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प्रायस्स सारमाद्यजो

B.A. -II

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Paper-I

Poetry and Drama

Prepared by:
Ashok Iyengar

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Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University) Ladnun

Servants

They come of peasant stock,
Truant from an insufficient plot.

Lights are shut off after dinner
But the city-blur enters,
Picks modulations on the skin;
The dark around them
Is brown, links body to body,
Or is dispelled, and the hard fingers
Glow as smoke is inhaled
And the lighted end of tobacco
Becomes an orange spot.

Other hands are wide
Or shut, it does not matter
One way or other –
They sit without thought
Mouth slightly open, recovering
From the day, and the eyes
Globe into the dim

But are not informed because
Never have travelled beyond this
Silence. They sit like animals.
I mean no offence. I have seen
Animals resting in their stall,
The oil flame reflected in their eyes,
Large beads that though protruding
Actually rest
Behind the regular grind
Of the jaws

Gieve Patel

Notes

The poet

Gieve Patel (b. 1940) is a doctor by profession. He is also a playwright and painter. His first collection of poems was published in 1966. His play *Picnics*, was produced in 1970 by the Theatre Group, Bombay.

The poem

"Servants" appeared in the *New Commonwealth Poets*, 1965. It is an impressionistic disposition of itinerant labourers who have made a home in a distant city. Driven by the need to earn a distant living, they live together in a shack, like animals in a shed. Patel the artist can be seen in the graphic picture he presents of the orange spot glowing, as they sit smoking, and in comparing their picture to that of animals, suggestive of cattle, resting after a hard day's labour.

Meanings

They come ... plot. – The servants were once farmers. They have now abandoned the plot that can no longer support them and have migrated to the city in search of a livelihood.

truant – a student missing classes without permission; here, the farmers leaving their occupation and moving away from their land

insufficient plot – the plot is not large enough to support them

Lights dinner – as an economy measure

modulations – (here) different shades

The dark brown – The room is filled with a brownish half light

Recovering day – they are trying to rest, after a long day of hard work

globe – (here) used as a verb – the round eye balls seem to probe the darkness

"globe" may be a combination of "glow" and "probe". This idea is repeated later, when the poet compares their eyes to the eyes of animals in a stall.

But silence – The light of intelligence is lacking, because they are not aware of a better life.

protruding – sticking out

regular jaws – chewing movements of a ruminant animal

Exercises

I. Annotations:

1. Truant from an insufficient plot
2. But the city blur enters
3. And the lighted end of tobacco
 Becomes an orange spot
4. and the eyes
 Globe into the dim
5. They sit like animals

II. Answer briefly:

1. Why does the poet describe the servants as "truants"?
2. How are the servants seen in the dark room?
3. Why do servants "sit without thought"?

4. Why does the poet compare the servants to animals?

III. Answer in about 500 words

Describe the poet's attitude to the servants, with relevant lines from the poem.

IV. Rewrite the following in complete sentences

1. truant from an insufficient plot
2. Large beads, though protruding
3. Actually rest
4. Behind the regular grind

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University) Ladnun

A bomb-site

As if the broken stumps were a girl's
Starved shoulders; as if the dusty rubble
Were her hair starfished across a pillow,
I would push my fingers through its grit.

I would press my bones into the bony
Shoulders of these scarred homes, as
I pass above their sardined tops, concealed;
Reach out and grasp and clean the greasy tin.

But the children throwing stones, trenched behind mounds,
Holler and kill and crumple like stale newsheets,
Unsatisfied with spotless skies of peace,
And I begin to count my enemies.

Violence is a culture found on playgrounds.
Cities fall to let their children breathe.

Adil Jussawalla

Notes

The poet

Adil Jussawalla (b. 1940) studied at Oxford and taught in London for a few years. His "Lord's End" was published in 1962. He has edited an anthology of Indian Writing in English.

The poem

Though the poem appears to have been inspired by "a bomb-site", the description could fit dozens of such sites across the world. In an environment of increasing violence, the poet expresses a tender devotion to a ruined home. In sharp contrast to the pity expressed in the first two stanzas, he describes the vicious violence of children who have been brought up on a cult of destruction. The last two lines sum up the thoughts of the poet who feels that violence dominates our lives.

Meanings

stumps – (here) broken pieces

starved shoulders – thin shoulders of a starved girl, evoking pity in the onlooker

rubble – heap of broken bricks and stone

starfished – spread like a starfish

grit – powdery dust

sardined tops – pressed together like sardines (fish) in a tin

holler – shout

Exercises

I. Annotations:

1. as if the dusty rubble
Were her hair starfished across a pillow
2. I would press my bones into the body
Shoulders of these sacred homes
3. Holler and kill and crumple like stale newssheets
4. Reach out and grasp and clean the greasy tin
5. Violence is a culture found on playgrounds

II. Answer briefly:

1. What does a poet compare to a girl's shoulder and hair?
2. What are the children found to be doing?
3. To what would the poet reach out?
4. Where is the violence found by the poet?
5. According to the poet, why do cities fall?

III. Write an essay on

The culture of violence as described by the poet.

- IV Pick out the adjectives in the first two stanzas and the nouns that they qualify. What is the effect produced by these descriptions?
- V Stanza 3 describes the activities of the children. Rewrite the idea in your own words.
- VI Attempt a paraphrase of the poem.

Tribute to Papa

Who cares for you, Papa ?

Who cares for your clean thoughts, clean
words, clean teeth ?

Who wants to be an angel like you ?

Who wants it.

You are an unsuccessful man, Papa.

Couldn't wangle a cosy place in the world .

You've always lived a life of limited dreams.

I wish you had guts, Papa,

To smuggle eighty thousand watches at a stroke,

And I'd proudly say, 'My father's in import –
export business, you know'.

I'd be proud of you then.

But you've always wanted to be a model man,

A sort of an ideal.

When you can't think of doing anything,

You start praying,

Spending useless hours at the temple.

You want me to be like you, Papa,

Or like Rani Lakshmbai.

You're not sure what greatness is,

But you want me to be great

I give two donkey-claps for your greatness.

And three for Rani Lakshmbai.

These days I am seriously thinking of

Disowning you, Papa,

You and your sacredness.

What if I start calling you Mr. Kapur, Lower

Division Clerk, Accounts Section ?

Everything about you clashes with nearly

everything about me.

You suspect I am having a love-affair these days,

But you're too shy to have it confirmed.

What if my tummy starts showing gradually
And I refuse to have it curetted?
But I'll be careful, Papa,
Or I know you'll at once think of suicide.

Mamta Kalia

Notes

The poet

Mamta Kalia writes in both Hindi and English. She lives in Allahabad and is recognised as a poet and short story writer in Hindi. *Tribute to Papa* was published in 1970 and contains twenty poems, including the poem of the same title. All the poems are characterized by her sharp wit, and ironic humour.

The poem

The poem is a curious mixture of a daughter's defiance of and admiration for her father. While seemingly upbraiding him for his worthless righteousness, she expresses a grudging respect, for the values he upholds. Disrespect for an anachronism seems to give way to derision. But defiance is tempered with discretion in the last lines. The daughter decides that she will not give her father cause to end his life in despair at her disgraceful behaviour.

The word "tribute" in the title is an indication that in spite of all the negative sentiments expressed by her, the daughter holds her father in esteem. Her love and respect for him will ensure that she does not indulge in any act that might make him ashamed of her.

All the tone seems flippant, it is actually a camouflage for the affection she bears for him.

Meanings

wangle – get something by underhand means

a cosy place – a comfortable job; a carefree life

guts – courage

Rani Lakshmi Bai - the brave queen who defied the British and led her army to battle

I give curetted – These lines are ironic. They express disrespect and derision but underlying these feelings is a reluctant admiration for somebody who dares to be good and religious while most people are not.

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. Who cares for your clean thoughts, clean words, clean teeth?
2. You are an unsuccessful man, Papa.
3. Couldn't wangle a cosy place in the world.
4. I would be proud of you then.
5. These days I am seriously thinking of disowning you, Papa
6. But you are too shy to have it confirmed.

II Answer briefly:

1. What is it that nobody cares for?
2. Why is the father described as unsuccessful?
3. What would make the daughter proud of her father?
4. What is the daughter's opinion about prayer?
5. Why does the daughter want to disown her father?
6. Why will the daughter be careful?

III Write an essay on

The daughter's attitude to her father.

IV. Answer in about 500 words

V. What is the tone employed by the poet in this poem? How effective is it in conveying her thoughts and feelings?

Lines for a photograph

Over the family album
the other night I shared your childhood.
The unruly hair silenced
by bobbins and ribbons, eyes half-shut
before the fierce glass,
a ripple of arms around Suniti's neck
and, in the distance,
squatting on fabulous haunches,
of all things, the Taj.
School was a pretty kettle of fish:
the spoonfuls of English
brew never quite slaked your thirst.
Hand on chin you grew up,
all agog, on the cook's succulent folklore.
You rolled yourself into a ball
the afternoon Father died, till Time
unfurled you like a peal of bells.
How your face bronzed as flesh and bone.
struck a touchwood day. Purged,
you turned the corner in a child's steps.

R. Parthasarathy

Notes

The poet

R. Parthasarathy (1934 -), born in Tiruchirapalli and educated at Bombay, was a British Council scholar at Leeds University, where he specialised in Linguistics. He has been a teacher and an editor. His early poems were published in periodicals and anthologies and in collections of Commonwealth Poetry.

The poem

This poem first appeared in the "Illustrated Weekly of India".

The first nine lines of the poem describe a young girl in a photograph. The physical appearance of the girl is detailed but objective. The objectives lend distinction to an otherwise prosaic picture. The eleven lines that follow seem to take off from this description. The poet recalls events and influences in the girl's life which have shaped her body and mind and made her what she is now.

Meanings

bobpins – hairpins

fierce glass – eye of the camera

squatting – sitting

fabulous - marvellous

a pretty kettle of fish – idiom, meaning a muddle

spoonfuls brew – pun on “kettle”, a metal vessel with a spout

the spoonfuls thirst – what the girl learnt in school did not satisfy her thirst for knowledge

hand on chin – posture of curiosity or thoughtfulness

all agog – eager, excited

succulent – tasty

bronzed – blushed

touchwood – decayed wood that burns easily

your face day – reference to the girl coming of age

purged steps – the experience helps her to leave her childhood behind and become an adult

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. the other night I shared your childhood
2. eyes half shut
before the fierce glass
3. School was a pretty kettle of fish
4. Hands on the chin you grew up,
all agog, on the cook's succulent folklore
5. till Time
unfurled you like a peel of bells
6. you turned the corner in a child's steps

II. Answer briefly:

1. How did the poet share the girl's childhood?
2. Describe the girl in the photograph.
3. What was the girl's experience in school?
4. What was the cook's role in the girl's life?
5. What happened to the girl when her father died?
6. How did the child “turn round the corner”?

III. Attempt a paraphrase of the poem

IV. Answer in about 500 words

What is the poet trying to convey through the poem?

V. What is the effect gained by the use of the adjective in the following phrases:

- a. unruly hair
- b. fierce glass
- c. fabulous haunches
- d. succulent folklore
- e. child's steps

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University) Ladnun

Irani Restaurant Bombay

the cockeyed shah of iran watches the cake
decompose carefully in the cracked showcase;
distracted only by a fly on the make
as it finds in a loafer's wrist an operational base.

dogmatically green and elaborate trees defeat
breeze. the crooked swan begs pardon
if it disturb the pond; the road neat
as a needle points at a lovely cottage with a garden.

the thirsty loafer sees the stylized perfection
of such a landscape in glass of water wobble
a sticky tea print for his scholarly attention
singles out a verse from the blank testament of the table
an instant of mirrors turns the tables on space.
while promoting darkness under the chair, the cat
in its two timing sleep dreams evenly and knows
dreaming as an administrative problem. his cigarette
lit, the loafer, affecting the exactitude of a pedagogue
places the match in the tea circle and sees it rise:
as when to identify a corpse one visits a morgue
and politely the corpse rises from a block of ice.

the burnt match with the tea circle makes a rude
compass, the heretic needle jabs a black star.
tables, chairs, mirrors are night that needs to be sewed
and cashier is where at seams it comes apart.

Arun Kolatkar

Notes

The poet

Arun Kolatkar (b 1932 -) writes in both English and Marathi. Some of his Marathi poems have been translated into English. They portray a wide variety of modes and moods which are missing in his English poems. *Jejuri*, a collection of 31 poems, won him the Commonwealth Poetry prize in 1976.

The poem

This poem first appeared in *An Anthology of Marathi Poetry*, along with "The Aag" and "Three Cups of Tea" in 1967

The poem describes an Irani restaurant and the scenes witnessed there. Each picture, the portrait of the Shah, the decomposing cake, the fly and the loafer, is presented like a painting, without change or movement. The two elements of stillness and contemplation, are characteristics of much of Kolatkar's poetry – which also has touches of wit, sophistication and cynicism. The absence of capital letters in the poem emphasises these elements.

