

- plant a tree and cultivate and to produce food
- * The transformation of the landscape
 - * Willingness of the people to fight for their right
5. Is the environment of wangari mathai's childhood is different from the environment we live in the present.

Yes the childhood environment of wangari mathai is completely different from the environment we live in the present.

- * The childhood environment of wangari mathai is very fertile, very beautiful and full of greenery whereas our environment includes more human made things and less natural things like plants and trees.
- * Wangari mathai's environment is pollution free environment whereas our environment is totally damaged environment because of human's indiscriminate action for their comfortable means of living and also indiscriminate destruction of forests.

20) One-word substitutes

1. one who eats too much - glutton
2. one who copies from other writers - plagiarist
3. one who dies without a will - intestate
4. one who sells sweets and pastries - confectioner
5. one who knows many languages - polygot
6. one who is present everywhere - omnipresent
7. one who hates women - misogynist
8. ~~one~~ a man who is quiet like women - effeminate
9. one who has strange habits - oculist
10. one who cure eye diseases - philatelist

11. one who collects postage and stamps - philatelist
12. a person who carves stones - sculptor
13. one who cuts precious stones - lapidist

5. Finite verbs and Infinite verbs.

Finite verbs are the actual verbs which are called the roots of the sentence.

It is a form of word that refers to a subject and uses one of the 12 tenses.

10. It changes according to the subject.

Ex- Ram went to school

S V
part tense

Ram is the subject and went is the verb which is in past tense.

15. Non finite verbs are not actual verbs.

They do not work as verbs in the sentence rather they work as nouns, adjectives, adverbs etc.

Ex- walking is a good exercise.

Usage of Finite verbs and Infinite verbs

Finite verbs Infinite verbs

1. They act as a main verb. They do not act as a main verb in the sentence

Ex- we went to movie last night. Ex- watching k-drama is my favorite hobby.

2. They act as the main verb 2. They act as nouns, adjec of a clause - tives and adverbs.

Ex- They live in South Korea. Ex- The sleeping cat is black.

3. It indicates time and a person
 ex - she was waiting in the room before he came home so as not to wake up anyone.
4. It is in present tense and past tense
 ex - I went to South Korea
- 3 They do not indicate time and person
 ex - she stepped round the room to avoid anyone.
 4 They function as gerunds and past participles and Infinitives
 ex - I struggled to understand the concept
5. They appear in dependent and independent clauses participles, gerunds, past participles, infinitives
 ex - Ram said that he participated in sports
5. They appear in Infinitives
 ex - Kids like to play video games

Infinitives

An Infinitive is a verb that is used as a noun, adjective or adverb and is preceded by to but doesn't act as a prepositional phrase.

ex - To sing is her favorite hobby.

20. She loves to read.

His favorite activity is to write.

Mother Teresa came to help the poor.

This is the play to perform.

Usage of Infinitives

a) Infinitives are used after an adjective.

1. It is wonderful to have close friend.

b) After a noun or a pronoun the object referring to a person.

1. I invited a friend to attend the ceremony.

2. can I ask you to help me with some money infinite obj

(1) It is used with question words

1. Do you understand what to do?

2. Tell me when to press the button?

3. Let me understand how to operate this.

4. I did not decide yet where to go for vacation.

Gerund - Gerund is a verb that acts like a

10 noun in a sentence. The subject in which the names are used in the case of the object

the gerund is obtained by adding -ing to the root verb.

Ex- Swimming keeps our muscles strong.

15 Getting up early is a good habit.

Looking after my children is the busy.

After taking a bath I felt fine.

I went shopping with my friends.

There are 5 types of gerunds:-

20 subject gerund

direct object gerund.

indirect object gerund.

object of preposition.

predicate nouns.

⇒ we use gerunds when we are talking about an activity.

Ex- I stopped reading.

⇒ Gerunds can be used as the subject and compliment of the sentence

Ex- Learning is important.

The most important thing is learning.

He enjoys watching TV with friends.

I like walking in the park.

Running is fun.

→ we find grounds mostly after the preposition.

Ex - I am afraid of flying.

I always dream of going South Korea.

She's afraid of flying.

=) In this sentence the infinitive cannot be the object of the sentence.

She's afraid to fly.

study

I enjoy studying

I considered studying

15 I managed to study

I hope to study

I suggested studying

I like to study / studying

20 Finite Clauses & Non-finite Clauses

we were not allowed in / because we arrived late to class.

