

KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class: 10

Subject: English

Unit: 2

Work Sheet: 13

Topic: Language
Elements- Episode 2

Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 14/10/2020, Wednesday 11.30 am

Previous Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 06/10/2020

Dear students please check your answers with these possible answers

Activity1

Suppose you get a chance to interview the famous Iranian film maker Majid Majidi, What might be the questions you ask. Prepare maximum number of questions (at least 15) using the question words discussed.

Ans:

1. *Why did you choose such a theme?*
2. *What do you feel about the performance of the siblings?*
3. *Where was the location of the film?*
4. *Don't you think that this film will get a universal acceptance?*
5. *Don't you think of remaking this film in other languages?*
6. *Where did you get the thread for the story?*
7. *Is this film based on a true story?*
8. *How do you feel when this film was nominated for the Academy Awards?*
9. *What was the message you actually wanted to convey?*
10. *What is your next project?*
11. *Which film of yours, do you like most?*
12. *Would you like to work in Bollywood?*
13. *Which are the other films you produced?*
14. *Have you got any other awards?*
15. *What are your future projects?*

Activity 2

Ali lost his sister's shoes. Imagine that he meets his friend and tells him about it. Here is a conversation between them. Complete the conversation suitably.

- Friend** : *Ali, why do you look so sad?*
- Ali** : *I lost my sister's shoes.*
- Friend** : *Where did you lose it?*
- Ali** : *I had kept it in the gap between the vegetable boxes.*
- Friend** : *Does she have another shoe?*
- Ali** : *No, she has no other shoes.*
- Friend** : *What will happen if she knows it?*
- Ali** : *She will be very angry. What shall I do?*
- Friend** : *You can ask her to use your sneakers.*

- Ali** : **Yes, that's a good idea. I shall ask her to do so.**
Friend : **Don't you think that she will agree?**
Ali : **I Think she will.**

Activity 3

Read the conversation given below and identify the types of sentences and write it in the table below (Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative or Exclamatory)

- Mother : Go to your company store tomorrow. (**Imperative**)
 Father : Rahim Aqa's wife had a slipped disc. (**Assertive**)
 Mother : Is she okay now? (**Interrogative**)
 Father : No Surgery made it worse. (**Assertive**)
 Mother : What do you want me to do? (**Interrogative**)
 Father : Don't ever think about surgery. (**Negative imperative**)
 Mother : How painful it is! (**Exclamatory**)

Assertive / Statements	Questions / Interrogatives	Exclamations	Request/order/instruction etc. Imperatives
Rahim Aqa's wife had a slipped disc. No, surgery made it worse.	Is she okay now? What do you want me to do?	How painful it is!	Go to your company store tomorrow. Don't ever think about surgery.

Activity 4

Identify these sentences and mark the subject and predicate of the following sentences. Identify the context also. One has been done for you. Write it down in the table below.

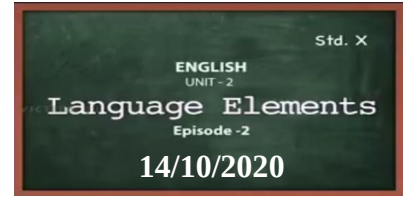
- I need some potatoes.
- She should pay at least part of it.
- Rahim Aqa's wife had a slipped disc.
- The man with his parcel under his arm walks up to the curtained door.
- A man with his parcel under his arm who looks tired walks up to the curtained door.

Subject	Predicate	Context
1. I	need some potatoes.	Ali to Akbar at the vegetable store.
2. She	should pay at least part of it.	Akbar to Ali at the vegetable store.
3. Rahim Aqa's wife	had a slipped disc.	Ali's father to mother at home.
4. The man with the parcel under his arms	walks up to the curtained door.	End shot of scene one.
5. A man with his parcel under his arm who looks tired	walks up to the curtained door.	End shot of scene one.

Review and Assignments based on Victors Online Class on 14/10/2020,

Dear students,

Did you watch the English class today? (14/10/2020). If not, [Click here](#) to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanation will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class mainly concentrated on the Language Element- the Constituents of a Sentence.



Let's discuss.

Classify the sentences as:

Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative and Exclamatory.

1. Every animal in a Hollywood film is well trained. (**Assertive**)
2. Do you think it's going to be easy to set the animal free in the bamboo grove? (**Interrogative**)
3. How could we let the tiger's trainer be seen with the animal? (**Interrogative**)
4. Oh! what a pity! (**Exclamatory**)
5. Tell her your account has reached its limit. (**Imperative**)
6. Don't worry. (**Imperative**)

Look at the picture

The sentence in the scene is:

I left my sister's shoes here.