Meanings

the base - The poet describes the scene. The restaurant has a picture of the Shah of Iran. There is a crumbling cake in a cracked showcase. A fly is buzzing about and settles on the wrist of an idle man sitting in the café.

dogmatically Garden – The picture portrays dark green trees, a crookedly drawn swan and a straight road which leads to a cottage with a garden.

defeat breeze – The trees and its leaves do not sway in the breeze because they are in a picture and are not real.

the thirsty wobble – The idle man looks at the painting and sees it reflected in a glass of water.

a sticky table – he studies the impression made by a tea cup on the table as if it is a verse written on the table.

turns the tables – reverses the scheme of things

an instant space – seen in the mirror, all the objects appear reversed

two timing sleep – pretending to sleep

his rise – the man lights his cigarette and puts the match in the middle of the circle made by the tea cup. His manner is that of a teacher doing something with precise movements.

the burnt star – the compass made by the burnt matchstick and the circle of the tea cup, points to a black star.

tables served – all the objects in the restaurant seem to be covered in darkness.

and apart – only the cashier seems to be outside the cloak of darkness.

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. the cockeyed shah of iran watches the cake
2. dogmatically green and elaborate trees defeat breeze
3. the thirsty loafer sees the stylised perfection
4. singles out a verse from the blank testament of the table
5. an instant of mirrors turns the tables on space
6. the burnt match with the tea circle makes a rude compass

II. Answer briefly:

1. What are the scenes presented by the poet?
2. Describe the picture in a frame.
3. What does the loafer see?
4. What "turns the tables on space"? How?
5. What does the loafer do with the burnt matchstick?

III. Answer in about 500 words:

What is the impression created by the poet? How does he achieve it?

- IV. Give instances of unusual descriptions and ideas in the poem and analyse the effect produced by them on the reader.

Dover Beach

The sea is calm tonight,
The tide is full, the moon lies fair,
Upon the straits; -on the French coast, the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.
Come to the window, sweet is the night air!
Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd sand,
Listen! You hear the grating roar,
Of pebbles which the waves suck back, and fling,
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin, and cease, and then again begin,
With tremendous cadence slow, and bring
The eternal note of sadness in.
Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.
The sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round the earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd;
But I now only hear,
Its melancholy, long withdrawing roar,
Retreating to the breath
Of the night wind, down the vast edges drear,
And naked shingles of the world.
Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! For the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night

Mathew Arnold

B.A. -II/Eng. Lit./ P-I/ 15

Notes

The poet

Mathew Arnold (1822-1888) was a critic, educationalist and poet of Victorian England. He studied at Rugby, where his father Thomas Arnold was headmaster and went on to Oxford, winning the Newdigate prize with his poem *Cromwell*. As a young man he met and admired Wordsworth. He worked for the government as inspector of schools and his reports and surveys helped bring about reforms in the system. He was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1867 and his lectures made it obvious that he was a very discerning critic. His *Essays in Criticism* further confirmed his influence as a critic and laid down standards by which literary works should be judged. His first collection of poems, *The Strayed Reveller* was published in 1849 and the second, *Empedocles on Etna* in 1852.

The poem

"Dover Beach" appeared in the collection *New Poems* published in 1867. Though critics found his poems gloomy and difficult, some of his poems have an elegance and beauty, and reveal his mature and scholarly mind. England experienced a troubled period in the 19th century as the result of the spread of the materialistic ideas brought about by increasing prosperity after the Industrial Revolution. The rationalism of scientists like Charles Darwin seemed to overshadow the tenets of Christianity. Like his contemporaries, Arnold was also upset by these trends. His poems echo the mournful regret and resignation with which he faced life.

Meanings

Dover Beach - The place in England which is closest to France, the two countries being separated only by the narrow English Channel.

the light gone – the lights on the French coast are seen to be flickering.

cliffs of England – the chalk cliffs at Dover

moon blanch'd sand – the beach looks white in the moonlight.

strand – beach

Listen!... begin – description of the movement of the waves, which touch the land, retreat and return to the land, in a never ending cycle

With...in – the continuous to and fro movement of the waves and their slow sound seem to the poet to have a sad note

Sophocles – Greek dramatist, who became very famous because of his tragedies, the most popular one being *Oedipus Rex*

Sophocles..... misery – Arnold thinks that Sophocles heard the sad music of the Aegean Sea in Athens and thought that it echoes the slow ebb and flow of human sorrow in the ebb and flow of the tides. Arnold had great respect for Sophocles, who, he said, "saw life steadily and saw it whole"

The Sea of Faith – The poet compares faith in God to the sea.

The Sea furl'd – Faith in God was once in full tide and spread around the Earth like a protective belt.

But now world – But with the spread of materialism and rationalism, the tide of faith is at the ebb, and one can hear only the sad sound of the ebbing tide; the ebbing tide leaves a desolate world behind, exposing the empty beaches.

Ah love night – The last stanza is a passionate plea to his beloved. The poet feels that love alone can remain as a constant factor in a world where all the values are changing leaving behind only confusion.

on a darkling plain – on a battlefield at night

alarms – sounds of warning

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. , on the French coast, the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand
2. Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves suck back, and fling
3. and bring
The eternal note of sadness in
4. and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery
5. But now I only hear
its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar
6. And we are here as on a darkling plain

II. Answer briefly:

1. Which sea is the poet describing in the opening lines of the poem?
2. What gleams and is gone?
3. What does the poet want his companion to listen to?
4. In what context does the poet mention Sophocles?
5. What does the poet say about the Sea of Faith?
6. Why does the poet think it is necessary to be true to one another?

III. Answer in about 200 words:

What is the tone of the poem? Why does the poet employ such a tone?

IV. Answer in about 300 words:

What impression do you gain of the poet from the poem? Give reasons for your answer.

Prospice

Fear death? – to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form,
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so – one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore,
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness, and cold
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements' rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again
And with God be the rest!

Robert Browning

Notes

The poet

Robert Browning (1812-1889) was the only son of cultured and well-to-do parents, who gave him private tutors and the opportunities to travel. He visited Russia and Italy. Italy captured his imagination and figures in many of his poems. He made it his home for the fifteen years of his married life with Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He became famous with the publication of *The*

Ring and the Book (1868-1869), based on a murder story of Renaissance Italy. His most famous poems are the dramatic monologues, "*My last Duchess*", "*Andrea del Sarto*" and "*Rabbi ben Ezra*". His narrative poems, "*Pippa Passes*" and the "*Pied Piper of Hamelin*" are the most famous. He married Elizabeth Barrett, also a well-known poet. They made their home in Italy. After the death of his wife, Browning returned to England with their only son. He became famous and was buried at Westminster Abbey

The poem

This poem was written in 1861, seven months after the death of his wife. Although he was to live for nearly twenty-eight years after he wrote the poem, it captures the mood of a man who is preparing for death. Thoughts of death, reunion with his beloved wife and eternal peace in God, may have been impelled by the death of his wife. The tone of the poem echoes Browning's undaunted faith. It affirms his firm belief in eventual reunion with his wife. He has no fears of death and is prepared to meet it as he had encountered all the situations in life.

Meanings

Prospice (pros-pik-i) – look forward (in Latin)

Fear death? – The question mark makes it clear that he does not fear death.

To feel.....form – various descriptions of death

fog - death is compared to a fog that obscures life

mist – death is compared to mist, which gives a clammy feeling.

snows – death leaves a person cold, as snow does

blasts – of wind

the place – of death

Arch Fear – greatest fear of the living, i.e death

For attained - description of life as a journey

summit attained – reached the peak of the mountain

barriers – between life and death

Though fight – there is a battle to be fought

one fight more – the fight with death

I would past – does not want to be defeated by death, and be taken while sleeping or ill

Letit – wants to face death and relish the experience

fare peers – face death as the ancient heroes did

glad life – happy life

arrears cold – he has not paid for his happiness in terms of pain, darkness or cold; his life has been full only of joy, But now he is prepared to pay these debts (arrears) at the moment of death.

sudden – suddenly (at the moment of death)

the worst – death

turns brave – the best of men face death bravely

The black minute – the moment of death

elements' rage – the force of nature

fiend voices – reference to the ancient belief that fiends (devils) try to snatch the soul as it leaves the body

dwindle – decrease in volume ; fade away

O soul – passionate reference to his wife

clasp – hold tightly

rest – rest of time

Note

The poem progresses by a series of images of death and life, mostly metaphors such as "fog in my throat" and "mist in my face". A metaphor is a poetic device in which comparison is implied. Unlike the simile where the comparison is stated (e.g. my love is like a red, red rose) the metaphor is a figure of speech in which the object is said to be what it is compared to. So, instead of saying "Death is like a mist in my face", the poet says that "death is the mist in my face". All the images that he uses are metaphors. The use of metaphors makes the poem very suggestive and powerful.

Rhyme

Notice that the alternate lines rhyme.

Exercises

I. *Annotate the following:*

1., and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place
2. Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form
3. For the journey's done and the summit attained
4. I was ever a fighter, so one fight more, The best and the last!
5. Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
6. And the elements' rage, the fiend – voices that rave shall dwindle, shall blend
7. O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again

II. *Answer briefly:*

1. Does the poet fear death?
2. What is the Arch Fear?
3. Why should the strong man go?
4. What does the poet mean by "The best and the last"?

5. What would the poet do like "The heroes of old"?
6. What are the "arrears" that he is prepared to pay?
7. Why does the poet mention "fiend voices"?
8. What will dwindle, blend and change?

III. Answer in about 200 words:

1. How does the poet describe death?
2. What does the poet want to do in the face of death?
3. How would death change his life?

IV. Answer in about 300 words:

1. Do you think the title is relevant to the theme of the poem? Justify your answer.
2. What impressions do you get of Browning the man from the poem?
3. Attempt a critical analysis of the poem.

Ulysses

It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among the barren crags,
Matched with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me.
I cannot rest from travel; I will drink
Life to the lees. All times I have enjoyed,
Greatly, have suffered greatly, both with those
That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when
Through scudding drifts, the rainy Hyades
Vexed the dim sea. I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much I have seen and known – cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honoured of them all –
And drunk delight of battle with my peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.
I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch where through
Gleams that untraveled world whose margin fades
Forever and forever when I move.
How dull it is to pause to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!
As though to breathe were life! Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remains; but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.
This my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the scepter and the isle –
Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfil
This labour, by slow prudence to make mild

A rugged people, and through soft degrees
Subdue them to the useful and the good.
Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere
Of common duties, decent not to fail
In offices of tenderness, and pay
Meet adoration to my household gods,
When I am gone. He works his work, I mine.
There lies the port, the vessel puffs her sail;
There gloom the dark, broad seas, My mariners,
Souls that have toiled, and wrought, and thought with me –
That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
Free hearts, free foreheads – you and I are old;
Old age hath yet his honor and his toil.
Death closes all; but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.
The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks;
The long day wares; the slow moon climbs; the deep
Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Though much is taken, much abides; and though
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are –
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield

Alfred Lord Tennyson

Notes

The poet

Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892) was one of a large family and grew up in Somersby, Lincolnshire, where his father was a rector. His early education was from his scholarly father who recognised and encouraged his precocity. Alfred published a volume of poems with his brother Charles – *Poems of Two Brothers* – the year before they both went to Cambridge. It was here that the shy Alfred met the vivacious and brilliant Arthur Hallam. When Hallam died suddenly, Alfred was stunned. The series of poems that record his sorrow, doubt, resignation and faith constitute the famous elegy *In Memoriam* (1850). The poem received immediate recognition and brought him a pension and appointment as Poet Laureate. He thus became financially independent and married the woman to whom he had been engaged for many years. The poems that followed were eagerly awaited and sold out as soon as they were published. His poems include *Locksley Hall*, *Ulysses* and *The Lotus Eaters*. As poet Laureate he was able to write poems to celebrate great occasions, as *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* and *The Charge of the Light Brigade*. He received his peerage in 1834 and became Lord Tennyson.

The poem

Ulysses appeared in a volume of poetry that was published in 1842 along with *Morte d'Arthur*, *Locksley Hall* and *Break, Break and Break*.

The theme of the poem is Ulysses' desire to set out once more on a long journey and achieve something worthwhile.

The protagonist is Ulysses, who had distinguished himself in the Trojan War and who had been forced to sail to many lands before he could return home. His adventures are described in the Greek epic *The Odyssey*.

Though grown old, Ulysses has not lost the thirst for adventure and decides to sail once again on a quest leaving the kingdom to his son, Telemachus.

The tone of the poem is varied. The first of the poem is a statement of his thoughts and intentions. He then justifies his decision to set off in search for more adventure by commending the sober and staid Telemachus, a man more suited to subdue "a rugged people". The last stanza quickens to a note of excitement, caused by the "dark broad seas", the port, the vessel and the mariners.

The poem ends on a note of determination to face anything that might happen. The last line, quoted often, might be said to be an epitaph for Tennyson, as much as for his Ulysses, proclaiming his will to strive and not to yield.

Meanings

It little profits – it is of no use or profit

that an idle king – as an idle king

mete and dole – measure and give

unequal laws – unfair laws (he thinks they are unfair, though the rough or savage people of his kingdom accept them)

hoard – save wealth but do not spend it on the good things in life

sleep..... me – the people are so uncivilized that they sleep and eat and do not think of anything more. They cannot understand him or his ardour for travel and adventure.