(ind / dep)

finite 25 Jimin went to market and bought some vegetable.
 non finite After going to market Jimin bought some vegetable.

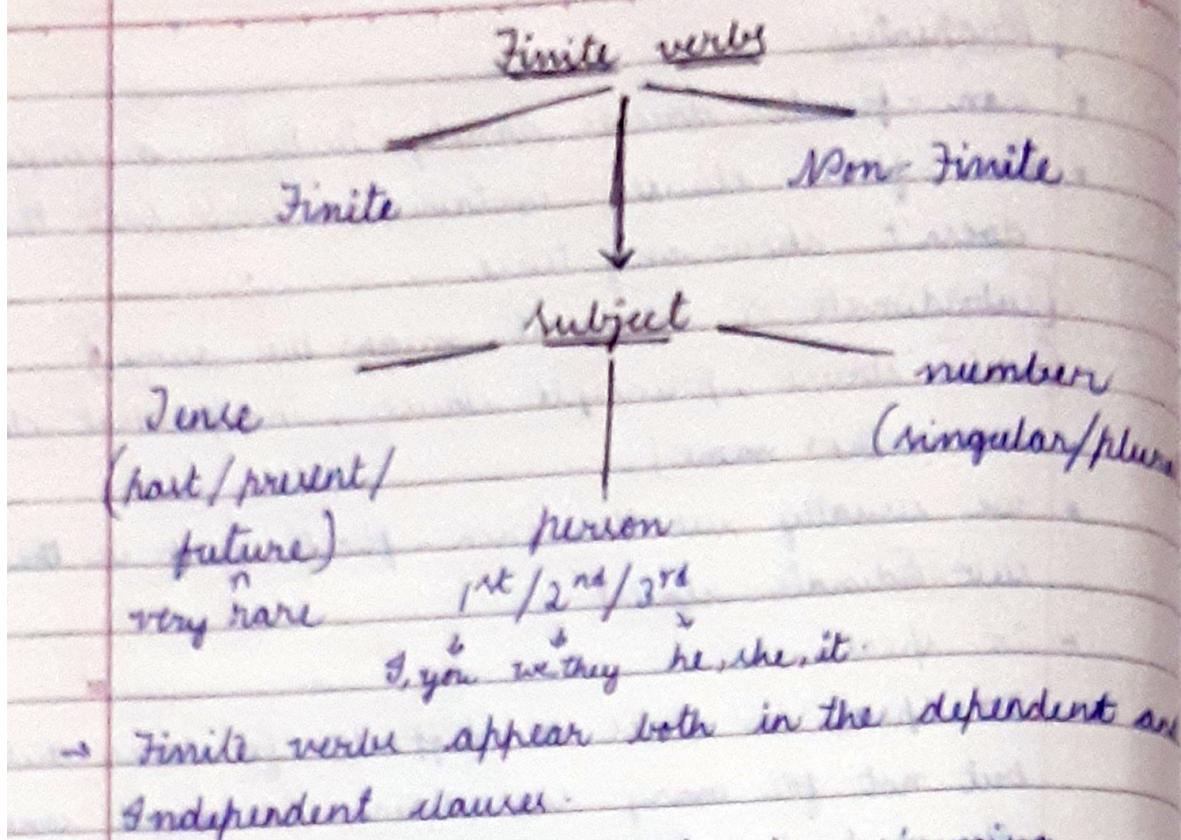
Properties

- * non-finite clauses rarely include a subject
- + non-finite clauses contain a verb but they doesn't show any tense.
- 5 [subordinate or dependent means the same]
[main clause, principle clause, independent clause means the same]
- * we usually use the non-finite verb in the sub-ordinate clause.

10 To speak in class is difficult for some children but not for Mary. She raises her hand constantly and loves to participate in class discussions. In fact, speaking in class is what she really likes. She does her homework and is very well prepared. Prepared students excel in class.

15 ~~Also~~, students encouraged by their teachers do well. Mary is doing well in Primary.

Sometimes Mary talks a little too much. 20 She dislikes sitting quietly. The teacher reminds her to share the discussion time. Other students are quiet and they may think that they don't have anything to say. However the teacher values the opinion of all the students. 25 She helps quiet students to speak out more confidently.



e.g. John said that he enjoyed swimming.
 something you make yourself seem better
 than something you buy.

