

The Brook

Poet Introduction:

Alfred Lord Tennyson was poet laureate of United Kingdom for much of the Victorian period. He was a master of rhythm and rich, descriptive imaginary skills. He wrote lyric poems such as "The Charge of the Light Brigade", "Break, Break, Break", "Ulysses", "The Lady of Shallott", "Clara Bell", "Marianna Tithonus". He was born on 6th Aug 1809, and died at 6th Oct 1892. He written "The Brook" in 1886. It is in the form of ballad. It has 52 lines divided into 13 quatrains. Rhyming scheme for each quatrain is "ABAB". The theme is "Beauty of nature and humanity versus nature. "The Brook" a small stream narrates its journey from its origin in the hills to its destination, the river with which it merges.

The Brook was at once a simple body of water before it started moving forward in a rush. Jerseyon follows the progression of The Brook through the valleys, ridges, villages, towns, bridges, hills around farms and then into a larger river. The speaker talks about human life and the nature of a moral existence. It reminds the listener that the human life is fleeting, but the brook itself is eternal. It meanders through ~~the~~ countryside zigzagging curves across the landscape. It points out a flower drifting along with its water, a few particularly trout and some fresh water fish. It chatters and bubbles it makes musical as well as harsh sounds.

The poem describes the origin of the brook, its passage, the sounds made by the movements that it undergoes. It narrates its own story and describes

its journey of life. It says that human lives come to an end and another generation begins. However, the flow of the brook is continuous and goes on forever. The immortality and permanance of the brook has been compared and contrasted with human life which is mortal and finishes after a certain span of time. The brook teaches us a profound lesson. It shows us that our life has to come to an end. We pass many hurdles and face many hardships that all these comes to an end when we die. Death is our final destination.

In the early phase of brook's life, it has a very fast motion, and it overcomes all the obstacles stones and pebbles in its way. The nature of the brook can be compared to man in his youth when he is enthusiastic and is ready to face all the challenges that come in his way. It teaches the value of generosity, courtesy and Benevolence through its portrayal of the actions. The Brook continuously shows its water with various creatures and plants along its path symbolizing the virtue of generosity. The Brook is a symbol of life. The Brook's journey from its origin to its destination, the brimming river represents a man's journey of life from birth to death.

Date :

Day :

phrase & clause

Phrase : A group of words with no subject and verb combination, no meaning if used alone.

Example : The sport's car , To watch alone , on the table.

* phrases are classified into many types.

1. Noun phrases

Eg: • My two wonderful dogs.

• The tallest building in the world.

2. Verb phrase

Eg : 1. couldn't go

2. will be working.

3. Adjective phrase

Eg : 1. Very friendly.

2. Afraid of the dark.

4. Adverb Phrase

- Eg : 1. Really fast
2. Much quicker.

5. Preposition phrase

- Eg : 1. on the table
2. near to the beach.

clause : A group of words with the combination of subject and verb having complete meaning by itself.

* clauses phrases are classified into many types.

1. Noun clause

- Example : 1. My two wonderful dogs are very active.
2. The tallest building in the world is Burj Khalifa.

2. Verb clause

1. He couldn't go as he is unwell.
2. She will be working to complete the task.

3. Adjective clause

1. He is very friendly with everyone.
2. The blue sky was beautiful to look.
3. The old women walked slowly down the street.

4. Adverb clause

Examples : He is really fast in athletics.
She walked quickly.

5. Preposition clause

Eg : 1. Books were on the table.

2. My house is near to the beach.

Examples :

1. My best friend. (phrase)

2. Ramya is my best friend (clause)

* clauses are classified into two types .

1. Independent clause (Complete sentence) Main clause.

2. Dependent clause (Incomplete sentence)

Hints for dependent clause :

1. when

6. Because

2. Why

7. If

3. whenever

8. unless

4. Before

5. After

Examples :

1. Before you go to bed, you have to finish your homework.

2. I hate to drink coffee, because it upsets my stomach.

3. When I came home, you are in party.
4. After months of research, He finally finished his novel.
5. We sleep - In-dep clause
6. I love you - In-dep clause

Paraphrasing :

Simple Sentence :

A Simple Sentence consists of only one independent clause. It gives complete thought (or) an idea.

* Sometimes it consists of phrase and independent clause

Ex :

I ran out.

Exceptions :

Ex: Here in the cry, I ran out.

Phrase

Main/Independent clause.

Compound sentence :

A Compound Sentence Consists of two independent clause with Co-ordinating Conjunction.

