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## ONLINE DEGREE

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**English – I (Basic English)**  
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**Lecture No. 58**  
**Reading**

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**SWAMY AND FRIENDS**

CHAPTER – TWO  
RAJAM AND MANI

Objective :

- (1) Enhance reading skills
- (2) Understand punctuations
- (3) Building vocabulary
- (4) Structural nuances (tense)

  
Courtesy: The Indian Express



Welcome to the class. Today, we will look at a couple of passages. This class is intended for improving our reading skills. We are going to look at a couple of other things along in enhancing reading skills. We will try to understand how we use certain punctuation markers in a sentence; we will also look at how reading, how reading different passages and how reading about anything helps us build our vocabulary, that is the strength of words.

And then eventually, we will look at a few structural nuances that is something about sentence and see how tense works for this. So, let us begin by looking at some of the passages as you have known, and as you understand reading is a very important aspect of learning language, it helps us learn the language in a dramatic way. Reading, reading materials, leading relevant materials, help us build all different aspects of the skills that eventually make our language, make our make the way we speak impressive and effective.

So, we know this much we can work on reading, we can read, but in order to learn a language, in this case, English, what how do we read and what do we do while reading so that we can make better use of our reading for the purpose of learning the language as well? This is what we are going to work on, and we are going to see. So, for this purpose, we are going to be looking at some passages from Swami and Friends.

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If you are given a chance to name a town, what would you call it?



- Malgudi is a fictional town located in South India in the novels and short stories of R.K. Narayan. It forms the setting for most of Narayan's works.
- Malgudi is located on the banks of the fictional river Sarayu, near the also-fictional Mempi forest, on border of the states of Mysore and Madras and a few hours' away from Madras.
- Narayan's assertion that Malgudi is work of fiction has not discouraged readers from speculating about its actual location being Mysore, with a river on one side and a forest on the other, and buildings and lanes similar to those of Malgudi
- MP of Shimoga (Lok Sabha constituency) has requested Indian Railways to rename Arasalu Railway Station a small station on Shimoga-Talaguppa railway line to Malgudi Railway station.



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You know, we all know about R.K Narayan. When R.K Narayan lights it says studies. He has Malgudi a fictional town, which is located in the southern part of India. And his novels and short stories are all based on they all originated out of this fictional town that is known as Malgudi. It is basically Narayan's town. So, in his stories in his plot, Malgudi is located on the banks of the fictional river Sarayu near and near another fictional thing, which is a forest named as Mempi. This is in the borders of two states. This is how they were known in ancient time, the state of Mysore and Madras and, which is a few hours away from Madras.

So, Narayanan assertion that Malgudi is work of fiction has not discouraged readers from speculating something about something interesting about Malgudi. So basically, what Narayan, what R.K Narayan calls Malgudi as his fictional town, readers, I speculate that he is talking about Mysore because Mysore is also a city, which is with a river on one side and the forest on the other side, and the buildings in my city the city of my students similar to those of Malgudi.

So much so, that there is a rising demand, there is a railway station near Mysore on Shimoga-Talaguppa rail line, there is a rising demand that it should be this railway station, which is currently known as Arasalu must be known named as Malgudi. So, this is the background of stories of R.K Narayan and Malgudi and City, and when we understand this part, then we understand the context underlying Narayan's story.

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Read out aloud at a slow tempo



RIVER SARAYU was the pride of Malgudi. It was some ten minutes walk from Ellaman Street, the last street of the town, chiefly occupied by oil mongers. Its sand-banks were the evening resort of all the people of the town. The Municipal President took any distinguished visitor to the top of the Town Hall and proudly pointed to him Sarayu in moonlight, glistening like a silver belt across the North. The usual evening crowd was on the sand. Swaminathan and Mani sat aloof on a river-step, with their legs dangling in water. The peepul branches overhanging the river rustled pleasantly. A light breeze played about the boughs and scattered stray leaves on the gliding stream below. Birds filled the air with their cries. Far away, near Nallappa's Mango Grove, a little downstream, a herd of cattle was crossing the river. And then a country cart drawn by bullocks passed, the cart-man humming a low tune. It was some fifteen minutes past sunset and there was a soft red in the West. 'The water runs very deep here, doesn't it?' Mani asked. 'Yes, why?' 'I am going to bring Rajam here, bundle him up, and throw him into the river.'