We can analyse the sentence as follows



Let us discuss in detail 'The Subject Part of a Sentence'

The most important factor in the **Subject Part** is the **Noun** or anything **stands for a Noun**. It can be a **Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase** or sometimes a **Noun Clause**.

(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ആഖ്യയുടെ (Subject) സ്ഥാനത്ത് ഒരു നാമമോ (Noun), സർവ്വനാമമോ (Pronoun), നാമപദസമൂഹമോ (Noun Phrase), നാമ ഉപവാക്യമോ (Noun Clause) വരാം)

e.g.

1. Mahima is a dancer. (Noun 'Mahima' is the subject.)
2. She dances well. (Pronoun 'She' is the subject)
3. Her dance performance is there in the town hall. (Noun phrase 'Her dance performance' is the subject)
4. That she is a well known performer is widely accepted. (Noun Clause 'That she is a well known performer' is the subject)

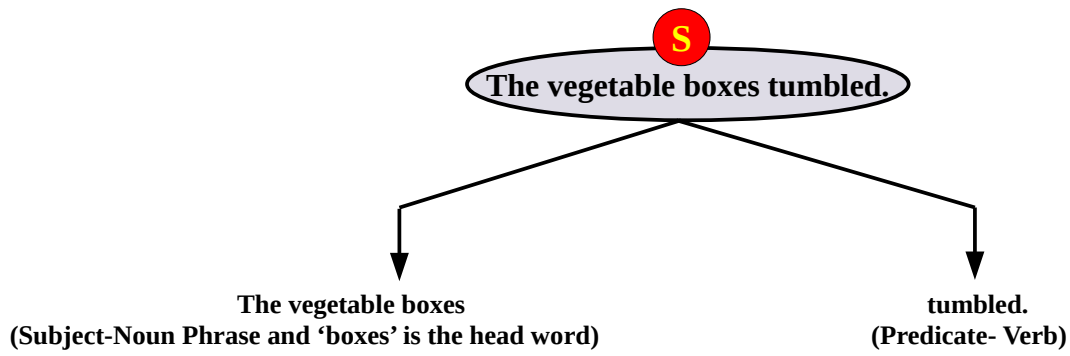
Hence to conclude; The subject of a sentence can be:

- 1. Noun** (നാമം)
- 2. Pronoun** (സർവ്വനാമം)
- 3. Noun Phrase** (നാമപദ സമൂഹം)
- 4. Noun Clause** (നാമ ഉപവാക്യം)

Look at this example.

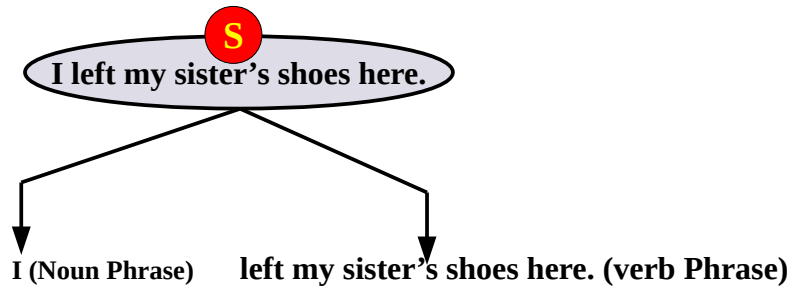
The vegetable boxes tumbled.

Here the subject '**The vegetable boxes**' is a '**Noun Phrase**'

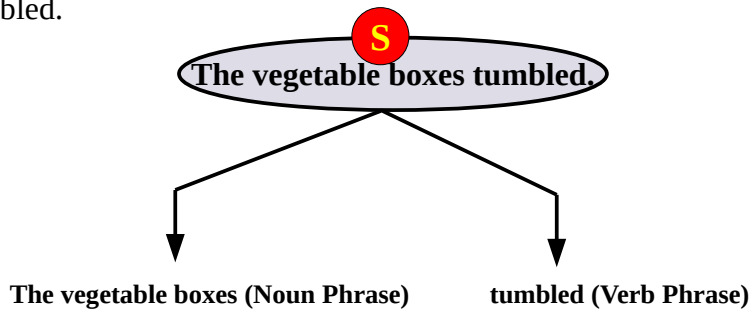


- The **'Noun'** is the most important part of the **'Noun Phrase'**.
- The **'Verb'** is the most important part of the **'Predicate'**. The predicate part of a sentence is usually a **'Verb Phrase'**.

e.g. I Left my sister's shoes here.