Juice - present, past, rarely future)

I play cricket everyday

I played cricket yesterday

Person (1st ; 2nd , 3rd)

I cook well.

she cooks well.

they cook well.

number (singular / plural)

an apple is ^{are} of red colour

many apples are ^{are} of red colour.

impl. I found his office at a walking ^{non-fin} distance.

2. I will ^{on} go to school by cycling ^{non-fin}

3. The dog wagged its tail to ^{on} show its happiness. ^{non-fin}

4. She opened the door. ^{on}

5. The teacher encouraged ^{on} the students to work hard ^{non-fin}

He loves to eat popcorn

I waited for him to come for the party

Homework

Circle the Finite verbs and underline the non-finite verbs in the sentence.

1. I like to play with my puppy.
2. She works hard to pass the test.
3. Smoking is prohibited in the park.
4. He went to the city to find work.
5. The boy saved the cat from the dogs.
6. She speaks French very well.
7. The proposal has been examined today.
8. She tried to help him.
9. Finding the gates widely open, the thief went inside.
10. Katie was watching TV when the phone rang.
11. We found him smoking behind the shed.
12. It took courage to continue after the accident.
13. Children should participate in all activities.
14. They went to work on Sundays.

Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the appropriate non-finite forms of the verbs given in brackets.

While reading (read) tips for health, I learnt that taking (take) tea is not good for health.

I tried thinking (think) about the ways to of making (prepare) tea. Regular intake of tea is sure to injure (injure) one's

health. I decided to leave my habit of consuming (consume) tea.

Gerund - Gerunds are the verb which acts as a noun.

1. Gerunds act as the subject of the sentence.

Travelling can be expensive.

(Travelling is a gerund as it's the subject of the sentence).

2. Gerunds act as the direct object of the sentence.

The Family enjoys Travelling.

(Travelling is a gerund as it's the object of the sentence).

3. Gerunds act as the objects of the preposition.

Mary was tired of Travelling.

(Travelling is a gerund as it's the object of the preposition 'of').

4. Gerunds always act as an activity.

Trolling is my favorite hobby.

(Trolling is the gerund as it is the activity).

Participles - participles can be either past participle or present participles.

1. Participles act as verb tenses.

Ram is Travelling to Kerala.
(Present participle).

(Travelling is the present participle because of the helping verb 'is').

2. Participles act as Adjectives.

The travelling sales man reaches the town.

(Travelling is a past participle because it is acting as an adjective).

1. The boy is riding home.
ger har
2. Cooking on the camp fire is fun.
3. The class watched an interesting movie.
ger har
4. After sitting home all day I was bored.
ger
5. Jane loves reading.
6. They are capable of doing home work.
ger
7. She is not interested in looking for an old film.
ger
8. They are accustomed to have a small dinner.
ger int
9. On finding no one to play the child began crying and his caring mother bought him an ice cream.
ger ger har
10. We are planning to visit the thundering waterfall and then go for boating.
ger int har

Reading - B:- Or will the Dreamer wake?

Meanings

growl = to make a long deep angry sound
 crashing = breaking.
 roam = walk or move
 mate = to produce babies
 clutch = all the eggs that a bird lays at one time.

Or will the Dreamer wake? - Medora Chavaliar

Summary

"Or will the Dreamer wake" the title of the poem is thought provoking. Here the poetess discusses the danger that certain animals are in Man has caused this destruction. Man is still dreaming about his existence in the future. Will the man wake up and act?

Affected area = E

Direction = East

Qstanza - 1

Medora Chavaliar says that land is depleting because of man's deeds i.e., cutting and clearing forests. Though the poetess mentioned only the tiger species she is referring to all the animals that live in the forest. Here the tigeress is sad because her species would be the last one as they will disappear from the face of the earth in the near future if the environment is not protected. The future generations will never know the tiger because they

will be extinct by then as the land is depleting and the man is causing that destruction.

Here the dremere is none other human being. will they realize the damage they have done to the environment and do something to protect it.

Affected area = polar region

Direction = south

Stanza - 2:

The glaciers in the polar regions are melting because of the unusual increase in temperature caused by global warming.