QUESTION

Now, we are going to look at one very small passage from one of the stories. As you know, this is, you know the name of the story. So, let us read this thing slow and loud. When I am going to read this for you, and what I suggest that after you hear me read this system this story, this passage you pause, and you read it a couple of times for yourself before you move from here? So, how do we read this? Let us look at this.

"River Sarayu was the pride of Malgudi. It was some 10 minutes walk from Ellaman Street, the last street of the town, chiefly occupied by oil mongers. It sandbank where the evening resort for all the people of the town. The Municipal President took any distinguished visitors to the top of the Town Hall and proudly pointed to him, Sarayu in more light, glistening, like a silver belt across the north.

The usual evening crowd was on the sand. Swaminathan and Mani sat aloof on a river step, with their legs dangling in the water. The peepul branches overhanging the river rustled pleasantly. A light breeze played about the boughs and scattered stray leaves on the gliding stream below. Birds filled the air with their cries. Far away near Nallappa's Mango grove, a little downstream, a herd of cattle was crossing the river.

And then a country cart was drawn by Bullock's past the cartman humming a low tune. It was some fifteen minutes past sunset, and there was a soft red in the West. The water runs very deep here, is not it? Mani asked. Yes. Why? I am going to bring Rajam here, bundle him up and throw him into the river." This is a short passage. What what I will do is I will read this one more time for you. And you can do the same thing; you can read this in a couple of times.

"River Sarayu was the pride of Malgudi. It was some 10 minutes walk from Ellaman Street, the last street of the town, chiefly occupied by oil mongers. It sandbank where the evening resort for

all the people of the town. The Municipal President took any distinguished visitors to the top of the Town Hall and proudly pointed to him, Sarayu in more light, glistening, like a silver belt across the north.

The usual evening crowd was on the sand. Swaminathan and Mani sat aloof on a river step, with their legs dangling in the water. The peepul branches overhanging the river rustled pleasantly. A light breeze played about the boughs and scattered stray leaves on the gliding stream below. Birds filled the air with their cries. Far away near Nallappa's Mango grove, a little downstream, a herd of cattle was crossing the river.

And then a country cart was drawn by Bullock's past the cartman humming a low tune. It was some fifteen minutes past sunset, and there was a soft red in the West. The water runs very deep here, isn't it? Mani asked. Yes. Why? I am going to bring Rajam here, bundle him up and throw him into the river." So, you read this thing couple of times; you will pay attention to a lot of things in this passage.

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#### Activity Questions

- Guess the meaning of these words from the context and replace them with simple vocabulary.

- (a) Dangle      (b) Bough      (c) Grove  
 (d) Hum      (e) Bundle

(Check with the dictionary if your guess is right).

- Have you heard of

- (a) Herd of cattle (b) Murder of crows (c) Parade of elephants

- Are you interested to know more about the group names of animals? Look up on the internet and find the collective name of 10 common animals and birds around us.



And this will help you learn, help you learn a lot of things. I am going to point to a few things to you that can help you that that you can help yourself learn from this passage. What are they, see, look at this. You can look at the meaning of some of the words from the context I have. We have pointed out five words here. Look at these words and try to so, and these words are there in the passage. Find out what these words could possibly mean from the context of the passage. What if you find them out? Check them with Check, check with the dictionary, if your guess is right.

