

ASSIGNMENT-1

- 1) Summarize the poem "Lotus-eaters".

A) Lotus-eaters

The poem begins with the Odysseus pointing a finger towards the land that was seemingly the mariner's destination. This gesture on the part of Odysseus functions not just as a direction for guidance, but also infuses them with optimism regarding reaching their target, from which they have deviated "being drawn" towards the "land of streams", which profoundly affected their intellect. The mariners reach a "land" in which it seemed always afternoon, "because of its surrounding peaceful and languid atmosphere, no action was seen in this land, that could define time or vice-versa. The lethargic air is seen to draw the individuals here in a state of trance. It seemed as though it was in a weary dream. The mariners are spoken as being greeted by the "Mild-eyed melancholy Lotus-eaters", whose dark faces appear pale against the rosy sunset. These lotus-eaters offer the flower and fruit of the lotus to Odysseus's is

mariners, who on its consumption loosen their intellectual capacity, and is deviated into a feeling of deep sleep. Setting upon the yellow sand of the island, they loosen their sense of perseverance and at the same time, fail to perceive their fellow mariners speaking to them they can now hear the music of their heartbeat. Instead of continuing their journey towards their home, they prefer to stay in this languid land.

- 2) Justify the claim that W. Wordsworth is a nature worshipper in the poem "Tintern Abbey".
- A) The speaker says that nature can shape human minds so well, make such a strong impression of beauty and calm and nurture such a higher level of thinking, that through these gifts people can withstand all the difficulties and immorality of daily life, including cruel words, unfair or quick judgements, condescension, selfishness and empty, or fake interactions. In fact he says with the gifts of nature people can withstand everything that is wearing or difficult in day-to-day existence. In doing so, they can uphold a positive outlook and belief in the goodness and blessedness of life.

He says that even if this is the case, his sister will remember that they were together in this landscape. She won't forget, he says, that like a religious person he worshipped nature, and that he came to this setting out of this devotion. He says, finally, that his sister will remember, even after the passage of many years and travelling elsewhere, that this forest, these hills, and this whole living natural place were beloved to him, on their own terms but also because of what they will mean to her.

- 3) What are the different parts of the formal letter?
Write a letter to the register, JNTU, to requesting him to issue your Migration certificate.

A) An official letter is written in a formal tone. The most common layout used in modern business correspondence is known as the 'block format' in which all the parts of the letter are aligned to the left margin, one below the other. The different parts of formal letters are:

- * Sender's address *) Body of letter
- * Date *) Complimentary close
- * Inside address *) Signature
- * Salutation *) Enclosures
- * Subject *) copies

A letter to the register JNTU to requesting him to issue your Migration certificate.

Sai Kiran
5-6-322 Dycus Road

Sanchi Nagar

Nellore 524 004

01 May 2022.

The Principal

Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University

Amontapur 515 002

Dear Sir, UTTU notice sent at earliest

Subject : Application for migration certificate.

My name is Sai Kiran and I am a pass out student from your University with Roll number 19201A05C8.

I am writing this to request you to kindly issue a migration certificate in my name.

Respected, as I completed my B.TECH from your University with all examinations cleared. I need to apply for admission for M.TECH in Andhra University for which I will be needing the migration certificate.

Therefore, I request you to issue the same as early as possible so that I may continue with the admission procedure without any delay. I shall be obliged.

I request you to kindly consider this is as genuine and help me by doing the needful.

Thank you.

yours faithfully,

Sai Kiran

- 4) Summarize the story of Model Millionaire by Oscar Wilde.

A)

The Model Millionaire

Hughie Erskine was a poor young man who was good looking with crisp brown hair and gray eyes. He was not only popular among men but also among women. He failed to build a career although he kept changing everything. He had gone on the Stock Exchange for six months, he had been a tea-merchant for a little longer, and then he had tried selling a dry sherry. He was in love with a girl named Laura Metton, daughter of a retired colonel. The colonel was against the engagement and would only allow them to get married

if Hughie had ten thousand pounds of his own.

One day, Hughie visited his friend named Alan Trevor who was a painter. When Hughie came in, he found Trevor painting the finishing touches to a wonderful life size picture of a beggar man. The beggar himself was standing on a platform in a corner of the studio. He was a wizened old man with a face like wrinkled parchment and a most piteous expression. And then, at the right, Hughie went to the Palette club about eleven o'clock, and found Alan in the ~~Trevor~~. In the conversation, Alan said that the model of a beggar man which was painted by Alan Trevor. Alan said that the model of his picture was not a beggar, but a millionaire. Hughie was surprised and he didn't believe about what he heard from Alan. The name of the millionaire was Baron Hausberg. Hughie had mistaken the Baron for a beggar and offered him a sovereign.

The next morning a messenger from Baron Hausberg came and brought a letter to Hughie. The letter contained a cheque for ten thousand pounds which was a wedding present to Hughie Erskine and Laura Morton from Baron Hausberg. On the day of the marriage, Alan

Trevor was the best man and the Baron made a speech at the wedding breakfast. Alan said, "Millionaire models are rare enough, but model millionaires are rarer still!"

5)

(a) Write about Collocations.

A) collocation: A collocation is a combination of words that are commonly used together. Look at the following sentences.

She has a firm handshake.

He paid a visit to his grandmother.

These language chunks sound natural in English due to long, established usage. Knowing which words usually go together is an important part of being a competent user of the language. It sounds odd if you were to stay hard handshake or give a visit.

Unfortunately, there are no rules you can follow to arrive at the right combinations. Some can be looked up in dictionaries. For the majority, however, you will slowly figure out the right collocations by using - by reading widely, by listening to people, by speaking the language, and through self-correction.

(b) Explain Affixes.

A) Affixes: Affixes are of two main kinds: prefixes and suffixes.

A prefix is a word fragment added in front of a root or a word. For example, bi-, pre-, en-, un-. Adding a prefix to a root or to a word produces new words. For example

prefix en- + word sure = new word ensure

prefix un- + word sure = new word unsure

<u>prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>
a-	not, without	amoral, apolitical
anti-, anti-	instead, against	antisocial, antacid
auto-	self	autograph, automatic
bi-	two, double	bifurcate, biannual
de-, dis-	not, opposite	deform, discover
en-, em-	cause to	enact, empower
in-, im-, ir-	not	illiterate, impure
inter-	between	international, intercept
un-	not	unusual, unhappy