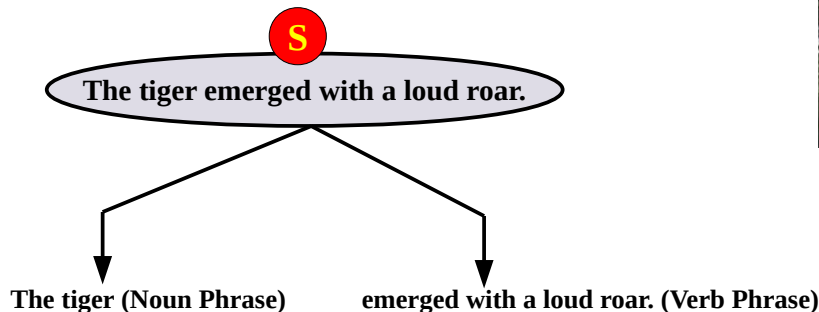
e.g. The vegetable boxes tumbled.



- **A Noun Phrase can be a Noun, Pronoun or a Noun Clause**
(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലെ കർത്താവിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തു വരുന്ന നാമപദ സമൂഹം ഒരു നാമമോ, സർവ്വനാമമോ, നാമ ഉപവാക്യമോ ആകാം)

Identify the 'Noun Phrase' and the 'Verb Phrase'

e.g. The tiger emerged with a loud roar



Activity 1:

Identify the Noun Phrases and Verb Phrases of the following Sentences

1. A few local people took our permission to go with us.
2. The cage on the lorry was covered.
3. I decided to play it safe.
4. Mr. Thorat reached the shooting location with the tiger.

Constituents of the Noun Phrase (നാമപദ സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ഘടകങ്ങൾ)

Look at this example

e.g. The camera closes in on Zahra.

Noun Phrase: The camera

Verb Phrase: closes in on Zahra

When we analyse this sentence, we find that the ‘Noun Phrase’ has two parts.

1. ‘The’
2. Camera (Head word-Noun)

‘The’ is an ‘Article’

What are Articles?

Articles: Articles are words that determines a noun. There are three articles in English. They are ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’. The English articles are classified as ‘**Definite Article**’ and ‘**Indefinite Article**’

‘a’ and ‘an’ are **Indefinite Articles** and ‘the’ is the **Definite Article**.

നിശ്ചയോപ പദങ്ങൾ: ഒരു നാമത്തോടു ചേർത്തുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദമാണ് ‘Articles’. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയിൽ മൂന്ന് Articles ആണ് ഉള്ളത്. ‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’ എന്നിവയാണ്. (ഒരു, അഥവ ‘ആ’ എന്ന് അർത്ഥം)

Articles are used as Determiners in a Noun Phrase before the Noun.

What are determiners?

A ‘*determiner*’ is a word that introduces a noun. It comes before a noun or an adjective. A determiner is a general term for the words or a group of words that appear before a noun or a noun phrase. They’re meant to describe the noun or noun phrase by either specifying, identifying or quantifying it.

(ഒരു നാമത്തിന്റെയോ നാമവിശേഷണത്തിന്റെയോ മുൻപ് വരുന്ന പദം)

What are the Determiners’ used in a ‘Noun Phrase’?

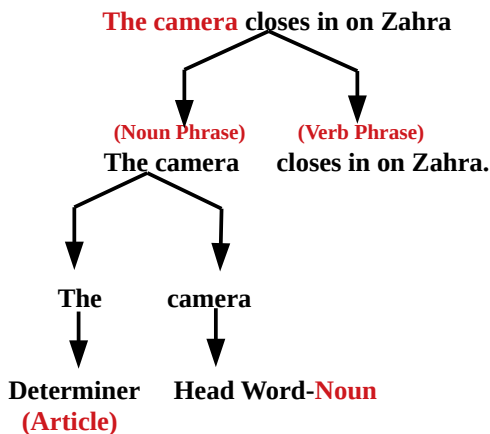
1. Articles (a, an, the)
2. Possessives (my, our, your, his, her, its etc.)
3. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those, such etc.)