So, the words are Dangle, Bough, Grove, Hum, Bundle, when you read these words carefully, you can guess a word very close to the meaning of these words is possible, if you do this exercise

a couple of times, then your reading will not stop while reading in the process of meaning me. And then there are the other stuff where I want to point your attention to is look at the look at the, the thing like a Herd of Cattle. This is one of the phrases in the passage.

Similar, some phrases are like Murder of crows, Parade of elephants. These are some of the, the phrases and at least one of them you have seen in the passage. So, they indicate group names of animals, what we would like you to do is to look up, think about names of animals, birds, common animals that we find around us and try to find out for yourself, the good names of those animals birds, and, and some of them.

So there so if, if we are talking about Crows it is going to be, It is called Murder of crows, if we are talking about elephants and group of elephants together is called Parade of elephants the way we see cattle this generic term is called Herd of cattle.

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#### Activity Questions - Answers

- Guess the meaning of these words from the context and replace them with simple vocabulary.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Dangle- <u>hang</u> / swing loosely. | (b) Bough- <u>branch</u>                          |
| (c) Grove – woods/ <u>group of trees</u> | (d) Hum – make a low, continuous sound/sing /tune |
| (e) Bundle – tie / roll up/carry         |   |

- (a) Look up on the internet and find the collective name of 10 common animals and birds around us.

- |                         |                           |                           |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) a colony of bats    | (2) a swarm of bees       | (3) a flock of birds      | (4) a pounce of cats |
| (5) a pack of dogs      | (6) a school of fish      | (7) a business of flies   | (8) a brood of hens  |
| (9) a team of horses    | (10) a pride of lions     | (11) a plague of locusts  | (12) a nest of mice  |
| (13) a troop of monkeys | (14) a parliament of owls | (15) a muster of peacocks | (16) a bed of snakes |
| (17) a mischief of rats | (18) an ambush of tigers  | (19) a cluster of spiders | (20) a gam of whales |



So, I would like to point out a few things to you as we as our part of offering some help on how you do these things for yourself. So, when you look at the word Dangle, you will see this means another the other word for this will be hang which means swing loosely, Grove the other word is Bough which is a branch. Grove, it is a group of trees, Bundle is roll up, tie. Hum make a low continuous sounding, continuous sounding or continuously singing a tune.

You would have seen people making attempts to sing or some people singing quite obviously, in and that process is called humming. So, when you look and if you look at the Internet, or if you already know you have access to a book which gives you this kind of thing. So, a group of bats is called a colony of bats. Bees, a swarm of bees, flock of birds, pounce of cats, pack of dogs, a school of fish, a business of flies, a brood of hens, a team of horses, a pride of lions.

So, and you can go through the whole list, and you can still look up more, look up more group names of different kinds of birds and animals that help you learn and once you have these things with you when once you learn them, you will naturally use them. Use them when you speak or when you write, and these things have a direct impact on improving your language hereafter.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:51)

Read out aloud at a slow tempo



Rajam was a fresh arrival in the First A. He had sauntered into the class on the reopening day of the Second Term, walked up to the last bench, sat beside Mani, and felt very comfortable indeed till Mani gave him a jab in the ribs, which he returned. He had impressed the whole class on the very first day. He was a new-comer; he dressed very well—he was the only boy in the class who wore socks and shoes, fur cap and tie, and a wonderful coat and knickers. He came to the school in a car. As well as all this, he proved to be a very good student too. There were vague rumours that he had come from some English boys' school somewhere in Madras. He spoke very good English, 'Exactly like a "European"'; which meant that few in the school could make out what he said. Many of his class-mates could not trust themselves to speak to him, their fund of broken English being small. Only Sankar, the genius of the class, had the courage to face him, though his English sounded halting and weak before that of Rajam. This Rajam was a rival to Mani. In his manner to Mani he assumed a certain nonchalance to which Mani was not accustomed. If Mani jabbed, Rajam jabbed; if Mani clouted, he clouted; if Mani kicked, he kicked. If Mani was the overlord of the class, Rajam seemed to be nothing less. And add to all this the fact that Rajam was a regular seventy percenter, second only to Sankar. There were sure indications that Rajam was the new power in the class.