* Co-ordinating conjunctions as follows

FanBoys , neither-nor, either-or , not only... But also, Both.

Ex : I heard the cry and I ran out.

Main clause

Co-ordinating
conjunction

Complex Sentence:

A complex sentence consists of independent clause and dependent clause with subordinating conjunctions.

* Subordinating conjunction: on a white bus,

O	Only if, once
N	Now that
A	After, Although, AS, As long AS, As Much AS, As soon AS
W	Where, Where Ever, When, When Ever, wheather, While, Which, who ever, where as, why.
H	How
I	In case, If, In order that
T	Though, than, that
E	Even though, Even if,
B	Before, Because
U	until, Unless
S	so that, since

Eg:

When I heard the cry, I ran out.

Complex Sentence.

21/11/2023

Subject: The part of the sentence that tells about who (or) what the sentence is about.

Predicate: The part of the sentence that tells us more about the subject is.

Ex: The Dolphins are very intelligent aquatic animals.

Subject

Prediction

Elephant is a friendly animal.

Subject

Prediction

Simple to Complex:

* Identify the main idea & other ideas.

* Add subordinating Conjunction to make it clear for dependent clause.

* Convert second idea to independent clause, word or phrase to dependent clause.

Ex: 1. He Confessed his Crime.

Main idea

Other idea.

He Confessed that he is a criminal. (Complex)

Main idea

Subordinating Conjunction

2. I will tell you about his birth place

I will tell you where he was born.

3. This is my house/home.

This is the home where I live.

4. I hoped to reach the target. [simple]

I hoped that I would reach the target. [complex]

I hoped and I would reach the target. [compound]

5. I was the first to hear the news.

I was the first who heared the news.

4. with your permission, I will go away.
If you permit, I will go away.

5. Inspite of the heat, they marched quickly.
Though it was hot, they marched quickly.

6. I saw a bird and it was wounded.

I saw a wounded bird.

I saw a bird, which was wounded.

7. I washed my dirty hair.

I washed my hair, as it was dirty.

As my hair was dirty, ^{so} I washed it.

8. Though he is poor, he is honest.

He is poor but honest.

Inspite of his poverty, he is honest.

9. Seeing a Snake, he ran away.

Seeing a Snake and he ran away.

when he saw a Snake, he ran away.

8/11/21

Voice

Active voice: ~~one who does the action~~

Subject performs the action.

S → V → O

Passive voice: ~~one who gets the action~~

Subject receives the action.

O + H.V + V₃ + by S

Ex:

1. I eat cadbury.

Cadbury is eaten by me.

Transitive verb:

The verb is carry forward to object.

Intransitive verb: Verb is not carry forward to object.

Eg:

1. I'm eating cadbury. (transitive) [I'm = I am]
- Subject V O

2. They are laughing.

uses of passive voice:

* When you don't know the object.

Ex: * Raju's wallet was stolen.

* All the cookies have been eaten.

* when you want to give more importance to the action rather than subject who perform the action.

Eg: Solar plant will be built in Gujarat.

The road is been repaired.

Magic 5 steps to Convert active voice to passive voice.

- * Identify subject, verb, object.
- * Swap subjects to object and vice versa.
- * Convert V₁ to V₃.
- * Add helping verbs before main verbs.
[HV : is, am, are, was, were, been, being]
- * Add preposition 'by' before subject.

Note:

While changing subject, which is a pronoun, to object,

- * I → me * They - Them
- * He → Him * you - you
- * She → Her * I - I.
- * We → us

Class: I B.Tech (Common to all Branches)	Semester: I	Academic Year: 2023-2024
Course Title: Communicative English	Code:	Batch: 2023-24
Program / Dept.: FED	Credits: 02	Regulation: NECR B.TECH 23