The polar bear is snuffing mean breathing noisily because she is sad that her species might not live further. The polar bear waits for her babies to grow and she wants to feed them. She is waiting for the arrival of the babies. we will not see white bear in the future if we do not protect the environment.

snuffle = breath noisily

gleaming = shining.

lair = the wild animals' hide and sleep (the place)

glaciers = large mass of ice

Affected area = air

Direction = west (American continent)

Stanza - 3

Man has polluted the air causing difficulties for the birds to survive. The

number of birds is going down as a result of this. The song thrush bird optimistically (with a hope) builds a nest in order to hold her babies. But she struggles to find a male partner. It's because there are not many birds. Cellular radiation and increase of air transport are the two main reasons we the human beings should do something to save them from extinction.

10 Affected area - water

Direction - South (African) Pacific / (Atlantic)

Stanza - 4

The whales celebrate the birth of the last whale child as it is a song of a joy and sorrow. Other creatures know that its going to be the end of the whales. That's why it's a solemn birth (serious). Many creatures are dying because of the interference of the humans with the environment. If this is not stopped our future generations will not know how mysteriously the creatures disappeared.

Stanza - 5

We have destroyed almost every part of the environment. Here the four directions represent the four continents that the Europe divided the world into in 16th century. The path ahead is up and down mean the future is uncertain as we have spoiled the environment. Is this our warning as

drown means we seem to be happy but we ~~seen~~ are descending to our death. we should make wise choices in order to protect our planet earth so that we can survive.

1. what do you think the poem is about?

The poem is about the destruction faced by the fauna of four different habitats like terrestrial, air, water and polar regions.

10. due to the indiscriminate activities of the human beings in degrading the environment causing some species into endangered zone.

2. The poet says that this could be our last true moment. Is it true? in what ways?

15. Yes it is true unless we realize the fact. maybe At present only few species are there in endangered list. If humans continue the degrading of environment many species will become endangered species and now the existing endangered species may become extinct like dinosaurs and dodo bird.

20. 3. where does the poet say that these cubs could be the last ones ever to freely live and to come and mate.

25. The tigers are in the first list of endangered species because of deforestation and industrialization they are losing their natural habitat. Hunting and Poaching in the past two years has wiped out the entire tiger population. If it continues like that,

there is a chance of extinction. so the poet says these cubs should be last ones to freely live and remain and mate.

4. what does the grandchild in the poem symbolise.

5. The grand child in the poem symbolise the future generation.

who is the dreamer here.

humans are the dreamer here and the people who cause the destruction.

6. The child could sing the final whale song says the poet. why she says so? water from the factories, industries and household are dumped in the rivers, lakes and ocean causing water pollution in the water. In this way deep in the southern ocean the whale became one of the endangered species. The present status is near to extinction. so, the poet

says that the child could sing the final whale song.

Reading :: A Tale of three Villages1. Koko Village, Nigeria

1. why were the large empty drums placed outside Mr. Pana's home?

Some chemical factories of Italy unloaded metal drums which contained poisonous chemicals they unloaded near a stream which is the source of drinking water for the villagers. There were such large metal drums outside Mr. Pana's home. They might have fallen down and rolled down or have been rolled & down by playful children.

2. why was the chief smiling at the lorries which drove away?

The people who unloaded drums gave the chief a brown paper bag which might contain money so he smiled as the lorries drove away.

3. what harm can the pyramid of Identical drums cause to the villagers?

The slimy content of various colours are leaking out from the drums and flowing down on the African Earth and into the stream.

4. The stream is the source of drinking water for the villagers and if they drink that polluted water it may cause health hazards.

4. Was Thomas Agonyo correct in his findings? Justify your opinion.

Yes Thomas Agonyo was correct. He found that 13 people had died with terrible pain and lots of children became sick because

of the metal drums that contained the poisonous chemicals.

5 why didn't the people move from their place?

The people didn't move from their place because they don't have money to buy ~~house~~ in other place and they are dependent on their village for agriculture and all....

19-08-2021

2. Ponnimanthurai Village, India

Meanings

wistfully = sadly

harvests = the yield from the crops

outstretched = stretching our arm at full length

monsters = factories

sputtered = spoke quickly and difficultly because of anger

fist = a hand when it is tightly closed

when the fingers are bent into the palm

ominous = a sign that shows something bad is going to happen.

horizon = a line where land and the sky appear to meet.

shroud = thick cover.

chimney stacks = tall chimneys of a building such as factories.

dumped = to get rid of something that you don't want.

sighed = to take a long breath and relief.

out of sadness, disappointment or tiredness
sores = painful infection

ulcer = a sore inside and outside of our body that may bleed

5 trailed off = became gradually shorter and then stopped

1. The people in the village were affected by chemical factories - where, in your opinion should the factories be built.

10 The factories should be built away from villages and towns, where there is no one living.

2 If it is necessary to built factories near the villages, what ~~happen~~ precautions should be taken to keep the villagers safe?