I..... travel – I cannot give up travel

I.... lies – I will make the best of life to the very end; drink life to the last drop

scudding drifts – rising waves

Hyades -- stars in the constellation of Taurus which are supposed to bring rain

vexed – troubled

Iname – I have become famous

drunk..... peers – had the pleasure of fighting with men who were my equals

ringing plains – battlefields filled with the sounds of war

Troy – reference to the Trojan War in which Ulysses fought with other great Greek

Warriors. This battle is the theme of Homer's epic *The Iliad*. The Trojan prince carries away Helen, the wife of the Greek king Menelaus. A great army of Greek warriors attack Troy. Many brave men die in the battle, including Paris' elder brother Hector and the great Greek soldier Achilles. The Greeks sack the city of Troy and return to Greece with Helen. Ulysses, cursed by the sea-god Neptune, is forced to sail for 14 years before he reaches Ithaca, his kingdom. His travels and adventures have made him restless and now, even as old man, he is not content to rest, but feels compelled to set out again.

yet.....move – Each experience seems like a gateway to another experience to beckon him. The "margin" or horizon moves farther each time. So he has to travel continuously.

unburnished – unpolished. He seems to have become rusty, like an unused weapon or instrument, since he is not doing anything.

Life.....little – Even if one had many lives, it would seem too short a time.

of one remains – only a little is left of the one life that has been given to him

eternal silence – death

every hour.....things – every hour of life brings new things to be experienced

vile – disgusting

three suns – three years

store.....myself – remain safe and inactive

this gray spirit – this aging man (himself)

To.....thought – he longs to go beyond all boundaries of thought in search of knowledge

scepter – rod of a ruler, which is a symbol of his authority

isle – the island of Ithaca, which is his kingdom

discerning.....labour – he has the capacity to rule the kingdom

this labour – this task of ruling the kingdom

slow prudence – being patient and thoughtful

by.....good – Telemachus is patient and thoughtful and so will be able to civilize the

savage people of the kingdom. He makes them useful and good by being gentle and kind.

Meet adoration..... gods – he will worship the family gods as they ought to be worshipped

He.....mine – Ulysses makes an emphatic statement of the contrasting personalities of the two of them. He himself is restless and wants to go in search of new lands and adventure. Telemachus can be relied upon to look after his country and people, and worship the gods. They each have their own tasks.

vessel – ship

mariners – sailors

wrought – worked

frolic welcome – cheerful welcome

old.....toil – though they have become old, they have a task to perform, which will bring them honour

but.....done – they may still be able to do something before their life ends.

not unbecoming – befitting; worthy of

strove with Gods – the Gods are supposed to have taken sides in the Trojan war

push off – set sail

smite.....furrows – strike the waves with oars

holds – is

baths.....stars – the stars seem to sink in the sea, so the sea is like the bath of stars

It.....dawn – we may drown in the gulfs

Happy Isles – the place where heroes were supposed to go, even after death

and see great Achilles – if they die and go to the Happy Isles, they will meet Achilles, the great Greek warrior who died in the Trojan war

abides – remains

Though.....abides – many men have died, but many others are still alive

Though...are – though we are not as strong as we were when we were young, we still have strength and purpose

one.....will – our youthful vigour has decreased with age, but we still have a strong will to achieve something

to strive.....yield – they are determined to try hard, to look for honour, find it and never give up

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

- 1 I cannot rest from travel.
2. I will drink
 Life to the lees
3. For always roaming with a hungry heart
 Much have I seen and known
4. As though to breathe were life!
5. To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
 Beyond the utmost bound of human thought
6. he works his work, I mine
7. There lies the port; the vessel puffs her sail
8. Some work of noble note may yet be done,
 Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods
9. It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
 And see the great Achilles
10. but strong in will
 To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield

II. Answer briefly:

1. What does Ulysses find to be not worthwhile?
2. How does the king describe his subjects?
3. What does Ulysses recall about his past?
4. What had Ulysses done in his youth?
5. What does Ulysses think about experience?
6. What does Ulysses want to do?
7. What does Ulysses think of Telemachus?
8. How does Ulysses describe the scene of departure?
9. What does Ulysses expect might happen when they sail?
10. What is Ulysses determined to do?

III. Answer in about 200 words:

1. What worries Ulysses?
2. How does Ulysses justify his decision to travel?
3. What does Ulysses foresee for himself and his sailors?

IV. Answer in about 300 words:

1. What impression do you get of Tennyson the poet from the poem?

To a Skylark (1825)

Ethereal minstrel! Pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?
Or, while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still!
Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privacy of glorious light is thine;
When thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise who soar, but never roam,
True to the kindred points of heaven and home!

William Wordsworth

Notes

The poet

William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) was born in Cumberland. After leaving Cambridge University, he went to France in 1791-92. He supported the Revolutionary cause until the excesses of the Revolution and England's war with France confused and upset him. The staunch support of his sister Dorothy and the friendship of Coleridge brought him back to his vocation as a poet. He married a childhood friend Mary Hutchinson in 1802, and settled in the Lake District. His most significant contribution to the English Literary tradition is the *Lyrical Ballads* which he published jointly with Coleridge. The "lyrics" rejected the Augustan poetry of Dryden and Pope, with its artificiality. His poems are true to his dictum that poetry is "emotion recollected in tranquillity".

The poem

In contrast to an earlier poem *To a Skylark (1805)* in this poem he does not dwell upon his own problems but expresses admiration for the bird. The poem may be said to be an ode, which addresses the skylark and describes its life. The poet wonders why the bird prefers the sky to the earth, but sees in its homing instincts the wisdom of those who do not roam but travel between earth and sky.

Meanings

Ethereal - airy

minstrel – travelling musician

pilgrim – person who visits holy places

dost thou – do you

despise – hold in contempt

abound – are found in plenty

aspire – aim for

while.....ground? – while your wings are intent on taking you high up, are your thoughts with the nest on the ground?

shady wood – dark wood, as opposed to the open air where the skylark flies

privacy...there – the skylark is alone in the bright light of the sky

Type.....roam – The skylark is like a person who is wise and soars high but does not roam unnecessarily

True.....home – The bird remains true to the two points of heaven and earth and does not go anywhere else, i.e, it flies directly upward from its nest and returns unerringly to its nest.

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. Ethereal minstrel! Pilgrim of the sky!

Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?

2. Or, while the wings aspire, are heart and eye

Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?

3. Leave to the nightingale, her shady wood

4. A privacy of glorious light is there

5. Type of the wise who soar; but never roam

II. Answer briefly:

1. How does the poet address the skylark?

2. Why does the poet think that the skylark despises the earth?

3. How does the skylark return to its nest?

4. What is the contrast between the skylark and the nightingale?

5. What makes the poet think that the skylark is wise?

III. Answer in about 200 words:

How does the poet describe the skylark and its habits?

IV. Answer in about 300 words:

Attempt a paraphrase of the poem.

Weathers

This is the weather the cuckoo likes,
And so do I;
When showers betumble the chestnut spikes,
And nestlings fly;
And the little brown nightingale bills his best,
And they sit outside the Traveler's Rest,
And the maids come forth sprig muslin dressed
And citizens dream of South and West,
And so do I;
This is the weather the shepherd shuns,
And so do I;
When beeches drip in browns and duns,
And thresh, and ply;
And hill-hid tides throb, throe on throe,
And meadow rivulets overflow,
And drops on gate bars hang in a row,
And rooks in families homeward go,
And so do I.

Thomas Hardy

Notes

The poet

Thomas Hardy (1840 – 1928) was a novelist and poet and dominated the literary scene for many years. He was born in Dorset and the West Country or Wessex became the background of his novels and indeed of his life. Though he trained as an architect, he concentrated on writing, even as a living. His famous novels are *Desperate Remedies*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *The Return of the Native*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, *The Woodlanders* and *Tess of D'Urbervilles*. In the later part of his life, he turned to poetry and published *Wessex Poems* and *Poems Past and Present*.

The poem

The poem is about seasons. Each stanza describes one particular season. The description is so vivid that it is actually a picture spread before our eyes. The style is simple and has a musical appeal.

Meanings

cuckoo - a bird whose song is suggested by its name.

showers – light rain (as at the beginning of the spring season)
betumble – push, or make to fall
chestnut spikes – the spiky leaves of the chestnut tree
nestlings – young birds
bills his best – sings his best songs
they Rest – people sit outside the tavern or alehouse called Traveler's Rest because the weather is fine
sprig muslin – cotton cloth with flowers printed on it.
South and West - warm places
shuns – dislikes; avoids
beeches – trees with big branches
drip – drip with rain water
duns – shades of brown
thresh and ply – shake and beat against each other in the wind
And throe – the waves which are hidden by the hill beat painfully against the shore because of strong wind
rivulets – small rivers; streams
rooks – black birds, like crows

Exercises

I. Annotate the following:

1. When showers betumble the chestnut spikes,
And nestlings fly
2. And they sit outside the Traveler's Rest
3. And maids come forth sprig muslin dressed
4. This is the weather the shepherd shuns
5. And hill-hid tides throb, throe on throe
6. And rooks in families homeward go

II. Answer in about 200 words:

1. What does Hardy describe in the first stanza?
2. What is described in the second stanza of the poem?

III. Answer in about 300 words:

1. How does Hardy differentiate the two seasons?

Tiger's Eye

Introduction :

Tiger's Eye is an exciting new course from the BBC World Service teaching basics English. It was specially written for learners in the subcontinent.

There are audiocassettes available which were recorded in Bombay with well-known Indian actors.

Based on the BBC World Service radio series of the same name, Tiger's Eye is set in the offices of an Indian newspaper. The story follows the adventures of David Blake, a young British journalist, who joins forces with his Indian colleagues to investigate Tiger's Eye, an international organization which controls illegal trade in wild animals.

Written specially to meet the needs of people living in the subcontinent, Tiger's Eye is suitable for those who have some knowledge of English but who need to practice their language skills to communicate with other people at work and to improve their job prospects. The course provides the learner with the English spoken by Indians in India.

An important feature of both radio series and audiocassette recordings is the natural juxtaposition of Indian and British voices. The cast includes well-known Indian actors with 'standard' and regional accents, whilst David Blake, as a native English speaker, provides a natural model for British English.

The course provides a cross-section of structures, tenses, styles and registers. The context of the story allows the practice of many different language skills and functions, including taking messages, giving instructions, reporting, telephoning, making appointments, asking questions and expressing opinions.

The drama from the radio series is available on 3 audiocassettes from OUP offices in Pakistan and India, and major booksellers.

UNIT 1 : WELCOME TO INDIA

Delhi Airport, Arrivals Hall.

Announcement : Air India announce the arrival of flight A1 212 from London. . . This is a message for Mr David Blake. Mr David Blake, would you please go to the Information Desk. Mr David Blake. . . .

Yasmeen : Excuse me, are you Mr Blake ?

David : Yes . . . Yes, I am.

Yasmeen : Welcome to India, Mr Blake. I'm Yasmeen Mirza—from The Daily Standard.

David : Ah, yes! It's really very nice to meet you. . . I've heard a lot about you, from Shiva. He sends his regards; by the way.

Yasmeen : Thank you. . . Shall we go? The car's waiting outside.

Yasmeen : Damodar, A. I. C. Chello. (To David) Damodar's our driver.

David : How do you do ?

Yasmeen : (laughing) You'll have to speak Hindi to Damodar.

David : Ah. . . erm. . . Namaste?

Damodar: Namaste?

Yasmeen : Well done!

David : Well, It's thanks to Shiva. He taught me a few words before I left England. . . But what is A. I. C.?

Yasmeen : It's the Asian International Centre. We've booked you a room there for ten days . . . until your flat's ready. I hope you'll like the A. I.C. IT's very quiet.
(laughing) After all the noise of Delhi. You must be tired, Mr Blake ?

David : No, Not yet, I'm too excited to be tired. Oh, and please call me David.
 Yasmeen : I will—if you call me Yasmeen.
 David : Good.
 Where are we now ?
 Yasmeen: This is Connaught Place. The centre of Delhi. The Daily Standard office is over there. You'll see it on Monday. . . Oh, that reminds me : Mr Roy—our senior editor—asked me to give you this letter to welcome you. He's very sorry he can't see you this weekend, but he's busy with the Conference.
 David : What Conference is this ?
 Yasmeen : It's the International Wildlife Conference. We started it six years ago.
 David : 'We?'
 Yasmeen : Oh, I mean Daily Standard, and Dr Dass. He's President of the Indian Wildlife Trust—you'll meet him at the A. I.C. WE always used to hold the Conference there. But this year we had to move to a bigger place—the Hotel Minerva. . . Oh, here we are. The A.I.C.

Yasmeen: Good Morning, We have a reservation for Mr David Blake.
 Receptionist : Ah yes, Mr Blake. Here is your key. Room 27. But first, could you please fill in the register?
 David : Yes, of course. Passport number . . . Permanent address . . . Address in India. . . What do I put here, Yasmeen?
 Yasmeen : Put The Daily Standard, Connaught Place.
 Receptionist : (oh phone) A.I.C. Good morning . . . Yes, Mr Patil?
 . . . No, Dr Dass has not yet arrived . . . He's arriving on Wednesday, on the morning flight, from Ranchi . . . You're welcome, Mr Patil.
 David : Now, what do I put here ? Proceeding to . . . What's the address, Yasmeen . . . Yasmeen?
 Yasmeen : Oh, I'm sorry. . .
 David : What's the matter?
 Yasmeen: It's nothing. Just, why does Patil want to know about Dr Dass?
 David : Who's Patil?
 Yasmeen : The owner of the Minerva Hotel. Our new conference centre. . . Why is he so interested in Dr Dass? . . .