QUESTION BANK

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Module - II : NATURE

S.No.	Question	CO	BL	Marks
1	<p>Write the suitable articles for the sentences:</p> <p>a. I saw _____ one-eyed bull yesterday. b. India is one of _____ leading countries in IT sector. c. They had ----- breakfast at 8:00 am. d. ----- Ganga is a sacred river.</p>	2	1	2
2	<p>Fill the appropriate prepositions in the given blanks:</p> <p>a. The bus ran _____ the baby. b. Prasad lives _____ Vijayawada. c. On the night before the exam, she was seen pouring _____ the books. d. He died _____ his country.</p>	2	1	2
3	How many articles are there? Give examples.	2	1	2
4	Write any four simple prepositions with examples.	2	1	2
5	Mention the significance of sign posts in English.	2	1	2
6	Mention the significance of transition signals in English.	2	1	2
7	Define linkers. What is the use of them in writing?	2	1	2
8	What are the different things carried by the brook?	2	1	2
9	<p>Fill in the blank with appropriate linker:</p> <p>a. The methods of reading usually differ in accordance with the contents of books, ----- all books should be read with equal seriousness. b. I am called the safety equipment officer. It may sound like an impressive title, ----- it's not a very accurate description of what I do.</p>	2	2	2
10	Mention a few omissions of articles with examples.	2	1	2
11	Define homograph with examples.	2	1	2
12	Define Homophones with examples.	2	1	2
13	Define Homonyms with examples.	2	1	2
14	Which cohesive devices are used to show conclusion?	2	1	2
15	Who is referred to as 'I' in "The Brook"? What is it describing?	2	1	2
16	What is the mood of the poem "The Brook"?	2	1	2
17	What is the main function of a paragraph?	2	1	2

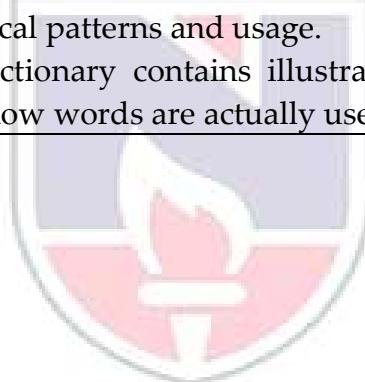
18	Write the meanings of the following homophones: a. plane – plain b .rain – reign c. live - live d. waste - waist	2	1	2
19	<i>Correct the sequence of the following sentences the will produce a coherent paragraph.</i> a. The foundation stone was laid in 1972. b. It was going to be the first in South Asia. c. As a result, the city suffered from horrendous traffic congestion. d. They plied in the centre of the road. e. To ease traffic in the city, it was decided that an underground railway line would be built. f. Calcutta, unlike other cities, kept its trams.	2	2	2
20	<i>Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using connectives from the options given below. Each connective can be used only once.</i> after rather than following which unlike however through caused by moreover as a result a. Wait until next week;..... you will be able to buy the book at a discount. b. He prefers to read a book..... watch a film. c. It is raining hard today;....., the match will be cancelled d. The idea of taking up this area for research is good....., there are many practical difficulties you may have to overcome.	2	2	2

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Module - II : NATURE

S.No.	Question	CO	BL	Marks
1	Discuss in brief the beauty of nature as described by the poet in the poem 'The Brook'.	2	1	10
2	a. Write any five prepositions. Use each preposition in your own sentence. b. Write any five articles. Use each articles in your own sentence.	2	1	5+5
3	a. Mention the strategies for writing an effective paragraph. b. Discuss the elements of paragraph writing.	2	1	5+5
4	What are cohesive devices? Explain how they help in reading comprehension.	2	1	10
5	Define Homophones, Homographs and Homonyms. Explain with suitable examples.	2	1	10
6	What are the elements to be followed while reading in sequencing?	2	1	10
7	Express your opinions on the topic 'Addiction to Social Media' in about 250 words	2	1	10

8	a. Define Articles. Explain with relevant examples b. Explain Prepositions with relevant examples.	2	1	5+5
9	What does Alfred Tennyson want to convey through the poem 'The Brook'?	2	1	10
10	<p>a. Write a brief note on the strategies of Sequencing.</p> <p>b. <i>Correct the sequence of the following sentences the will produce a coherent paragraph.</i></p> <p>a. It contains, of course, the meanings of words</p> <p>b. One of the most important reference books that you must possess is a dictionary.</p> <p>c. It also gives you the pronunciation of the words.</p> <p>d. You do possess one, perhaps, but I doubt whether you are aware of the different kinds of information it contains.</p> <p>e. The dictionary can be referred to for the various grammatical forms of words as well.</p> <p>f. Every college dictionary should provide at least these four kinds of information about words, namely pronunciation, meaning grammatical patterns and usage.</p> <p>g. Finally, a good dictionary contains illustrative sentences or phrases, showing how words are actually used.</p>	2	2	10



UNIT-2

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

3) How many articles are there? Give examples.

There are three articles in English – ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’. These articles are divided into two types namely:

- Definite Article
- Indefinite Article

Definite Article

‘The’ is said to be the definite article. A definite article is used to determine something that is specific or general.

Examples:

The English teacher is absent today.

The children are playing cricket.