Let us look at one more passage. And this will be another instance of pointing out some similar stuff. First, we will read it slowly. And then we will read it one more time. So what, how do we read this and hear me out. And then again, you can pause this thing and read it for yourself a couple of times, and then do the work associated with this thing for learning what follows.

"Rajam was the first arrival in the first. He had sauntered into the class, on the reopening day of the second term, walked up to the last bench, sat beside Mani, and felt very comfortable indeed till Mani gave him a jab in the ribs, which he returned. He had impressed the whole class on the very first day. He was a new-comer, he dressed very well. He was the only boy in the class who wore socks and shoes, a fur cap and tie, and a wonderful coat and knickers.

He came to the school in a car, as well as all these, he proved to be a very good student, too. There were vague rumours that he had come from some English boys school, somewhere in Madras. He spoke very good English. Exactly. Like exactly like a European, which meant that few in the school could make out what he said. Many of his classmates could not trust themselves, to speak to him their fund of broken English being small.

Only Sankar, the genius of the class have the courage to face him, though his English sounded halting and weak before that of Rajam. This Rajam was a rival to Mani. In his, in his manner to

money, he assumed a certain nonchalance to which Mani was not accustomed. If Mani jabbed, Rajam jabbed, if Mani clouted, he clouted. If Mani kicked, he kicked. If Mani was the overload of the class, Rajam seemed to be nothing less. And add to all this, the fact that Rajam was a regular 70 per cent second only to Sankar there was sure indications that Rajam was the new power in the class."

So, it is a very short passage. You can try reading it a couple of times. I will read it for you one more time. So that you can hear me and then you read it for yourself. "Rajam was the first arrival in the first. He had sauntered into the class, on the reopening day of the second term, walked up to the last bench, sat beside Mani, and felt very comfortable indeed till Mani gave him a jab in the ribs, which he returned. He had impressed the whole class on the very first day. He was a new-comer, he dressed very well. He was the only boy in the class who wore socks and shoes, a fur cap and tie, and a wonderful coat and knickers.

He came to the school in a car, as well as all these always, he proved to be a very good student, too. There were vague rumours that he had come from some English boys school, somewhere in Madras. He spoke very good English. Exactly. Like exactly like a European, which meant that few in the school could make out what he said. Many of his classmates could not trust themselves, to speak to him their fund of broken English being small.

Only Sankar, the genius of the class have the courage to face him, though his English sounded halting and weak before that of Rajam. This Rajam was a rival to Mani. In his, in his manner to money, he assumed a certain nonchalance to which Mani was not accustomed. If Mani jabbed, Rajam jabbed, if Mani clouted, he clouted. If Mani kicked, he kicked. If Mani was the overload of the class, Rajam seemed to be nothing less. And add to all this, the fact that Rajam was a regular 70 percenter second only to Sankar there was sure indications that Rajam was the new power in the class."

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### Activity Questions



- Guess the meaning of these words from the context and replace them with simpler vocabulary.

- |              |              |                 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Vague    | (b) Rumour   | (c) Halt        |
| (d) Accustom | (e) Jab      | (f) Rival       |
| (g) Saunter  | (h) Knickers | (i) Nonchalance |
| (j) Clout.   |              |                 |

Check with the dictionary if your guess is right.

- Do you know them? Guess the antonyms (opposite) of these words from the context :

- |           |                 |          |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| (a) Vague | (b) Genius      | (c) Halt |
| (d) Rival | (e) Nonchalance |          |



So, what is it that we can recommend you to look at when you are when you read this passage, and to get out of this passage? The important thing to understand from this is again; you can look at some of the words from the context and replace them with their with a simpler vocabulary or from, from your own vocabulary, if you have a word equivalent to that, try changing these words with what you think you can replace.