The factory waste should be dumped into the special pits to decompose the waste material.

3 The narrator said at the end, "There is so much they didn't tell you. I thought" - what was that so much that was not told according to you?

Vijayarama filled and reported to the narrator that the factory management didn't tell them that they would have to walk 10 km to get their drinking water they didn't tell them that the chemical wastage is going to dumped into the open fields and to the village river. They didn't tell them that they would get

ulcers and sores on their bodies. Here the narrator is expressing that one day life may not exist in Ponniamthurai village. They would either die or forcibly evacuate.

21.08.2021

3. Dorobych village, Ukraine (formerly USSR)

Meanings

explosion = a sudden violent burst

pale = become white because of illness

10 barren = unfertile land not suitable for growing crops

peer = looking closely when we cannot see clearly.

evacuated = ~~moving~~ moved to a safe place.

15 broke down = lost control of feelings and started crying.

pinched = becoming pale and thin because of illness or worry.

slid = moved smoothly over a wet surface.

20 1. what measures should the government have taken when the nuclear reactor was installed beside the village?

The nuclear reactor should not be installed beside the village. If at all it is to be installed it must be built very far from the habitants. It must not be installed near a water body. The people who are installing must give awareness to the villagers. The government must minimize the use of.

nuclear reactors

2. What havoc can radioactive dust cause?

Radioactive dust can cause nausea, headaches, vomiting, all types of cancers including skin cancer, thyroid and leukaemia. It also causes damage of the brain cells, white blood cells and hair fall etc. -- the people grow thin. They become pale and sores appear all over their body. They become the victims of ulcers.

3. Pick out the words / expressions / images that describe the tragedy caused by the radioactive dust.

All three died on the same day

15 It was a ghost town

The fields were barren

No one lived there anymore.

They were buried over there.

They had buried over there of forcibly evacuated

20 There was no bird singing.

No rabbit peered at them

No cow endlessly chewed.

No horse neighed

Nothing even would grow again

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25.08.2021 J.B page no - 16.2
Rewrite the following sentences to include more finite clauses.

1. After he decided to paint studies of peasants 1880, he started to paint studies of harvests and miners.

2. Having decided to become a painter, in about 1880, he started to paint studies of harvests and miners over the next few ~~dozen~~ years, which are known as his 'Dutch period'; he produced paintings with rather dark greenish-brown colours.

3. During the next few years known as his Dutch period, he produced paintings with rather dark greenish-brown colours in 1886, when he went to Paris to visit his brother Theo, he was immediately attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there. He decided to stay in Paris and continued painting there.

4. In 1886 after going to Paris to visit his brother Theo ~~he~~ immediately getting attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there, he decided to stay in Paris and continued his painting there.

5. Being encouraged by Pissarro to use more colour in his pictures and his subsequent paintings were bright ~~and~~ immensely colourful, he started to paint studies of harvests and miners.

5. After Van Gogh had moved to Arles in the south of France, in 1888, he worked frantically.

Having moved to Arles in the south of France in 1888, he worked frantically.

6. This frenzied activity, which was interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair, produced the majority of his most famous paintings.

This frenzied activity, interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair produced the majority of his most famous paintings.

7. One of these, which is called Self Portrait with Bandaged Ear, shows Van Gogh. He was wearing a bandage after he had cut off his ear. A year later, in 1890, he committed suicide.

One of these called Self Portrait with Bandaged ear, showing Van Gogh, wearing a bandage after cutting off his ear, he committed suicide.

8. A lot is known about Van Gogh's life and his feelings because of the hundreds of letters which were written by him to his brother Theo and others.

A lot is known about Van Gogh's life and his feelings because of the hundreds of letters written by him to his brother Theo and others.

9. His brother always encouraged him in his work because he believed in Van Gogh's genius. He was the person closest to Van Gogh.

5 Believing in Van Gogh's genius, his brother, the closest person to Van Gogh's, encourage him in his work.