Indefinite Article

The articles ‘an’ and ‘a’ are termed as indefinite articles. An indefinite is used to indicate something that is not definite or specific. ‘An’ is used before singular nouns that start with vowel sounds and ‘a’ is used before singular nouns that begin with consonant sounds.

Example:

I saw **an** aeroplane.

She has **a** pet dog.

4) Write any four simple prepositions with examples.

Simple preposition

Simple prepositions are single-word prepositions that indicate a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence. They are called “simple” because they consist of only one word.

Examples of simple prepositions:

- I will meet you at the park at 3 pm.
- We will travel by train.
- I am sorry for being late.
- He was blind from birth.

5) Mention the significance of signposts in English.

Signposts help readers to understand the relationships and connections between ideas and sentences. Thus, they make writing more meaningful and effective. Signposts link words within a sentence, one sentence to another, one idea to another or one paragraph to another. Overusing or not using them enough might affect the reader negatively.

6) Mention the significance of transition signals in English.

Transition signals are linking words or phrases that connect your ideas and add cohesion to your writing. They signpost or indicate to the reader the relationships between sentences and between paragraphs, making it easier for the reader to understand your ideas. We use a variety of transition signals to fulfil several functions.

(Or)

Transition signals help readers to understand the relationships and connections between ideas and sentences. Thus, they make writing more meaningful and effective. They link words within a sentence, one sentence to another, one idea to another or one paragraph to another. Overusing or not using them enough might affect the reader negatively.

7) Define linkers. What is the use of them in writing?

Linkers are also called as connectors, discourse markers, or transitional words/ transitional phrases, or signposts. They help readers understand the relationships and connections between ideas and sentences. Thus, they make writing more meaningful and effective. They link words within a sentence, one sentence to another, one idea to another or one paragraph to another. Overusing or not using them enough might affect the reader negatively.

8) What are the different things carried by the brook?

Different things move along with the water of the brook. Blossoms sail on its surface, fishes like trout and grayling live in it, foamy flakes flow over its surface and sweet forget-me-not flowers and pebbles flow with it.

10) Mention a few omissions of articles with examples.

Articles are not used in front of Proper nouns.

- Delhi is the capital city of India.
- Gold is a valuable metal.

Articles are not used before languages.

- I learned Japanese within a year.
- English is essential for travelling anywhere in the world.

We do not use articles in front of seasons, festivals, names of days, and months.

- She will reach the town on Sunday.

- Summer is the best season for swimming.

We do not use articles before the names of a meal like lunch, dinner, etc.

- Have you taken dinner?
- Breakfast timings will differ depending on when you wake up.

11) Define Homograph with examples.

Homographs are words that have the same spelling, but different meanings and different pronunciation. Here are some examples of homographs as follows.

- Live: I live in Mumbai.
Live: The match will be telecasted live today.
- Minute: I will be there in a minute.
Minute: That is a very minute amount.

12) Define Homophones with examples.

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings. Here are some examples of homophones as follows.

- Great: What a great idea!
Grate: Let's grate some cheese.
- Plain: She drinks plain coffee.
Plane: I flew to Delhi in a plane.

13) Define Homonyms with examples.

Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and the same pronunciation, but different meanings. Here are some examples of homonyms as follows.

Bear	
I cannot bear the pain.	The bear lives in the jungle.
I can help you.	The can of Pepsi is empty.
Can	

14) Which cohesive devices are used to show conclusion?

Cohesive devices	Function
Finally, in conclusion, to conclude, to sum up	They show conclusion

Examples:

1. After months of working, he **finally** finished the garden.
2. **To conclude**, we need to borrow more money.

15) Who is referred to as 'I' in "The Brook"? What is it describing?

'I' refers to the brook in the poem where the brook describes its journey through various towns, villages, ridges, bridges and hills to join the brimming river.

16) What is the mood of the poem "The Brook"?

The mood of the brook as it flows towards the river is lively and cheerful. It is described as chattering, bubbling, and babbling, which conveys a sense of liveliness and energy.

17) What is the main function of a paragraph?

A paragraph is a collection of sentences that discuss a single idea. The paragraph is always the basic unit of an essay. It can perform the function of an introduction, an explanation, a description, an argument, an illustration and a conclusion. Paragraph writing is a significant productive skill, that combines both composing and organizing skills. It is a fundamental unit of writing that helps organize and present information coherently. Well-structured paragraphs enhance the clarity and flow of your writing.

NOTE: For Question no:1,2,9,18,19 and,20. Students must find the answers.