>

Be + used to + noun/...ing.

This structure is easily confused with the modal auxiliary **used to + verb**. Forms of **Be + used to + noun/...ing** is actually a different

grammatical structure meaning '**be familiar with**'. Here **used** is an adjective and can be modified by adverbs like **quite** or **very**.

E.g. *Now I **am quite used to the city life**, but it was hard in the beginning.*

*Driving in the city was a nightmare for her, but now she **is used to driving** at least two times daily.*

(Instead of **Be, get, become, grow** also can be used before *used to + noun/...ing*)

Examples:

It took many days for her to become used to her husband's family.

First day children are embarrassed, gradually they grow used to the classroom activities.

Don't worry, you will soon get used to the atmosphere and speaking a new language in a foreign country.

➤ **(Activity 3, textbook page 64)**

Formation of Questions

There are mainly two kinds of questions in English – **Question Word (QW)** questions and **Yes/ No** answer questions.

1. Question Word questions are also known as **Wh-questions**, because almost all question words begin with or contain letters W and H.
- (A complete list of common Question Words can be seen in the X standard English textbook, page 65).
- **Word-order: (Wh-Questions) QW + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb...?**
Where can we find some water?

Note: If there is no auxiliary verb already available to form a question, the appropriate form of DO (do, does, did) is used.

[Do + want = want, does + want = wants, did + want = wanted]

Why don't you try? Why doesn't he try? Why didn't he try?

- *Who can ask questions? Who told you? What happened?* In these questions, normal word-order (Subject + (auxiliary) verb + object) is used. **Note:** If the QW itself serves as the subject of an interrogative sentence, the word-order need not be inverted and the verb should not be split by DO forms.

Who did tell you? (Incorrect)

Who told you? (Correct)

What did happen? (Incorrect)

What happened? (Correct)

(Here Who and What are subjects of the questions)

- **(Textbook Page 65)** Frame 'Wh-questions' so as to get the words in bold as answers.

These are Mohan's books.	Whose books are these?
I want a pencil .	What do you want?
We will stay in our uncle's house .	Where will you stay?
I am going with my aunt .	With whom are you going?
Note: <i>Whom</i> is used to refer to the object of a verb or preposition. In informal usage, nowadays <i>who</i> is commonly used in place of <i>whom</i> as in: <i>Who are you going with?</i> In the question <i>With whom are you going?</i> , though <i>whom</i> comes in the subject position, it is at the same time the object of the preposition <i>with</i> . If <i>who</i> is used instead of <i>whom</i> informally, it is better to keep the preposition at the end, if there is a preposition. However, if the question begins with a preposition, we need to use <i>whom</i> , whether the sentence is formal or informal as in <i>With whom are you going?</i>)	
I went there to meet James .	Why did you go there?
My boy is the one in the red shirt .	Which is your boy?
I come from Bihar .	Where do you come from?
I met him last week .	When did you meet him?
This bridge is fifty feet long .	How long is this bridge?
My father is sixty years old .	How old is your father?
I have two brother and two sisters .	How many brothers and sisters do you

	have?
We come to this place once a week .	How often do you come to this place?

- **How come?** is a question somewhat equivalent to **Why** used to ask how or why something has happened. Normal word-order of a statement is used in questions with **how come**.

How come **you didn't attend** the party? (Compare: Why **didn't you attend**...?)

- (Textbook page 66)

Discussion: Questions starting with an auxiliary verb is known as **Yes/No answer questions**.

- **Word-order: Auxiliary + Subject + Verb...?**
Are they Indians? Is she beautiful?
- If there is no auxiliary verb in a sentence, and we want to make a *yes/no question* from such a sentence, the appropriate form of **do** (*do/does/did*) is used. **{do + like = like} {does + like = likes} {did + like = liked}**

I like oranges.	Do you like oranges?
They go to a nearby school.	Do they go to a nearby school?
He hates tea.	Does he hate tea?
Manu needs books every day.	Does Manu need books every day?
She did the homework.	Did she do the homework?
Ram went to his uncle's house.	Did Ram go to his uncle's house?

- (Textbook page 67) Frame **yes/no** answer questions for the following sentences.

It is snowing.	Is it snowing?
He can speak German.	Can he speak German?
They have lived here a long time.	Have they lived here a long time?
She will arrive at 10 o'clock.	Will she arrive at 10 o'clock?
He was driving fast.	Was he driving fast?
You speak fluent French.	Do you speak fluent French?
She lives in Kumarapuram.	Does she live in Kumarapuram?

They lived in Vattappara.	Did they live in Vattappara?
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➤ **(Activity 4, textbook page 67)**

a) Identify the noun phrases and verb phrases in the following sentences.

Noun Phrases (NP)		Verb Phrases (VP)	
1. Mr. Thorat	(S)	nodded.	(V)
2. This	(S)	puzzled me.	(V + O)
3, He	(S)	was a South Indian.	(V + C)
4. Mr.Thorat	(S)	reached the shooting location.	(V + A)

b) **Discussion:**

- The noun phrases in the above sentences act as the subject of the sentences.
- The word 'nodded' under verb phrase is the verb of the first sentence.
- In sentence 2, 'puzzled me' is the verb phrase; 'puzzled' is the simple past verb and 'me' is the object of the verb.
- In sentence 3, '*was a South Indian*' is the VP and 'was' is the verb in simple past. 'A South Indian' is the subject complement (qualifying and giving extra information about the subject)
- In sentence 4, the VP contains the verb 'reached' and the adverbial phrase of location '*the shooting location*'.