Language focus : Contracted forms

A) About the story : Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mr Roy could not meet David at the airport.
2. This is David's first visit to India.
3. Yasmeen is a secretary at The Daily Standard.
4. David is staying at the A.I.C. because his flat is not yet ready.
5. This year, the International Wildlife Conference is being held at the A.I.C.
6. Mr Patil is the owner of the Minerva hotel.
7. Mr Patil has helped Dr Dass to organize many previous conferences.
8. At the A.I.C., Yasmeen looks worried because Dr Dass's room is not ready.

B) Language practice : In the spoken language we often use short forms (or "contracted forms") such as —"I've, it's, we'll"—instead of the full form: I have, it is, we shall, etc. These short forms help to make our speech sound more natural, and less formal. For instance: I'll see you tomorrow. Sounds less formal than: I will see you tomorrow.

In the sentence below, give the short form for the words in italics.

1. I am going to Jaipur next week.
2. We will wait for you outside the Minerva.
3. There is a letter for you on your desk.
4. It is a long way from Trivandrum to Bombay.
5. It is not far from here to the hospital.
6. What is the time, please?
7. I am afraid I cannot get through to Mr Shastri.
8. I think it is too late to Call him now.
9. I will let you know as soon as possible.
10. If you are ready, we can go.
11. I would like to speak to Mr Roy, please.
12. I will be back in half an hour.

Note : In writing, especially in business letters, the long form is often preferred. But in speech, the short form is generally used, if the speaker does not mean to sound formal.

C) Further language points: Below is a short check-list of some common expressions in English which are nearly always used in the short form in speech.

I'm (I am)

- I'd be grateful/happy/glad/sorry if
- I'm busy/in a hurry/late/not read yet
- I'm looking forward to. . . /expecting/planning

I'll (I will)

- I'll call you/keep in touch/let you know
- I'll try/do my best/see what I can do
- I'll be arriving/leaving/going/coming

I'd (I would)

- I'd be grateful if/be happy/be glad if/sorry if

It's (It is)

- It's likely/possible/certain/clear (that). . .
- It's strange/curious/fortunate/lucky (that). . .

There's (There is)

- There's no hope/chance/time (to)/possibility (of)
- There's a chance/hope/possibility (that) etc.

UNIT 2 : STARTING WORK

Daily Standard, Vijaya's reception office

Vijaya : The Daily Standard, good morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Good morning, Vijaya. It's Mrs Mukherjee, from Calcutta. Tell me, has he arrived?

Vijaya : Who? Mr Roy?

Mrs Mukherjee: No, no, no, —not Mr Roy! Your new reporter from England. Mr. . . David Blake?

Vijaya: Yes, Mrs Mukherjee, he's here. He's here meeting his new colleagues.

Mrs Mukherjee: Please give him my best wishes, and tell him . . . I hope to see him very soon in Calcutta . . . Now, could I talk to Mr Roy, please ?

Vijaya : I'm sorry, but Mr Roy's very busy. I'll ask him to call you back.

Orient Express, Mr Roy's office

Roy: (clapping for silence) Quiet. Quiet please. Friends. . . colleagues. . . I would like you to

give a warm welcome to our guest from the UK—and our new member of staff, Mr David Blake.

As you know, David will be working with us for three months. He's a young man—but he's also an experienced journalist. And we're proud to have him with us. This is David's first visit to India—so I hope you'll give him all the help you can. . . David, would you like to say a word?

David: Thank you, Mr Roy Just a very brief word. I'm delighted to be here. I already know quite a lot about The Daily Standard from your colleague Shiva Naidu, who worked with me in England. . . And so, coming here is like coming home. Thank you for your welcome.

Roy: Now, David, I think you've met everyone here, except. . . Where is he? . . . Ah, Rasheed.

Rasheed: How do you do, Mr Blake. My name is Rasheed—chief news editor.

David : I'm very pleased to meet you, Mr Rasheed. Shiva says you're one of the best journalists in India.

Rasheed : (Coldly) Does he? Shiva should think before he speaks.

Roy : Don't worry about Rasheed, David. He always talks like that, don't you Rasheed?

Rasheed : Hmm!

Roy : But Shiva's right. He is one of the best . . .

Vijaya : (calls off) Mr Roy! Could you come to the phone, please ?

Roy: Please excuse me . . . I'll take the call in Vijaya's office.

Rasheed : Oh, Mr Blake. One small thing: your bio-data. Do you have a copy?

David : Bio-data? Oh, you mean my c.v.?

Rasheed: Yes, your personal details. I like to know who I'm working with.

David : Of course, I'll give you a copy today.

Rasheed : Good. Now, if you'll excuse me, I must get back to work.

Vijaya's office

Roy: (suspiciously) What is this 'special offer', Patil?

Patil : (on phone) Well, Mr Roy, as you know, Delhi is very crowded at the moment. It is difficult to find hotel rooms.

Roy : Yes, I know, Especially for late arrivals.

Patil : The delegates to your Conference need somewhere to stay. I will offer a 10% discount to all delegates who stay at the Minerva.

Roy : That's very kind, Patil!

Patil : Don't mention it, Mr Roy. I'm always glad to help. Oh, and it you need transport . . . for Dr Dass . . . or anyone else . . .

Roy : Thank you, Patil, but Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C. My personal car will meet him at the airport.

Patil : Well, if you have any problem don't hesitate to call me . . . I hope the Conference will be a great success.

Roy : So do I, Patil, So do I.

Language focus : Polite Requests

A) About the story : Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See key for answers).

1. David knew the names of most of the staff on The Daily Standard, even before he met them.
2. One of the staff was not very friendly towards David.
3. Patil is an old friend of Mr Roy's.

4. Patil has offered special discount rates for conference delegates staying at the Minerva.
5. Mr Roy asked Patil if he could meet Dr Dass at the airport.
6. Dr Dass does not want to stay at the Hotel Minerva.
7. Mr Roy is grateful to Patil for the help he has offered.
8. Mr Roy does not trust Patil.

B) Language practice : In everyday life, we often need to ask others to do things for us. The simplest way, of course, is to say : 'Do this' or 'Do that'. But usually, we need to be more polite!

Some of the expressions we most often use when making polite requests are: Please, could you (or) Could you please. ?

- Please, could you (or) Could you please.....?
- I'd be grateful if (you could).....
- I'd like (you) to
- Could I...../May I.....?
- Do you mind if I?
- Please

Below are some examples illustrating the use of these expressions.

1. Please could you tell me where the Post Office is?
Could you tell me the way to the Post Office?
Could you tell me how to get to the Post Office?
2. I would be grateful if you could let me have your answer by 10 September.
I'd be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible.
I'd be grateful if you could post this parcel for me.
3. Do you mind if I use your telephone?
Could I use your telephone, please?
May I use your telephone?
4. Could I leave a message?
I'd be grateful if you could take a message for me.
Please could you take a message.
5. If you need any further information, please contact Dr R. J. Singh.
If you would like to renew your subscription, please complete the enclosed form.

(C) Further language points

- i) When you are making requests, the word you will most often need is please. There is another word which you may have learnt: kindly. Be careful when you use this word, because it often has a negative meaning in English. For instance. Would you kindly shut the door is an order, not a request. It means, 'shut the door!' not 'please shut the door.'
- ii) The word please may come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. (And sometimes, in the middle). For instance :

Please could you let me have your answer by Thursday?
Could you let me have your answer by Thursday, please.
Could you let me have your answer, please, by Thursday.

UNIT 3 : THE MISSING BAGS

Vijaya's office

Vijaya : The Daily Standard, good morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Good morning, Vijaya, it's Mrs Mukherjee here. Can I speak to Mr Roy, please ?

Vijaya : I'm afraid, he's very busy. You see, Dr Dass is arriving today. The Conference begins tomorrow,

Mrs Mukherjee : Yes, I quite understand. Please tell Mr. Roy I hope it's a great success.
 Vijaya : Thank you, Mrs. Mukherjee. I'll tell him.
 Roy: Good morning, Vijaya.
 Vijaya : Oh, Mr. Roy ! I didn't hear you come in. That was Mrs. Mukherjee.
 Roy : So I heard. She's a good lady, but she always calls at the wrong time. Vijaya, we have a problem. Damodar says my car won't start . . . the other cars are out, and we have to meet Dr Dass at the airport.
 Vijaya : Shall I call a taxi ?
 Roy : No, Vijaya. Call Mr Patil. After all, he did offer to help.

Delhi Airport

Announcer : Indian Airlines announce the arrival of flight IC 203 from Calcutta and Ranchi.
 Vayu: Dr Dass ? . . . Dr Dass?. . . Are you Dr Dass? . . .
 Dass : I am Dr Dass. You must be from The Daily Standard ?
 Vayu: No. My name is Vayu. I'm from Minerva Hotel. Mr Roy's car is out of order. But we will take you to the A.I.C.
 Dass: That's very kind of you. Thank you.
 Vayu: I hope you don't mind if we stop at the Minerva first.
 All the others are staying there. . . Ah, here's Professor Prasad! Now we can go.

Reception Desk, A. I. C.

Receptionist: Good afternoon, Mr Blake? Can I help You?
 David: I'm looking for Dr Dass. Has he arrived yet?
 Receptionist: Yes. He's standing right next to you!
 David: I'm looking for Dr Dass. Has he arrived yet?
 Dass: Hello?
 David: I'm so pleased to meet you. My name is David Blake.
 Mr Roy asked me to make sure you arrived safely. Is everything all right?
 Dass: Yes, thank you. The Minerva sent someone to meet me. A charming you lady—Vayu. She brought me here.
 Receptionist : Your key, Dr Dass. Room 106.
 Dass: Thank you. . . And my bags?
 Receptionist: The driver left them over there. By the table.
 Dass: There are not my bags. (reads) Professor Prasad. They must have made some mistake at the Minerva. I've got his bags. I hope he's got mine!
 Receptionist: (off) A.I.C. Yes ...I see. . . Good...I'll tell him. Oh, Dr Dass, that was the Minerva. They've found your bags. The driver's bringing them round.
 Dass: Good. Well, David, while we're waiting shall we have some tea?
 David: Thank you, Dr Dass. I'd love some.

The Minerva Hotel. Patil's office

Prasad: Vayu!
 Vayu: Yes, Prasad?
 Prasad: Professor Prasad to you! Have you finished?
 Vayu: I'm nearly ready, 'professor'
 Prasad: Hurry, The dirver's waiting!

Language focus: -ing form—the Present continuous tense

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

- 1 The International Wildlife Conference is not being held at the A.I.C. this year.
- 2 Dr Dass was expecting Mr Roy to meet him at the airport.
- 3 Patil asked his assistant, Vayu, to meet Dr Dass.
- 4 Dr Dass has met Vayu before.
- 5 Dr Dass is not staying at the Minerva hotel.
- 6 David recognized Dr Dass when he arrived.
- 7 Dr Dass arrived with the wrong suitcase.
- 8 It took Vayu a long time to find Dr Dass's case.
- 9 While Dr Dass was waiting for his case, Vayu was photocopying something at the Minerva.
- 10 Professor Prasad was angry with Vayu.

B) Language practice: The continuous tense, or –ing form, in English is used to describe actions which are taking place in the present-now-or which will take place in the future.

For instance:

I'm waiting for the bus to Mysore.

I'm coming back next week.

Note, however, that for actions which are general or regular, the present simple is often used.

For instance:

I don't take sugar in my tea.

We begin work at eight o'clock.

In the sentences below, put the verb in brackets into the most suitable form (-ing, or present simple tense).

1. I (have) an appointment with Mr Roy. He (expect) me at eleven o'clock.
2. Many people from Calcutta (Spend) the weekend at Digha.
3. I'm afraid I can't see you this evening. I (work) on the night-shift this week.
4. My daughter (study) agriculture in Bangalore.
5. Many people in India (use) English in their daily work.
6. In winter, we usually (heat) at least one of the rooms.
7. Next week, my cousin from Ahmedabad (come) to visit us.
8. I (listen) regularly to the BBC.
9. This service (not operate).
10. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, they (make) great improvements to the irrigation system.
11. Our Director (retire) at the end of the year.
12. Enclosed, I (send) you copies of all the documents you (require)

C) Further Language points:

Often, the Continuous tense is used when in fact the Present Simple would be more correct. Below, are some examples of typical errors. (The correct form is in the left hand column, the incorrect in the right hand column).

Correct	Incorrect
Which country do you come from?	• Which country are you coming from?
Who do you want to see/speak to?	• Who are you wanting to see/speak to?
I like 'lassee' very much	• I am liking 'lassee' very much.
How much does that cost?	• How much is that costing?
Many old people have trouble with their eyes.	• Many old people are having trouble with their eyes.
I don't speak English very well.	• I am not speaking English very well.
My bicycle needs a new saddle.	• My bicycle is needing a new saddle.
It takes at least five hours to get from here to Mangalore.	• It is taking at least five hours to get from here to Mangalore.