So, words like, you have we have a list of several words here like Vague, Rumor, Halt, Accustom, Jab, Rival, Saunter, Knickers, Nonchalance, Clout. So, you can look at several of these things, and work on it and you can again, look at a dictionary. So, now you can, what you are going to work on is you can look at exactly the opposite words, the opposite of meaning words from the context and again, you can use words like Vague, Genius, Halt, Rival, Nonchalance.

So, basically, you take a few words, where you find words with similar meaning, and you take a few words where you can find words with the opposite. Again, your effort in finding out these words is going to be towards building a vocabulary for you, which will be very useful in writing in speaking and these things will have a direct and proportionate impact, when you speak, when you express yourself, when you express your ideas, you will sound more confident, well prepared and impressive.

So, the point again here is, in order to build a vocabulary, we need to read a lot, and while reading, we need to pay attention to these things. And in the beginning, like we are doing, we can only do this, when we work in this manner that we are recommending you to read something. Read something, stop, look at the words, try to find your own meaning, try to find opposite meaning and in the process, build your vocabulary, along with understanding the text, which has

several other benefits on the side. So, so we do not need to count the benefits of reading all the time, but this is what it is going to do.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:32)

### Activity Questions - Answers



Guess the meaning of these words from the context and replace them with simpler vocabulary.

- |                              |                         |                        |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) vague - unclear          | (b) rumour - gossip     | (c) <u>halt</u> - stop |
| (d) accustom - adapt/used to | (e) jab - blow / strike | (f) rival - opponent   |
| (g) saunter - stroll         | (h) knickers - trousers | (i) nonchalance - calm |
| (j) clout - hit              |                         |                        |

Do you know them? Guess the antonyms (opposite) of these words from the context:

- |                                   |  |                         |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| (a) <u>vague</u> - clear/ precise | (b) <u>genius</u> - fool                 | (c) <u>halt</u> - start |
| (d) <u>rival</u> - friend         | (e) <u>nonchalance</u> - uncool/stressed |                         |



What you can also do, so, here on this slide, we are giving you some of the answers to the things that we have given. So, when you have a word like vague, you can say it is a similar looking similar-sounding word. A word with a similar meaning is unclear, Rumor gossip, halt is stop. Accustom is used to, Jab a blow strike, Rival opponent. So, like these, you can read all of them.

Whereas, when you are looking for meaning with, opposite meaning words with opposite meaning is Vague is clear. Genius is a fool, halt will be start, the rival will have an opposite word will be friend, nonchalance will be uncool. So, nonchalance is cool opposite will be uncool. So, you can do this exercise. We are just giving you some hints for this.

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Read out aloud at a slow tempo



Day by day as Mani looked on, it was becoming increasingly clear that a new menace had appeared in his life. All this lay behind his decision on the river-step to bundle up Rajam and throw him into the river. Swaminathan expressed a slight fear: "You forgot that his father is the police superintendent." Mani remained silent for a while and said, What do I care? Some night I am going to crack his shoulders with my clubs! If I were you, I would keep out of the way of policemen. They are an awful lot,' said Swaminathan. 'If you were me! Huh! But thank God I am not you, a milk-toothed coward like you.' Swaminathan bit his lips and sighed. 'And that reminds me,' said the other, You are in need of a little warning. I find you hanging out about that Rajam a bit too much. Well, have a care for your limbs. That is all I can say.' Swaminathan broke into loud protestations. Did Mani think that Swaminathan could respect anyone but him, Mani the dear old friend and guide? What made him think so? As far as Swaminathan could remember, he had never been within three yards of Rajam. Oh, how he hated him! That vile upstart! When had Mani seen him with Rajam? Oh, yes, it must have been during the drawing period on Monday.