Possessives are forms that we use to talk about possessions and relationships between things and people.
e.g. my, our your, his, her, their, her.
(ഉടമസ്ഥതയെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങളാണ് (Possessives) ഉദാ. എന്റെ, നിന്റെ, അവന്റെ, അവളുടെ, അവരുടെ)

Demonstratives show where an object or a person is in relation to the speaker. Common demonstratives are ‘**this, these, that, those**’
(വക്താവിനോടു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടുപ്രതി പരാമർശിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തിയുടെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്തുവിന്റെ സ്ഥാനം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങൾ. ഉദാ. ഇവിടെ, അവിടെ, ഇവ, അവ)

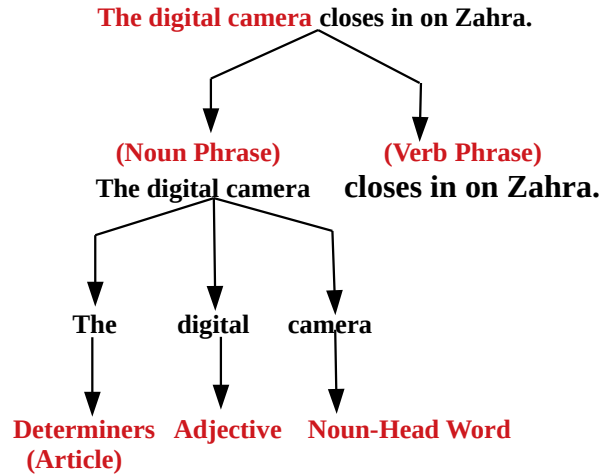
Let us analyse

e.g. 1. **The camera closes in on Zahra**



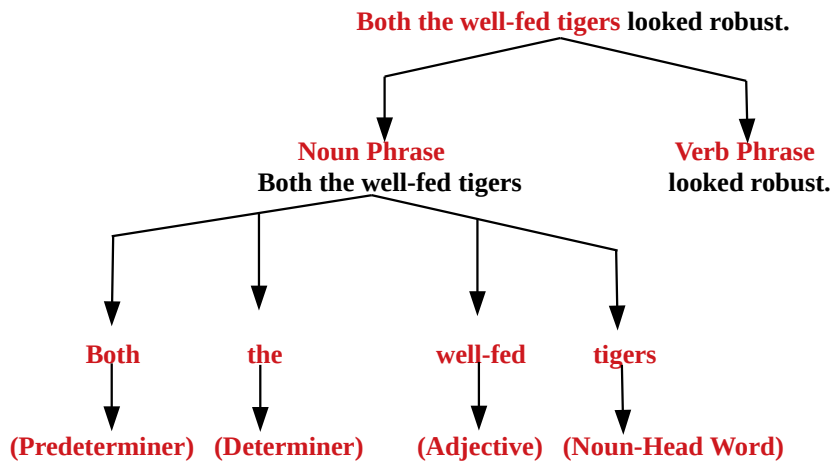
- Constituents of the Noun Clause: Determiner(Article) + Head Word (Noun)

e.g. 2. The digital camera closes in on Zahra.



- Constituents of the Noun Clause: Determiner(Article) + Adjective + Head Word (Noun)

e.g. 3. Both the well-fed tigers looked robust

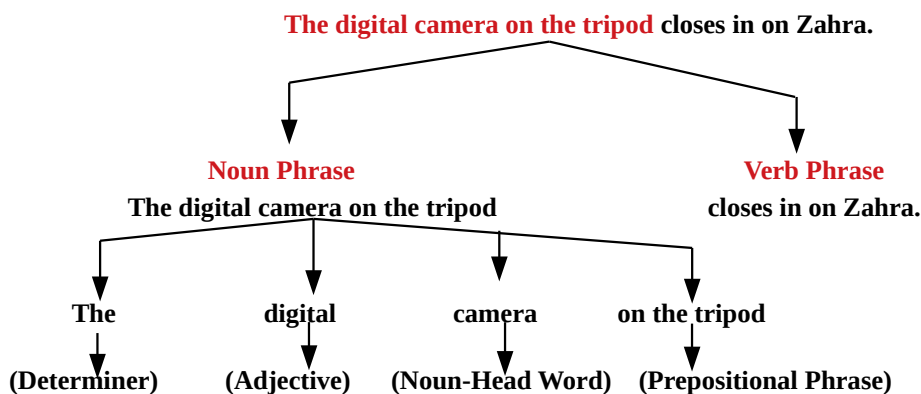


- Constituents of the Noun Clause: Predeterminer + Determiner (Article) + Adjective + Head Word (Noun)

Predeterminer: Predeterminer is a word or phrase that occurs before a determiner, typically quantifying the noun phrase, for example both or a lot of etc.