UNIT 4 : TIGER'S EYE

Terrace of A.I.C.

Yasmeen : More tea, Dr Dass

Dass : Thank you, Yasmeen.

Yasmeen: Mr Roy?

Roy: Thank you. . . I'm sorry that we couldn't meet you at the airport, Dr Dass.

Dass: Oh, that doesn't matter, Mr Roy.

Roy: I can't understand it . . . my car never breaks down — and unfortunately the office cars were out.

Dass: It's quite all right. The Minerva took good care of me. Especially the young lady . . . Vayu.

Roy: I'm glad to hear it. Oh, Yasmeen, do you know where David is?

Yasmeen: He went straight to the Minerva, Mr Roy. He's waiting for us there.

Dass: Oh look, that must be the Minerva car. Yasmeen, before we go, I have some papers to give you. Now, where's my bag? . . . that's strange. . .

Gift Shop of Hotel Minerva

Vayu: Good morning, sir.

David: Good morning

Vayu: Can I help you?

David: Thank you, I'm just looking around.

Vayu: A statue of Krishna

David: No, next to the statue. The ring . . . with the brown and yellow stone. What is it?

Vayu: Oh, it's just an ordinary . . . Tiger's Eye . . . Tiger's eye. . . but it's not for sale. Excuse me. (on phone) Minerva Gift Shop . . . Vayu speaking . . . No, Mr Patil is not here yet . . . Where? Trivandrum? . . . Yes, Prasad—Professor Prasad—I'll tell him.

Patil: (off) Vayu! Vayu! (enters) Vayu! I found this in the photocopier! Why didn't you check it before you finished . . . Oh, good morning, sir. Can I help you?

David: No, thank you . . . I have to go to the Conference . . . Excuse me.

Patil: Vayu—why did you leave this in the machine?

Vayu: I had to be quick. Prasad was in a hurry.

Patil: Professor Prasad! Remember! And I want no more mistakes, Vayu. Think of your father's shop. Small shops sometimes catch fire . . . Burn down . . . By accident . . . We don't want that to happen, do we?

Terrace of A. I. C. as before

Dass: That's strange . . . These two pages feel different. The last two . . . yes, they are different . . . This one is thicker—and, look!

Yasmeen: I can't see any difference, Dr Dass.

Dass: Let me hold them up to the light.

Yasmeen: Oh, yes—the watermark. This page is marked 'Extra Bond'. But the last page has a design—like the shape of an eye—with two letters . . . T . . . E.

T . . . E . . . What could that stand for?

Dass: Could it be. . . Tiger's Eye! But we must go. The Minerva car is waiting.

Language focus : Negative statements

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. The Wildlife Conference is not being held at the A. I. C. this year.
2. Mr Roy did not meet Dr Dass at the airport.
3. Dr Dass is staying at the Hotel Minerva.

4. Dr Dass recognized Professor Prasad at the airport.
5. Dr Dass thought that his bag had been left at the Minerva by mistake.
6. David attended the conference as a journalist.
7. David met Vayu for the first time in the shop at the Minerva.
8. Vayu wanted David to buy the Tiger's Eye stone.
9. Mr Patil knows that David is working for The Daily Standard.
10. David knows that Vayu left a paper in the photocopies.

B) Language practice:

One of the commonest ways of turning a positive statement into a negative statement is by using 'not' together with the auxiliary 'do' (did, does).

For example:

Yasmeen works for Mr Patil.

Yasmeen does not work for Mr Patil.

Now, turn the statements below into the negative, following this pattern.

1. Dr Dass wanted to hold the Conference at the Minerva.
2. Dr Dass knew that The Daily Standard car had broken down.
3. Dr Dass invited Professor Prasad to attend the Conference.
4. Mr Roy asked David to visit the Minerva shop.
5. David went to the meeting with Dr Dass at the A.I.C.
6. Professor Prasad took Dr Dass's bag by mistake.
7. Yasmeen knows who photocopied Dr Dass's papers.
8. Vijaya writes articles for The Daily Standard.

Note: In the Key, you will find the changes you need to make to the words italicized. (And, by the way, all these statements—in the negative form—are true!)

C) Further language points: short answers to questions. When a question is asked, we often give the shortest possible answer.

For instance:

Q: Does this bus go to Bombay?

A: Yes, it does (or No, it doesn't)

or

Q: Can you lend me ten rupees?

A: No, I can't (or Yes, I can).

In the short answer, the verb is almost always the same as the verb used in the question: Does this bus go to Bombay? Yes, it does.

Yes, it does.

Can you lend me ten rupees?

No, I can't.

Here are a few more examples to help you understand the pattern :

1. Q: Are you waiting for the Bombay bus?
A: Yes, they are.
2. Q: Are the banks open on Saturday?
A: yes, they are.
3. Q: Have you seen Ramdhani today?
A: No, I haven't.
4. Q: Do you know who left this parcel for me?
A: No, I don't.
5. Q: Is there a Post Office near here?

- A: Yes, there is.
- 6 Q: Will you be in tomorrow?
A: Yes, I will.
- 7 Q: Did you post the letters?
A: Yes, I did.
- 8 Q: Can you drive a tractor?
A: No, I can't
- 9 Q: Is a kilo heavier than a pound?
A: Yes, it is.
- 10 Q: Did you understand what he said?
A: No, I didn't.

Note: The short answer to a question can sometimes sound abrupt (or rude). This is why we often add a short explanation after the answer. For instance (see no 5).

Q: Is there a Post Office near here?

A: Yes, there is. It's just round the corner.

UNIT 5 : THE CONFERENCE

Entrance lobby of the Minerva.

Reddy is taking photographs of the Conference delegates

Reddy : One moment, please keep still Very good. One more. . . Hold it!

Yasmeen: Reddy! You're back!

Reddy: So it seems.

Yasmeen: Where have you been all this time?

Reddy: All over . . . Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala . . .

Yasmeen: (to David) David, this is Reddy, Our photographer.

Reddy: The one and only!

David: Hi! It's great to meet you, Reddy. Shiva's told me so much about you.

Patil: (on P.A.) Ladies and gentlemen. Please take your places. The Conference will begin in two minutes.

Minerva Hotel, Conference Hall

Dass: Ladies and Gentlemen. It is my privilege and pleasure to open this Conference. The Sixth International Wildlife Conference. I should like to extend a warm welcome to our guests—from all five continents. And I should also like to thank the two people who have helped me most over the past six years. V. P. Roy and Yasmeen Mirza, of The Daily Standard. I am also most grateful to Mr J. N. Patil and the Minerva Hotels for their help in organizing the Conference.

Minerva Hotel, Entrance lobby

Patil: Vayu—who's that man thaking photographs inisde?

Vayu: I think he's called Reddy, Mr Patil From The Daily Standard.

Patil: I see . . . Tell Prasad to come out. I want to talk to him. In my office.

Minerva Hotel, Conference Hall

Dass: Ladies and Gentlemen, my last word to you is this: We have a duty to save our wildlife. Elephants, thinos, tigers, lepopards, panthers. Al over the world, these animals are in danger Because they are being killed—for their skins, their tusks, their horns. Killed for money. This killing must stop—and only we can stop it. If we do not, by the year 2000 there will be no wild animals left—except in the zoos.

We must stop this terrible trade. We must stop the traders—the people who sell the skins and the ivory. And so I call on you all—from all parts of the world—to help.

Thank you.

Vayu: (Whispers) Prasad.

Prasad: Yes?

Vayu: Mr Patil wants to see you in his office.

Minerva Hotel, Patil's office

Prasad: You wanted to see me, Mr Patil?

Patil: Yes, Prasad. You must leave now . . . for cochin.

Prasad: Why now?

Patil: Because I need you there. And I don't need you here. You've done the job you came to do.

Language focus: Expressions of obligation—'must, need to, have to, should.'

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers)

1. Dr Dass was angry with Vayu for losing his case.
2. Dr Dass does not know who photocopied his papers.
3. David arrived late for the Conference.
4. The Daily Standard helped to organize the Conference.
5. Mr Patil was not pleased that Reddy was taking photographs of the Conference delegates.
6. Mr Patil did not want Professor Prasad to stay long at the Conference.
7. Dr Dass changed the words of his speech, because he was afraid of 'Tiger's Eye'.
8. Professor Prasad is going to Cochin to look after the Minerva Hotel there.
9. The 'job' which Professor Prasad came to do at the Conference was to get his hands on Dr Dass's case.

B) Language practice: There are several ways of expressing obligation. Some of the most common of these are words such as : 'have to, need to, must, ought to, should'. Generally speaking, the strongest of these is must. Note, however, that must is used only in the Present Tense, e.g.—I must go to the dentist.

In the past and future tenses, we use have to in place of must, e.g.—

I had to go to the dentist.

I'll have to go to the dentist.

In the sentences below, use whichever expression of obligation you think is most suitable. (In some cases, more than one expression could be (used).

1. Bicycles (. . . .) not be placed against the wall.
2. The plane leaves at 15.00. You (. . . .)be at the airport at least one hour earlier.
3. Members of the Society do not (. . . .)pay the entrance fee.
4. That's nasty cough! You (. . . .) see the doctor.
5. Rooms (. . . .) be vacated by 12.00 p.m. at the latest.
6. I'm sorry, I (. . . .)leave you now. I have an appointment at 15.00.
7. All letters addressed to the Editor (. . . .) be kept as short as possible
8. All visitors (. . . .) report to the reception desk.
9. If you have time, when you're in Bombay, you (. . . .) visit Elephnta.
10. If you are a citizen of India you do not (. . . .) to complete the immigration form.
11. In the Notes, you will find the details you (provide when filling in this form.
12. They're expecting us at six. I think we (. . . .) let them know we'll be late.

C) Further language points : Below are some errors commonly made in the use of the words we have

been discussing. The sentences below are all in corrected in English. Can you spot the errors, and sentences?

1. I'm afraid I can't see you next week. I'm having to go to Patna.
2. I think we must to leave now, I don't want that you miss the train.
3. Could I borrow your bicycle tomorrow, if you're not needing it?
4. It's not far to the station. You have not to take a rickshaw.
5. You must sign here, please.

UNIT 6 : REVISION LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. Polite requests, wishes, orders

When we want someone else to do something for us we are usually either asking (making a request), telling (giving an order) or suggesting (expressing a wish). What we say depends greatly on the situation we are in—the context—and the tone which we think is most suitable for that situation. We may say, for instance :

- Call me back tomorrow (आदेश)
- Would you mind calling me back tomorrow. (निवेदन)
- Perhaps you could call me back tomorrow. (सुझाव)

Although there are few rules which can be followed in this area of language, there are certain customs which are generally accepted. In everyday contacts—particularly with people you do not know well—it is more common to ask for suggest than to give orders. In the examples below, the sentences are given in the imperative form, i.e. as orders or commands. Turn them into requests or suggestions using the opening words given in brackets.

1. Move your bicycle from here!
a) I think you
b) Would you mind
2. Tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him.
a) Please
b) Could
3. I want to leave my bags here.
a) Is it all right?
b) Do you mind?
4. Send us your reply by telex.
a) We would be grateful
b) Please,
5. Give me your name !
a) Could I please?
b) Would you mind?
6. What is the time?
a) Could you?
b) Do you know?
7. Show me your ticket!
a) Could I?
b) Would you mind?
8. Tell Mrs Ramdhani I want to talk to her.
a) Could you?
b) Please,
9. You will wait for me at the station.

- a) I'd be grateful if
 - b) Perhaps you
10. You must give me your address.
- a) Could you
 - b) I'd like to

II. Contracted forms :

In spoken English, many expressions are contracted—or shortened. For instance, we usually say: I'm, I've instead of: I am, I shall, I have.

In the sentence below, certain words are in italics. Put these into the shortened (or contracted) form.

1. The storm did not last long last night.
2. We are expecting to have many village children at the new school. But we do know how we will be able to arrange transport for them.
3. If it is not too late, I would like to call round to see you at about 10 p. m.
4. I have been trying to contact you for days, but you are never in your office!
5. We would be very glad if you would join us for dinner.
6. Mrs Mukherjee says she will be waiting for you at Ranchi station. She has booked a room for you at the Railway Hotel.
7. Where is David?
He has gone out with Reddy.
8. How is your back?
Better, thank you.
9. What is the name of Mr Roy's secretary?
Vijaya
10. I am looking for Yasmeen. Have you seen her, Vijaya?
She is not here, Mr Rasheed. She is in Orissa.
11. David said that he would meet you at the Minerva.
12. I would like to sign the letter as soon as you have finished typing it,
Vijaya.

III. Negative statements: In making, 'negative statements', the words you will most often need are: no, not, not any/none, etc. Remember that a negative verb is usually followed by the word any (anywhere, anybody, anything). Compare these two pairs of sentences:

- 1 a) There weren't any free rooms at the Minerva.
b) There were no free rooms at the Minerva.
- 2 a) I knocked, but there wasn't anybody in the office.
b) I knocked, but there was nobody in the office.

Some of the sentences below are correct, some are incorrect. Mark those you think are incorrect, and try to correct them.