We are going to work on one more passage. And it will take it takes if you count it takes a couple of minutes to read this. And this has the kind of impact that we do not even know so we are going to look at this read it. I am going to read it aloud for you, and then you will read it one more time. "Day by Day as Mani looked on; it was becoming increasingly clear that a new menace had appeared in his life. All this lay behind his decision on the river step to bundle of Rajam and throw him into the river.

Swaminathan expressed a slight fear. You forgot that his father is the police superintendent. Mani remained silent for a while and said what do I care? Some night I am going to crack his shoulders with my clubs. If I were you, I would get out of the way of policemen they are an awful lot said, Swaminathan if you were me, Huh! But thank God I am not you a milk-toothed coward like you.

Swaminathan bit his lips and sighed. And that reminds me said the other, you are in need of a little warning. I find you hanging out about that Rajam a bit too much. Well, have a care of your limbs. That is all I can say. Swaminathan broke into loud protestation. Did Mani think that Swaminathan would respect anyone but him. Mani, the dear old friend and guide. What made him think so? As far as Swaminathan could remember, he had never been with. He had never been within 3 yards of Rajam.

Oh, how he hated him. That vile upstart when had Mani seen him Rajam? Oh, yes, it must be during the drawing period on Monday." So I will do this reading one more time for you. "Day by Day as Mani looked on; it was becoming increasingly clear that a new menace had appeared in his life. All this lay behind his decision on the river step to bundle up Rajam and throw him into the river.

Swaminathan expressed slight fears. You forgot that his father is the police superintendent. Mani remained silent for a while and said what do I care? Some night I am going to crack his shoulders with my clubs. If I were you, I would keep out of the way of policemen they are an awful lot said, Swaminathan. If you were me, Huh! But thank God I am not you a milk-toothed coward like you. Swaminathan bit his lips and sighed. And that reminds me said the other, you are in need of a little warning. I find you hanging out about that Rajam a bit too much. Well, have a care of your limbs. That is all I can say.

Swaminathan broke into loud protestation. Did Mani think that Swaminathan would respect anyone but him. Mani, the dear old friend and guide. What made him think so? As far as Swaminathan could remember, he had never been within 3 yards of Rajam. Oh, how he hated him. That vile upstart when had Mani seen him Rajam? Oh, yes, it must be during the drawing period on Monday." So pause, read it, read a couple of times, and you will see.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:34)

### Activity Questions



- What are the different punctuation marks with which sentences end? How do you read a sentence that ends with :
  - a period/full stop (.),
  - an exclamation mark (!),
  - and a question mark (?) ?
  
- Notice the two words; find the commonality between them and fill up the blanks by picking similar words from the passage
 

(1) <u>Are</u>	(2) <u>Doubts</u>	(3) -----
(1) Going	(2) Thinking	(3) -----
(1) Looked	(2) Sauntered	(3) -----
  
- What are the different tense markers added to their root words?
  
- He stood very stiff and said: 'Here I am, ready.' 'You are late.' 'Yes.' 'We will start.' Notice the sentences with inverted commas, given above .They are taken from the passage given above. What are inverted commas and when do you use them? Guess from the context of the passage.



So, following up this reading what I would like to recommend you to pay attention to please look at some of these questions. Let us focus on some of the punctuation markers like, a full stop which is also known as the period sign of exclamation. So, this is a full stop; this is an exclamation and a question mark. So, what you can do is you look for these markers in the text. And what you can do is you can also pay attention to how you read a sentence with these markers.

These appear at the end of a sentence, these things appear at the end of the sentence that is a full stop, or a sign-up exclamation or a question mark at the end of appear at the end of a sentence, and when we read such sentences, we read them differently. So, please pay attention to how we read these sentences, these sentences with these endings.

The second thing that you can do is you can notice, notice words here and find common things between them and fill in the blanks by picking similar words to the past, which is look at the word Are, Doubts. So, what, what we are basically trying to tell you is this is a marker of present tense. Are, Doubts is also indicating some present tense. So, like, he doubts she doubts, they doubt and then find another word and fill up here. Going, you see this 'ing'; this is a marker of continuous aspects. Continuous means something that is still in progress, going, thinking and, and things like them filler here, Looked, Sauntered.