➤ **Write four other sentences in the same pattern as above.**

Noun phrase	Verb phrase					
	Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Indirect Object (IO) *	Direct Object (DO) *	Complement (C)	Adverbial (A)
The tiger	arrived.					
The tiger	frightened			the villagers		
The manager	gave	Ray		two tigers.		
The tiger	Was				well-fed.	
They	reached					the bamboo grove.

- [* Only transitive verbs take objects; Intransitive verbs do not take objects. Ditransitive verbs like *bring, buy, catch, give, pass, trade etc.* can take two objects – **Indirect Object** and **Direct Object**. The direct object will answer the

question *whom* or *what* about the subject's action. The Indirect Object will answer the questions *to whom, for whom* or *for what* about the subject's action.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Ditransitive verb</i>	<i>Indirect Object</i>	<i>Direct Object</i>
Akbar	gave	Ali	potatoes
He	bought	his wife	a watch.
The police	caught	themselves	a criminal.
(You)	pass	me	the salt.
He	showed	her	the photo.

c) There are 3 more basic sentence patterns in English as shown below:

1. S + V + (i)O + (d)O

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Indirect Object (iO)	Direct Object (dO)
Mr. Thorat	gave	Ray	two tigers.
Akbar	sold	ali	potatoes.

2. S + V + (d)O + C

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Object (dO)	Complement
They	ainted	the cage	yellow.
They	kept	the cage	neat and tidy.

3. S + V + (d)O + A

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Object (dO)	Adverbial
Ray	placed	the camera	on the tripod
They	shot	the film	in the bamboo grove.

➤ **(Activity 5, textbook page 68)**

Discussion: The sentence, *The job is done by the stand-ins* is in the Passive Voice. In passive voice sentences, the SVO pattern of the Active Voice is changed into OVS pattern.

Passive Voice (O+V+S)	Active Voice (S+V+O)
The job is done by their stand-ins .	Their stand-ins do the job .
Notices were placed in the press all over the United States (by them)	They placed notices in the press all over the United States.
Some films have been made in Bombay and Madras (by them)	They have made some films in Bombay and Madras.

Goopy and Bagha could be petrified by the tiger.	The tiger could petrify Goopy and Bagha .
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Active and Passive Voice

- When the doer of an action is unknown or unimportant or the performance is more important than performer, we use normally the passive voice structures.
- Verb **Be + PP** is the structure of a passive voice verb.
- Only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) have passive voice forms.
- Ditransitive verbs (verbs that takes two objects – Indirect object and Direct object- can have two passive forms.
- The object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive voice and the subject of the active voice becomes a by+agent in the passive voice. The by+agent is not a necessary part of the passive voice and most often it is not used at all.

Verb Be forms	
Present	am/is/are
Past	was/were
-ing form	being
Past participle form	been
Base form	be
To infinitive	To+be
Perfect infinitive	To+have+been

The following table can be helpful to learn the structures of the Active and Passive voices in accordance with different tenses of an English verb.

TIME & TENSE: ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICES

PRESENT TIME

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1- SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	I write a letter. He writes letters. (Base form or -S form verb)	A letter is written by me. Letters are written by him. (am/is/are + PP)
2- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	I am writing a letter. He is writing letters. (am/is/are + -ing form of verb)	A letter is being written by me. Letters are being written by him. (am/is /are + being + pp)
3-PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	I have written a letter. He has written letters. (have/has + pp)	A letter has been written by me. Letters have been written by him. (have/has + been + pp)
4-PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	I have been writing a letter. He has been writing letters. (have/has + been + -ing form of verb)	A letter has been being written by me.* Letters have been being written by him. (have/has + been + being +pp)

PAST TIME

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1- SIMPLE PAST TENSE	I wrote a letter. He wrote letters. (simple past verb)	A letter was written by me. Letters were written by him. (was/were + PP)
2- PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	I was writing a letter. He was writing letters. (was/were + -ing form of verb)	A letter was being written by me. Letters were being written by him. (was/were + being + pp)
3-PAST PERFECT TENSE	I had written a letter. He had written letters. (had + pp)	A letter had been written by me. Letters had been written by him. (had + been + pp)
4-PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	I had been writing a letter. He had been writing letters. (had + been + -ing form of verb)	A letter had been being written by me.* Letters had been being written by him. (had + been + being +pp)

FUTURE TIME

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1- SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE	I shall/will write a letter. He will write letters. (shall/will + base form of verb)	A letter will be written by me. Letters will be written by him. (shall/will + be + PP)
2- FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE	I shall/will be writing a letter. He will be writing letters. (shall/will + be + -ing form of verb)	A letter will be being written by me.* Letters will be being written by him. (shall/will + be + being + pp)
3-FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	I shall/will have written a letter. He will have written letters. (shall/will + have + pp)	A letter will have been written by me. Letters will have been written by him. (shall/will + have + been + pp)
4-FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	I shall/will have been writing a letter. He will have been writing letters. (shall/will + have + been + -ing form of verb)	A letter will have been being written by me.* Letters will have been being written by him. (shall/will + have + been + being +pp)

Active	Passive
To write (to infinitive)	To be written (to + be + pp)
To have written (perfect infinitive)	To have been written.(to + have + been +PP)
Modal auxiliaries + base form verb I can write letters.	Modal auxiliaries + be + PP Letters can be written by me.

- *Future continuous passive and all the perfect continuous passives are uncommon.