1. This pump is using not much oil.
 2. No visitors allowed in rooms after ten o'clock.
 3. Visitors are not allowed in rooms after ten o'clock.
 4. You can come in the morning or the afternoon.
- It makes not any difference
5. The fields are very dry. We are having not enough rain this year.
 6. We have excellent equipment, but not enough trained staff to use it properly.
 7. The heater works well, only the gauge shows not the correct temperature.
 8. I'm sorry, the course is full. We can't accept any more applications.

9. On the whole, our students work well. But they are not waning to do any work out of class.
10. We have plenty of books. But we don't have somewhere to put them.
11. The doctor reported that there was no change in the patient's condition.
12. Please do not write anything in the space below.

UNIT 7 : THE INSPECTOR CALLS

Vijaya's office

Vijaya : The Daily Standard.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya—it's Mrs Mukherjee. I'm so angry! Have you seen the paper!

Vijaya: Which paper, Mrs Mukherjee?

Mrs Mukherjee: The Star of Bihar! On the front page there's an article with the headline: 'WILDLIFE CONFERENCE : A WASTE OF TIME, A WASTE OF MONEY!'

Vijaya: That's bad . . .

Mrs Mukherjee: And what's worse, Vijaya, what's worse is that the man who wrote it . . . the man who wrote it must have seen Dr Dass's private papers! He even quotes figures from them.

Vijaya: And who wrote it?

Mrs Mukherjee: They don't say, of course. But I think a Professor Prasad may have had a hand in it. His name is mentioned in the article. I'll send you a copy of it today.

Vijaya: Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee. I'll tell Mr Roy.

Roy's office

Roy: Well, Inspector, you've heard what happened at the Conference. What do you make of it?

Shah: Well, something is definitely wrong. But I can't put my finger on it . . . You see, there are some questions we must settle. First : why did your car break down on the day that Dr Dass arrived?

Yasmeen: Perhaps it didn't 'break down'? Perhaps somebody made it 'break down.'

Roy: You're right, Yasmeen! Damodar told me he found water in the petrol-tank.

Shah: That's interesting, Mr Roy . . . Second question: why were Dr Dass's bags left at the Minerva Hotel?

David: May be somebody wanted to see his personal papers? His address-book?

Shah: That's possible, Mr Blake . . . But maybe it was just a mistake? My third question: why did Professor Prasad not notice at once?

Yasmeen: Notice what, Inspector?

Shah: That he had Dr Dass's bags and not his own.

Yasmeen: Perhaps he did notice.

Shah: Or perhaps he didn't. We still don't know. Now, my last question: who photocopied Dr Dass's papers—and why? Was it the person who wrote the article? Or someone else?

David: I might have the answer, Inspector. At least, to part of your question.

Shah: Go on, Mr Blake.

David: Well, when I was at the Hotel Minerva—in the gift shop—I heard something. It didn't seem important at the time.

Shah: What did you hear?

David: What I heard was Patil, shouting from the doorway at Vayu. And waving a paper. He seemed very angry and he wanted to know why she had left it in the photocopier.

Shah: Mm . . . But what was the paper?

David: I've no idea.

Shah: You see, it could have been any paper. . . . But it could also have been the last page of Dr Dass's papers. . . . Well, Mr Roy. I must go. But before I go, one last question. Are you sure about Tiger's Eye?

Roy: Quite sure, Inspector. The organization does exist!

Shah: But Vayu seems so charming. So intelligent. Why would she work for Tiger's Eye?

Language focus: Question words

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mrs Mukherjee is the correspondent for The star of Bihar.
2. The articles attacking Dr Dass were signed by Professor Prasad.
3. There is no proof that Vayu photocopied Dr Dass's papers.
4. There is proof that The Daily Standard car did not break down accidentally.
5. Professor Prasad immediately contacted the A.I.C. when he found that he had been given Dr Dass's bag, instead of his own.
6. David was not inside the Minerva shop when Mr Patil came in.
7. Inspector Shah found answers to all the questions he asked.
8. Yasmeen works closely together with Dr Dass.
9. Nobody knows who controls the Tiger's Eye organization.

B) Language practice: In English, there are seven words which are commonly described as 'question words'. These are: what, when, which, where, who, why, how.

These words are often followed by an auxiliary verb, such as: is, can, does, have, etc.

For example :

Q: When did you arrive?

A: At ten o'clock.)

Q: How far is it to Periyar?

A: About 20 kilometers).

In the activity below, you will find a list of things you might want to know. What question would you ask to find out? Use the word in italics to begin your question.

What you would like to know is :

1. When the next bus leaves for Kolhapur
2. Where Dr Narayan lives.
3. Who broke the window on the first floor
4. Why you have to pay an extra Rs 20 for your ticket
5. Where you can buy (a copy of) The Economist
6. How long it takes to get to Mysore
7. What the postal code is for Hyderabad.
8. Which platform the Mahalaxmi Express leaves from.
9. How much electricity will cost next month.
10. When the road repairs will be finished.

(See Key for answers).

Note :

In almost all the examples above, the question requires a change of word order.

If, however, your question begins with the words, 'Can you tell me . . . ' there is no change of word order. For instance, example 10 would be :

Can you tell me when the road repairs will be finished?

Here are three more examples:

1. Can you tell me where Janpath is?
(or Where is Janpath?)
2. Can you tell me who the news editor is?
(or Who is the news editor?)
3. Can you tell me when the train leaves?
(or When does the train leave?)

C) Further language points: short answers to questions

If a full answer is not needed to a question, we usually give a short answer. For instance:

Q: Where is Mr Roy?

A: I don't know.

and not

A: I don't know where he is.

Also, we do usually repeat nouns mentioned in the question.

For instance :

Q: Where did you buy your chappals?

A: At the market

And not

A: I bought my chappals at the market

Many text-books make the error of practicing long-form answers, as if they were natural in English. But they are not! Below are three more examples. Showing the difference between long and short form answers.

1. Q: Why did the car not start?
A1: Because somebody had put water in the petrol.
A2: The car did not start because somebody had put water in the petrol.
2. Q: Where did you leave your bag?
A1: Can't remember.
A2: I can't remember where I left my bag.
3. Q: When did she call ?
A1: I don't know.
A2: I don't know when she called.

UNIT 8 : STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Roy's office

Roy : Vijaya.

Vijaya: (off) Coming, Mr Roy . . .

Roy: Vijaya, I'd like to dictate a letter, to Inspector Shah.

Vijaya: Shall I mark it 'confidential', Mr Roy?

Roy: Yes. Strictly confidential. Dear Inspector Shah . . .

Thank you for coming to see me last week . . . This is a brief recor . . . of the main points of our discussion on . . . When was it, Vijaya?

Vijaya: Five days ago, on Friday 5th October.

Roy: Right, put that down. Now go on . . . One: Tiger's Eye is a powerful international organization . . . full stop. It controls . . . the illegal trade . . . in animal skins and ivory. We believe . . . that Tiger's Eye . . . may have links with . . . he Minerva Hotels. Have you got that ?

Vijaya: (repeats) . . . may have links with the Minerva Hotels.

Roy: Now the second point, Vijaya. Two: . . . The Daily Standard will investigate further . . . and report back to you . . . in one month's time. (on phone) Roy speaking.

David: Mr Roy, it's David Blake.
Roy: Oh, David?
David: Listen—we've just seen Patil and Vayu.
Roy: Where?
David: Coming out of a shop on Janpath.
Roy: When?
David: Absolutely positive.
Roy: Right. I'll come at once.
We'll finish the letter later. Vijaya. I must go.

Janpath

Roy: What is this, David? Why do I have to meet you in the middle of the street?

David: I'm sorry, Mr Roy. Reddy told me to call you.

Roy: Well, where is Reddy? And why aren't you in the office?

David: Look, I can explain. Can we move in here? It's quieter.

Passage off Janpath

Roy: Well, David?

David: Reddy was taking photographs of Delhi. Mr Rasheed told me to go with him—to get to know the city.

Roy: And?

David: Well, just here—where we're standing—a big car stopped. Patil and Vayu got out. They went into that shop. And came out . . . with a cardboard box.

Roy: Hmm. Cheap things to sell in their expensive hotel.

David: I don't think so, Mr Roy. They didn't have time to buy anything. They were inside for only a minute.

Roy: I see. And where's Reddy?

David: He followed them. In an auto-rickshaw.

Roy: And you?

David: I went into the shop, to look around. The man doesn't speak English—or he doesn't want to. He seems very nervous.

Roy: Right. Wait here. I'll have a look.

As before, Some minutes later

Roy: Nothing interesting there, David. Just cheap belts, bags, chappals. . .

David: Nothing?

Roy: Nothing . . . except for one—very ordinary—Tiger's Eye.

Language focus: Prepositions

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mr Roy believes that there is a link between the Minerva Hotels and the Tiger's Eye organization.
2. David and Reddy have been following Patil for a long time.
3. Patil and Vayu spent only a few minutes in the shop.
4. Reddy went into the shop with David.
5. David was not able to talk to the shopkeeper.
6. Mr Roy knew that he would find something unusual in the shop.
7. Tiger's Eye is the name of a semi-precious stone.
8. Mr Roy was disappointed by what he saw in the shop.

B) Language practice:

The prepositions in, at, and on can refer both to time and to place. For instance:

Time:

Your room will be ready in ten minutes.

I'll meet you at 14:30.

The Meeting will be held on Friday.

Place

The keys are in the top drawer.

David was waiting at the airport.

The reception desk is on the first floor.

In the sentences below, fill in the preposition you think is most suitable (in, on or at)

1. The conference opens (. . .) 20 October, beginning (. . .) 10.00.
2. David first met Vayu (. . .) the Minerva shop.
3. Yasmeen is leaving for Orrisa (. . .) Friday, (. . .) the Howrah Express.
4. Mr Mohammed will see you (. . .) ten o'clock (. . .) his office. That's (. . .) the first floor.
5. The director is busy, I'm afraid. He's (. . .) a meeting. Could you call back (. . .) half an hour?
6. I heard (. . .) the radio that there's going to be a concert (. . .) the Shastri Theatre (. . .) Tuesday (. . .) eight o'clock. Shall we go?
7. Rain is expected during the afternoon (. . .) W. Bengal and (. . .) parts of Bihar. The temperature (. . .) noon (. . .) Calcutta was 37 C (. . .) the coast, it was slightly lower.
8. The flight for Trivandrum will be departing (. . .) 30 minutes. All passengers should check in (. . .) counter NO. 3, and proceed through Security Control (. . .) the departure hall.

C) Further language points:

Prepositions can be used in two ways. Firstly, in their 'ordinary' sense: the word at, on or in simply defines a time or place (as in the examples above). Secondly, in their idiomatic sense; that is, the preposition is naturally linked to certain words even though there may be no direct connection with time or place. For example :

I'm in trouble.

You can have it on credit

It's cheap at the price

These could be called 'fixed expressions', because the preposition and the noun are always associated together.

Below are a few more of these expressions, which are worth remembering:

Fixed expression

In

in detail (to study a report in detail)

in principle (In principle I agree with you)

in fact (You could send a telegram, but in fact it would be better to call them directly.)

in trouble/danger (difficulty/debt)

in operation (the life is not in operation)

in good health

in case (I'll leave you the keys, in case you need them)

in the end (finally)

At

at last (finally)

at worst/best (at best, we'll be finished by six)

at least (it may be hot, but at least it's not humid)

at risk (There may be a possible danger)

On

on duty/leave/holiday

on trial (our new driver is on trial for 3 months)

on sale/offer

Note: Many more useful examples can be found in the best English dictionaries.

UNIT 9 : THE BOX OF BOOKS

Vijaya's office

Vijaya :The Daily Standard, Good Morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya—it's Mrs Mukherjee. No, don't worry. I don't need to talk to Mr Roy. Just give him a message, please. . . .

Vijaya: What's the message, Mrs Mukherjee?

Mrs Mukherjee: Well. . . in The Daily Standard I saw the photographs of the Conference. They were very good. Please tell Reddy.

Vijaya: I will, Mrs Mukherjee. But what's your message?

Mrs Mukherjee: It's this: in one of the pictures, there is a man standing behind Dr Dass.

Vijaya: Yes?

Mrs Mukherjee: Under the picture it says that he is 'Professor Prasad'. Well, you remember the article in The Star of Biar?

Vijaya: Yes?

Mrs Mukherjee: You remember it mentioned 'Professor Prasad'?

Vijaya: Yes.

Mrs Mukherjee: (melodramatically) Well, I can tell you that he is not a professor!

Vijaya: No?

Mrs Mukherjee: No, Vijaya! He is a businessman. He has shops in Ranchi, Varanasi, Calcutta. . .

Vijaya: What kind of shops?

Mrs Mukherjee: Gift shops, . . . souvenir shops . . . where you can buy all sorts of things. Animal skins, ivory, precious stones . . .

Vijaya: Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee. I'll tell Mr Roy.

Hotel Minerva Gift Shop

Patil: Have you got my ticket, Vayu?

Vayu: Yes, Mr Patil. Delhi—Trivandrum. You leave at 1500 hours. . . three o'clock.

Patil: Right. And the box? Where is it?

Vayu: In your office, Mr Patil.

Patil: Did you open the box?

Vayu: No. No, I didn't.

Patil: Do you know what's inside it?