(ഒരു നാമപദ സമൂഹത്തിൽ determiner -ന്റെ മുൻപിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതും Noun Phrase - ലുള്ള നാമത്തിനെ (Head Word) വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമായ പദം.)

e.g. 4. The digital camera on the tripod closes in on Zahra.

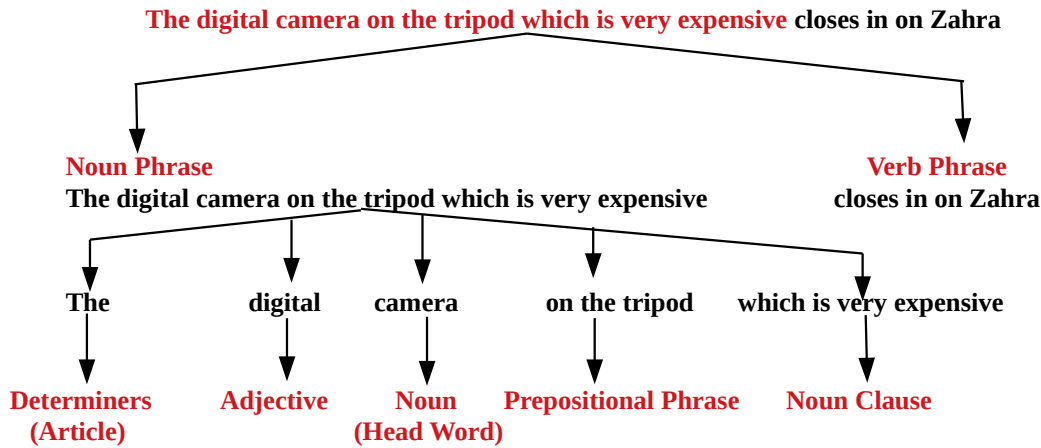


● **Constituents of the Noun Clause: Determiner (Article) + Adjective + Head Word (Noun) + Prepositional Phrase**

A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition. A prepositional phrase modifies a noun or a verb.

(ഒരു Preposition പ്രധാന വാക്കായി വരുന്നതും, നാമപദ സമൂഹത്തിൽ Noun (Head Word) -നെ വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമായ പദസമൂഹം) e.g. in the beginning, on the tripod, at the station, by the hand, in the evening, of the school etc

e.g. 5. **The digital camera on the tripod which is very expensive closes in on Zahra**

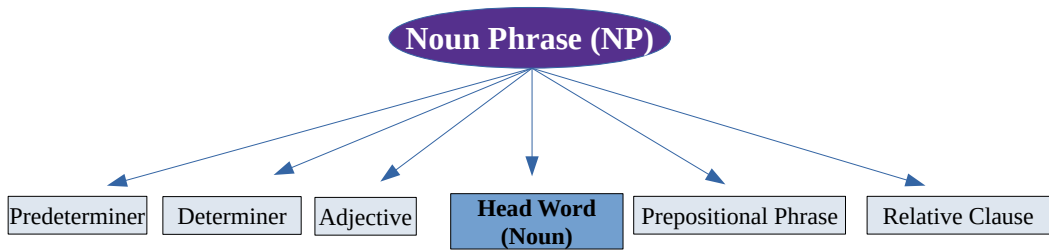


(Constituents of the Noun Clause: Determiner (Article) + Adjective + Head Word (Noun) + Prepositional + Relative Clause)

Clause: A clause is part of a sentence which has a subject and predicate.
 (ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വരികയും സ്വന്തമായി കർത്താവും ക്രിയയുമടങ്ങുന്നതാണ് ഉപവാക്യം)
 e.g. *When the bell rang*, the students entered the class.
As it was raining, we did not go out to play.

Difference between a 'Phrase' and a 'Clause'
PHRASE: A group of words expressing a particular idea or meaning.
CLAUSE: A part of a sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate

So to conclude a Noun Phrase may have the following.



Activity 4 (page No. 71)

a) Read the sentences given below and identify the noun phrase and verb phrase in them. One is done for you.

1. Mr Thorat nodded.
2. This puzzled me.
3. He was a South Indian.
4. Mr Thorat reached the shooting location.

1. Mr Thorat (Noun phrase) + nodded (Verb phrase)
2.
3.
4.

Dear students, do these Assignments and send it to my Whatsapp No. 9846082087

Thank You & Have a Nice Time