Again, these markers indicate past tense. So, find another at least one word, one word and fill up here. This will give you a head start into something which is critical, which is critically important to the nuances of the structure of a sentence. What are the different tense markers added to the root words, and you can find what the root words are and what are the markers that have been added as indicating tense. Here stood various different said, Here, I am ready. You are late. Yes, we will start.

Notice what we want you to do in these sentences. These sentences are given in inverted commas. So, and they were taken from the passage. So, we want you to find out what do inverted commas do? And why do we put certain things in inverted commas?

(Refer Slide Time: 33:43)

### Activity Questions - Answers



- What are the different punctuation marks with which sentences end? How do you read a sentence that ends with :
  - a period/full stop(.) - Swaminathan broke into loud protestations.
  - an exclamation mark(!) - Oh, how he hated him! That vile upstart!
  - and a question mark(?) - When had Mani seen him with Rajam?
  
- Notice the two words; find the commonality between them and fill up the blanks by picking similar words from the passage
  - The commonality between the two given words is the tense. The first row indicates present tense, the second row indicates continuous aspect, and third row indicates the past tense.

(1) are - be	(2) doubts - doubt	(3) reminds - remind
(1) going - go	(2) thinking - think	(3) becoming - become
(1) Looked - look	(2) appeared - appear	(3) expressed - express

✓ He stood very stiff and said: 'Here I am, ready.' 'You are late.' 'Yes.' 'We will start.' Notice the sentences with inverted commas, given above .They are taken from the passage given above. What are inverted commas and when do you use them? Guess from the context of the passage- The inverted comma is mostly used when you quote someone.



When you look at these things, you will find sentences like this Swaminathan broke into loud protestations. This is a declarative sentence; we have a full stop at the end of it. Oh, how he hated him, that vile upstart! This is a sign of exclamation, it is read these two sentences end with signs of exclamations, and we read them different.

When had Mani seen him with Rajam? This is a question. So, a declarative sentence and exclamatory sentence and the question sentence, they are very different. And these differences add to how we speak. How what we mean when we speak something. And these things again, add a lot, not just to our confidence, they make our language impressive, not only impressive, very confident when you speak.

And then what, what I want you to do is we are going so when you are looking at the words like are what is the base word for this, word be is the base for this thing. In doubt, you have in the doubts; the base word is doubt. So, what is being added is this, this. In going what is being added is 'ing', so the base is go, in thinking what is being added in 'ing' and in looked, the base word is look at what is being added is 'ed'.

So, when you look at these things, you naturally pay attention to the tense markers, base words, and so. And when you look at the third activity for yourself and when you see inverted commas, we realize that we use inverted commas. Mostly when we quote someone, when we are going to quote somebody, we use them in whatever. So these are when you pay attention to these things, they are going to be very, very helpful in learning and making our language impressive.

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Find it out!

Read the sentences given below:

Rajam tells Swami 'you are in need of a little **warning**. I find you **hanging** about that Rajam a bit too much.'

Do the words 'warning' and 'hanging' (in the context of the above lines) have continuous marker on them? Why or why not?



So, before I end, here is something else for you. So, find it out for yourself, you see in the sentence, in this whole passage, you would see a sentence. Rajam tells Swami, you are in need of little warning. I find you hanging about that Rajam a bit too much. It is a friendly warning. But what you see just now we did something where we see 'ing' is marking continuity on the word.

You see same 'ing here' with warn. You see same 'ing' with hang. What do you want you to find out for yourself, pay attention to this, are they? Are these endings continuous markers, or not? Do these words, warning and hanging in the context of the above line continuous marker on them. If yes, why? If not, why not? So, when you pay attention to these little things, they take you to the next step of learning. Alright, we will stop here. Thank you so much.