Vayu: I think so, Mr Patil.

Patil: Does your father know?

Vayu: No. No, I'm sure he doesn't!

Patil: What did you tell him?

Vayu: I told him they were books.

Patil: Good, You will bring those 'books' with you to Cochin. On Monday.

Vayu: In the box?

Patil: No, Vayu—in your suitcase. A lady's suitcase is a safe place. . . The books' aren't heavy, but they are precious. Look after them, Vayu. I know exactly how many there are. I'm sure your

father wouldn't want you to lose them, would he? And we wouldn't want anything to happen to his shop, would we? Ah! twelve o'clock. I must go. I'll see you in Cochin, on Monday. Have a good trip, Vayu!

Roy's office

Roy: Well, Reddy, what happened?

Reddy: Well, I followed their car, Mr Roy. But you know the rickshaw got stuck in a traffic jam. When I got to the Minerva, it was too late.

Roy: Too late?

Reddy: Patil was not there.

Roy: Where had he gone?

Reddy: Nobody would tell me. They just said 'Mr Patil's not here.'

Roy: He left very quickly. . . I wonder where he's gone.

Reddy: Perhaps—to Kovalam Beach.

Roy: Kovalam Beach!

Reddy: Yes, I picked this little brochure at the reception desk. Listen, (reads) 'Minerva Hotels announce the opening of a new luxury hotel at Kovalam Beach, near Trivandrum.'

Roy: Tell Vijaya to get a ticket for David—for Trivandrum.

Language focus : Questions with Do/Have/is

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mrs Mukherjee knows that Professor Prasad is not a real 'professor'.
2. Patil is going to Trivandrum to open a new Minerva hotel.
3. Vayu will be travelling with Patil.
4. The 'box of books' which Vayu will be carrying was taken from the shop on Janpath.
5. Vayu is frightened of Patil.
6. Vayu knows that the box does not contain books.
7. Mr Roy thinks that David should spend more time in the office.
8. 'Professor' Prasad has already gone to Cochin.

B) Language practice:

When asking questions in English we most often use either question words (such as who why, when? etc) or what are known as 'auxiliary verbs', such as: can, do, have, is.

Notice that, in the answer to the question, the auxiliary verb is often repeated. For instance :

Q: Does the Mahalaxmi Express go to Bombay?

A: Yes, it does.

Q: Has David been to India before?

A: No, he hasn't.

In the exercise below, give short answers to the questions, beginning with 'Yes' or 'No'

- 1 Q: Does Vayu work for Patil?
A: Yes (. . .)
- 2 Q: Does Mrs Mukherjee work for The Daily Standard?
A: Yes, (. . .)
- 3 Q: Did Professor Prasad stay to the end of the Conference?
A: No, (. . .)
- 4 Q: Does Vayu know that David is a journalist?

- A: No, (. . .)
- 5 Q: Did Patil help to organize the Wildlife Conference?
A: Yes (. . .)
- 6 Q: Was Reddy at the Conference?
A: Yes (. . .)
- 7 Q: Did Reddy take photographs at the Conference?
A: Yes (. . .)
- 8 Q: Has Professor Prasad gone to Cochin?
A: Yes, (. . .)
- 9 Q: Is David going to Trivandrum?
A: Yes, (. . .)
- 10 Q: Has Dr Dass gone back to Orissa?
A: Yes, (. . .)
- C) Further language points

Asking questions is one of the most important functions of language.

In English, we can ask questions in two ways:

- i. Directly: by using a question word such as who or when, or by using an auxiliary verb such as does or is (as in the examples above). We normally use the direct question when we are speaking to someone we know well, or someone who is of the same age or status.
- ii. Indirectly; by adding a polite phrase before the question. Such as : "Please could you tell me " or "I'd like to (know). . . "

Below are some examples of Direct and Indirect questions.

1. a) When will Mr Roy be back?
b) Please could you tell me when Mr Roy will be back?
2. a) Where is the railway station?
b) Could you tell me where the railway station is, please?
3. a) Who is organizing the Conference?
b) I'd like to know who is organizing the Conference.
4. a) Where does Dr Dass live?
b) Could you tell me where Dr Dass lives?
5. a) Did Mr Rasheed get my message?
b) I wanted to ask if Mr Rasheed got my message.

UNIT 10 : BAD NEWS, GOOD NEWS

Vijaya's office

Roy : Good Morning, Vijaya.

Vijaya: Oh, Mr Roy! Good morning.

Roy: Any news?

Vijaya: Good news, Mr Roy. A telex from England. From Shiva. He's coming back on the 15th of November.

Roy: I'm glad to hear it. We need him here . . . Vijaya, if anyone calls, tell them I'm busy. I have a meeting with Yasmeen and Rasheed.

Vijaya: You look worried, Mr Roy.

Roy: I am. . . Where's David?

Vijaya: He's moving into his flat. He said he'd be here by 10 o'clock.

Roy: When he comes, tell him I'd like to see him.

Roy's office

Roy: Well, we have good news and we have bad news. Which do you want first? Rasheed?
 Rasheed: The bad news.
 Roy: Yasmeen?
 Yasmeen: Let Rasheed have his bad news. I can wait for the good news.
 Roy: It's not his bad news. It's ours. As I'm sure you both know, the paper is not selling well. Circulation is falling. Something is wrong.
 Rasheed: What is wrong, Mr Roy, is quite clear. This is a newspaper. What people want to read in a news paper is news and not—
 Yasmeen: (interrupts) And not articles about wildlife?
 Rasheed: Not. . . every week. As I always say—
 Yasmeen: As you always say: 'This is a newspaper—not a magazine!'
 Rasheed: Exactly. We want hard facts. News—not views.
 Yasmeen: What I write about, Rasheed, is news. And my facts are hard! If we don't stop this illegal trade in skins, there will be no wild animals left by the year 2000. That is a fact!
 Rasheed: It is also a fact that The Daily Standard is losing readers.
 Yasmeen: But not because of what I write, Rasheed. It's because of what other people write, in other papers — against The Daily Standard.
 Rasheed: Perhaps it's not your fault, Yasmeen. But as long as you go on supporting Dr Dass, they'll go on attacking us. And we'll go on losing readers. . . . But you said you had some good news, Mr Roy?

A stone is thrown through Vijaya's window

Vijaya: (shouts off) Mr Roy! Mr Roy!

Roy: (calls) Coming, Vijaya. . . I'm sorry, Rasheed, I'm afraid the good news will have to wait.

Vijaya's office

David: Sorry I'm late . . . Oh! What's happened?

Vijaya: Somebody threw a stone through the window, David.

David: That's terrible. Do you know who did it?

Rasheed: (calls off) David — could I see you for a moment, please?

David: Coming, Mr Rasheed.

Rasheed's office

Rasheed: Please close the door.

David: I'm sorry I'm late, Mr Rasheed.

Rasheed: That's not what I wanted to see you about. (laughs) It's all right, David. Don't look so worried! I just wanted to give you something . . . This.

David: What is it?

Rasheed: Open it and see

Language focus: Present Simple and Present Continuous tenses

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Shiva Naidu is a new reporter for The Daily Standard.
2. David has not yet met Shiva.
3. The sales of The Daily Standard are improving.
4. Mr Patil is opening a new hotel near Trivandrum.
5. Vayu is not going to Trivandrum.
6. Vijaya was talking to David when a stone was thrown through the window.

7. Nobody saw who threw the stone.
8. David thinks Mr Rasheed is angry with him for being late.
9. David's flat is not yet ready.

B) Language practice:

One of the main differences between the Present Simple Tense and the Present Continuous Tense is this: The Present Simple is generally used for actions which are regular or which are often repeated, e.g. The sun sets in the West.

or

I (usually) have breakfast at seven.

The present Continuous Tense, by contrast, is most often used for actions which are taking place now—in the present—or which will take place in the future, e.g.

I'm waiting for the bus (now).

I'm going to Bangalore next week (future).

Note: After words such as never, always, often, usually, sometimes, etc. We generally use the Present Simple Tense.

Mrs Mukherjee always calls on Tuesday.

Mrs Rasheed never leaves the office before 18.00.

Mr Roy often forgets to take his briefcase.

In the examples below, decide which form of the verb would be the most suitable—the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Mr Roy (expect) Inspector Shah at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.
2. In our region, the monsoon usually (begin) in August.
3. The bank usually (close) at 15.00, but today it (close) at 13.00
4. Whenever I (go) to Patna I always (stay) with my brother.
5. We (expect) over 100 delegates at the Conference.
6. Scientists at the Agricultural Research Station (develop) a new pesticide for protecting fruit trees.
7. The price of the room (include) breakfast and service charges.
8. We'll have to walk upstairs, I'm afraid. The lift (not work).
9. Some of the rooms (not have) air conditioning, but all of them (have) fans.
10. Could you help me, please. I (try) to find the phone number of the Indian Tourist Board.
11. Every fortnight we (have) a staff meeting.
12. Next month we (open) a new branch office in Trichy.

Note: Occasionally it is possible to use either the Present or the Continuous tense. For instance:

I expect him/I'm expecting him to call around five.

or:

Next year, we plan/we're planning to introduce flexible working hours.

C) Further language points

One of the most common mistakes in spoken English is that of using the continuous tense where the present simple is needed. This often occurs after the word 'I', when we are making personal statements of a general nature. Below, are some typical examples;

Correct

I want to improve my English

I have very little free time.

And in this file, we keep the foreign correspondence.

And in this file, we are keeping the foreign correspondence.

I think it's time to leave.

Incorrect

I am wanting to improve my English

I am having very little free time.

I'm thinking it is time to leave.

I don't want to disturb you.
I take my daughter to school every day.
We don't have enough trained staff
We often invite friends around in the evening
I understand what you mean.

I'm not wanting to disturb you.
I'm taking my daughter to school every day.
We are not having enough trained staff
We are often inviting friends around in the evening.
I am understanding what you mean.

UNIT 11 : A SURPRISE PRESENT

Rasheed's office

David : I'm sorry I'm late, Mr Rasheed.

Rasheed: That's not what I wanted to see you about. (laughs) It's all right, David. Don't look so worried! I just wanted to give you something . . . This.

David: What is it?

Rasheed: Open it and see.

David: Three tickets. . . ?

Rasheed: For a concert, David. You said you wanted to hear some Indian music.

David: That's very kind of you, Mr Rasheed. But why three tickets?

Rasheed: One for you, one for Yasmeen, one for Reddy. . . I thought you might like to spend your birthday with friends.

David: How did you know it was my birthday?

Rasheed: From your biodata . . . (laugh) from your C.V.

David: Thank you very much. I'm really touched.

Rasheed: (on phone) Yes? . . . yes, I'll tell him. (to David) Mr Roy would like to see you.

Roy's office

Roy: Happy birthday, David!

David: Thank you, Mr Roy.

Roy: I hear you have tickets for a concert.

David: Yes—for tonight, Mr Roy.

Roy: That's good.

David: Why?

Roy: I'm sending you to Trivandrum.

David: Trivandrum!

Roy: They're opening a new Minerva Hotel at Kovalam Beach. I'd like you to have a look at it. And report back to me. Do you understand?

David: Yes, of course, Mr Roy. I shall go as an English tourist.

Roy: Yes. Don't mention The Daily Standard!

David: Of course.

Roy: Well, that's all Right. Get your ticket from Vijaya. And—enjoy the concert!

Concert Hall

Yasmeen : It's all right David, they haven't started yet, they're still warming up.

David: Tell me when they really begin!

Yasmeen: I will . . . I like your chappals. Where did you get them?

David: Oh, Reddy and I went shopping yesterday.

Reddy: Yes—we got them in a small shop on Janpath. Where they sell bags and belts and other things.

David: Oh, look! Isn't that Vayu over there? In the purple saree?

Yasmeen: Yes, it is. She looks very beautiful, doesn't she?

David: Yes—and very worried.

Yasmeen: Shh!

A) About the story:

Below are some statements about the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. Shiva Naidu has already had experience of working for The Daily Standard.
2. Mr Rasheed knew that it was David's birthday, because Yasmeen had told him.
3. As a birthday present, Mr Rasheed gave David a ticket to a concert of Indian music.
4. Mr Roy wants David to pretend that he is a 'tourist' when he goes to Trivandrum.
5. David does not want to go to Trivandrum.
6. A room has been booked for David at the Hotel Minerva at Kovalam Beach, near Trivandrum.
7. David does not know how long he will be staying in Trivandrum.
8. David spoke to Vayu at the concert.
9. Vayu does not want to go to Cochin.
10. Mr Rasheed does not want David to go to Trivandrum.

B) Language practice : Completed action

When we are speaking of completed actions, the tense we most often use is the Past Simple.

For instance:

Yesterday, I spoke to Mrs Shastri.

Last week, we completed our stocktaking.

On the way to the station, the car broke down.

The Past Simple is also often used in 'reported speech', that is, repeating what somebody else has said. For instance:

They said they couldn't come.

She said it didn't matter if we arrived late.

In the sentences below, put the verbs in brackets into the past tense.

1. I (try) to call you yesterday, but you (not be) at home.
2. They (begin) work on the road in January, and by July it was finished.
3. Last year, more than one million tourists (visit) India. The Ministry of Tourism (describe) these figures as 'encouraging.'
4. Yesterday the rupee (gain) slightly in value against the dollar.
5. In Barbados, the West Indies (win) the third, and final test against England.
6. The irrigation project in Bihar (take) ten years to complete.
7. When David (arrive), Mr Roy (Ask) him to come into his office.
8. Last night, thieves (Break) into a shop near the bazaar, and (steal) goods worth Rs 40 lakh.

C) Further language points

When we are speaking of actions which are not yet finished—but which will be completed at some point in the future—we use either the continuous tense (-ing) or the future tense (will.)

The main difference between the two is that the -ing form is more colloquial, i.e. more often used in speech, while the use of will is more formal, and more closely associated with the written language.

When, for instance, Mr Roy decides to send David to Trivandrum, he does not say:

I will send you to Trivandrum

Instead, he says,

I'm sending you to Trivandrum.

In the examples below, you will find pairs of sentences. Both sentences are correct, and both have the same meaning: but in each case the first is more formal, and the second less formal.

Note the difference :

- 1 a) David will go to Trivandrum next week.
b) David is going to Trivandum next week.
- 2 a) Mr Patil will open a new hotel at Kovalam Beach.
b) Mr Patil is opening a new hotel at Kovalam Beach.
- 3 a) David does not know when he will come back from Trivandrum.
b) David doesn't know when he's coming back from Trivandrum.
- 4 a) Yasmeen will work with Dr Dass in Orissa.
b) Yasmeen is going to work with Dr Dass in Orissa.
- 5 a) David will not stay at the Hotel Minerva.
b) David is not going to stay at the Hotel Minerva.

In each case, the second sentence (b) sounds more natural than the first.

UNIT 12 : RIVISION : LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I Tense past and present

In the sentences below, put the verbs in brackets into the most suitable tense. Remember that in some cases you may need to use the auxiliaries do/did, have/had.

1. How often they (collect) the rubbish?
2. You (hear) the noise in the street last night?
3. Who (sit) over there, by the window?
4. I (bring) you a small present.
5. My son (take) extra lessons in mathematics.
6. Yesterday, I (want) to use the computer, but it (not work).
7. After we (finish) the meeting, Mr Roy (invite) us out to lunch.
8. Before we (move) here, we (live) in Andhra pradesh.
9. How you (manage) to finish the typing so quickly?
10. When Dr Paniker (say) he (come)?
11. David (move) into his flat yesterday.
12. Last night, our neighbour (invite) us over—they (have) a family celebration.
13. Reddy says he not yet (Develop) the photographs. He (be) very busy these days.
14. David was not in the office when this telex (arrive), so I (leave) it on his desk.
15. Mrs Mukherjee (telephone) this morning to say she (finish) here article. Do you want her to post it to you?

II Forming questions

The two most common ways of forming questions are by using:

- i) question words, such as when, who, how, etc.
- ii) auxiliary verbs, such as do, have, can etc. In the examples below, some of the questions are correctly formed, others are not. Which questions do you think are not correct? Can you correct them?

1. Why you did not tell me you were going to be late?
2. Has anybody seen my calculator? I can't find it anywhere!
3. I don't understand. Why we must pay for transport costs? That is not our responsibility.
4. Are you having a branch office in Mangalore?
5. Have you seen the latest issue of Farmer's Weekly?
6. Is the guarantee including after-sales repairs?
7. How long have you been working for the forestry commission?
8. When the results will be announced?
9. Who are you wanting to speak to?

10. Can you tell me when the repairs will be finished?
11. Excuse me, do you wait for Dr Dass?
12. When has this been changed to a one-way street?

III Other uses of auxiliaries

Auxiliary verbs (do, have, can, will, etc.) are not only common in questions, they are also frequently used in negative statements. In the examples below, form negative statements by combining the words in brackets with an auxiliary verb. Note that the tenses may have to be changed, e.g.

1. This service (not operate) on Sundays and public holidays.
2. The printer said he (not finish) the job before next month.
3. The chemistry department (not accept) any new students after 1 September.
4. Dr Dass (not want) to live in Delhi.
5. The finance minister promised that local taxes (not raise) next year.
6. Please let us know if you (not need) the lecture hall on Monday.
7. Damodar said he (not start) the car, because somebody had put water in the petrol.
8. This product is guaranteed pure. (t (not contain) any artificial additives.
9. The doctor said he (not find) any symptoms of diabetes. The patient was told he (not need) to return to hospital.
10. The main weakness of this book is that it (not have) a proper index.

UNIT 13 : A CASE FULL OF BOOKS

Vijaya's office

Vijaya : The Daily Standard. Can I help you?

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) It's me, Vijaya!

Vijaya: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee. . .

Mrs Mukherjee: Now tell me all about it, Vijaya.

Vijaya: All about what, Mrs Mukherjee?

Mrs Mukherjee: The broken window of course! What happened.

Vijaya: Well as I told you, somebody threw a stone through it. But we don't know who it was. And we haven't found out anything more.

Mrs Mukherjee: That's terrible! You weren't hurt, I hope?

Vijaya: No, just frightened.

Mrs Mukherjee: Terrible . . . terrible! Now, tell me all the other news. When is Shiva arriving?

Vijaya: He'll be here next week.

Mrs Mukherjee: That's wonderful and Yasmeen? What's she doing?

Vijaya: She's spending a week with Dr Dass. In Orisa.

Mrs Mukherjee: Oh, I know—the Simlipal National Park! A beautiful place!

Roy: (calls off) Vijaya! Vijaya!

Vijaya: (calls) Coming, Mr Roy.

Mrs Mukherjee: And Mr Blake?

Vijaya: Excuse me, Mrs Mukherjee. I must go. I'll call you later.

Delhi Airport

Announcer: Passengers travelling on flight IC 145 for Cochin and Trivandrum—please check in at counter No. 4

David: Can I help you? . . . That case looks heavy.

Vayu: Yes, it is! Thank you . . . Oh, it's Mr—

David: David Blake. We met—if you remember—at the Minerva.

Vayu: Of course. At the conference. . . My name is Vayu. . .
 David: Yes, I remember. (picks up the case) Ouf! I thought ladies travelled light! What have you got in here? Gold bars?!

Vayu: No. Just books.
 David: . . . Ah, here we are . . . I'm going to Trivandrum? Are you?
 Vayu: No, Just to Cochin.
 David: Well, we could sit together as far as Cochin.
 Vayu: Yes, only . . . only, I have to do some work . . . Are you on business, Mr Blake?
 David: No, on holiday.
 Vayu: Well, enjoy your holiday. And . . . be careful!
 David: Be careful? Why?
 Vayu: Oh, I mean, if you go swimming . . . Don't get into deep water.

Announcer: Passengers for Cochin and Trivandrum, please proceed for security check.

The verandah of Dr Dass's bangalow in Simplipal National Park

Dass: This is my 'home from home', Yasmeen I come here when I want peace.
 Yasmeen: It's beautiful, Dr Dass.
 Dass: It's very simple. No telephone. No television. But I'm happy here among the animals.
 Yasmeen: Dr Dass, I wonder if I should stop writing the articles ...
 Dass: Why Yasmeen?
 Yasmeen: Yes. Tiger's Eye. They have money—and they have power.
 Dass: Patil has the power. Without Patil there would be no Tiger's Eye. But we must fight back, Yasmeen, with all our strength. We must go on.
 Yasmeen: Yes, you're right, Dr Dass—we must go on—fighting and writing.

Language focus: Prepositions

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. Mr Rasheed thanks that Yasmeen should stop writing articles on wildlife for The Daily Standard.
2. Vijaya did not want to tell Mrs Mukherjee about the stone that was thrown through her window.
3. Vayu did not recognize David when he spoke to her at the airport.
4. Vayu was not carrying books in her suitcase.
5. Vayu did not want to sit next to David on the plane.
6. 'Don't get into deep water' means the same as 'keep out of trouble'.
7. David wants Vayu to believe that he is going to Trivandrum on holiday.
8. Vayu wants to warn David to be careful of Mr Patil.
9. Dr Dass likes life in the city.
10. Dr Dass knows who burnt his papers.

B) Language practice:

Prepositions help to give us a clear idea of place and direction. For instance:

- (a) through, (b) on, (c) in, (d) at/by/next to, (e) among and (f) into
- (a) the arrow is passing through the apple
 - (b) the ball is on the ground
 - (c) the ball is in the glass of water
 - (d) the ball is next to the triangle/at the bottom corner of the triangle
 - (e) there is a triangle among the circles
 - (f) the ball is falling into the glass

In the examples below, fill in the preposition you consider most suitable.

1. All passengers must pass (. . .) security control.
2. There was a long queue (. . .) the ticket office.
3. It is difficult to build (. . .) sandy ground.
4. The river runs (. . .) the centre of town.
5. This screw fits (. . .) the top hole, and this one (. . .) the bottom hole.
6. While I was waiting (. . .) the bus-stop, Dr Panikar stopped and gave me a lift.
7. The water from the main channel runs (. . .) all the irrigation channels.
8. I left my bag (. . .) this bench. Now it's gone!
9. Dilip is (. . .) the best students of this year.
10. You'll find all the reference works (. . .) the top shelf.
11. The computers are kept (. . .) a special, dust-free room.
12. After work, you can usually find him (. . .) home.

Further language points

Many useful examples of prepositions can be found in public notices, signs, instruction manuals, etc. Here, to remind you, are some common expressions.

- Store in a cool, dry place (medicine package)
- Do not place hot objects on this surface.
- Do not walk on the grass.
- Please check that you have not left any belongings on the train.
- To operate, insert a coin into the slot.
- All passes must be shown at the door.
- Protective clothing must be worn on site.
- Shoes or sandals may not be worn in the temple.

UNIT 14: DEEP WATER

Roy's office

Rasheed: Why did you send David to Trivandrum, Mr Roy? We need him here—in the office.

Roy: I know, Rasheed. But he also needs to be out of the office. He needs to get to know the country. But there is another reason, Rasheed. I want to know what Patil is doing. David is the best person to find out. He's gone to Trivandrum as a tourist. Nobody will ask him any questions.

(on phone) The Daily Standard. Roy speaking. . .

David: Hello, Mr Roy.

Roy: Oh, David!

David: (urgent) I can't talk for long, Mr Roy.

Roy: Where are you, David?

David: At Kovalam Beach. The Hotel Samudra.

Roy: Not the Minerva?

David: I couldn't get into the Minerva. It's fully booked.

Roy: Have you seen Patil?

David: Not yet.

Roy: If you do, remember to make it clear that you're not on business. You're there for pleasure.

David: I will, Mr Roy.

Roy: And keep in touch!

David: I will—if I can get through!

Roy: (to Rasheed) David's at the Hotel Samudra.

Rasheed: Samudra. . . Ah, the old Sanskrit word for the sea. I hope he knows how to swim!

Kovalam Beach.

Roy: Hello, Sir! Hello! Where are you from? What's your name? . . . Hello!
David: Please leave me alone.
Rob: Where are you from?
David: From England. . .
Rob: England? U.K.?
David: Yes
Patil: (approaches) Go away! Go on!
David: Mr Patil!
Patil: Mr Blake, I'm sorry. These boys are a nuisance.
David: Yes, . . . You remember me?
Patil: Yes, of course, Mr Blake. We met in Delhi—at the Wildlife Conference. It's a pleasure to see you again. In such a lovely place.
David: Yes, it is beautiful.
Patil: I try to choose beautiful places for my hotels. Have you seen the new Minerva, Mr Blake?
David: Yes, I tried to get in.
Patil: But it was fully booked?
David: Yes
Patil: I am sorry, if I had known you were here I would have found you a room.
David: Oh, thank you.
Roy: Hello, Sir! Hello!
Patil: Go away! . . . are you here on business, Mr Blake?
David: No, on holiday.
Patil: Then, if you have time, you could stay at my hotel in Cochin. If you like, I'll make a reservation.
David: That's very kind, Mr Patil.
Patil: Well, I must go, if you would like to stay in Cochin, please let me know.
David: Well, thank you very much.
Patil: Enjoy your morning walk, Mr Blake. And . . . take care.
David: What do you mean?
Patil: Oh, I mean—if you go swimming, don't go out of your depth. These waters are deep and dangerous. Stay close to the shore. Goodbye, Mr Blake. Enjoy your stay.

. . . .

Roy's office

Roy: Well, Shiva — Welcome back!
Shiva: Thank you, Mr Roy. It's good to be home.
Roy: You've lost weight. Was it the English food?
Shiva: No, it was the hard work.
Roy: You'll work hard here, too . . . Excuse me (on phone) Hello, Roy speaking.
David: It's me, Mr Roy.
Roy: David! I've got news for you. Shiva's arrived. Do you want to speak to him?
David: Not now, Mr Roy. Later. I have to hurry.
Roy: What news, David?
David: I met Patil yesterday. He invited me to Cochin—to stay at the Minerva.
Roy: Good.
David: But I don't think he believes my story. Shall I go?
Roy: Yes, but be careful. . . . If you need more money, call me.
David: Thanks, Mr Roy. Give my regards to Shiva.

Roy: I will take care, David.

Language focus: The use of if, and if-clauses

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See key for answers).

1. Mr Rasheed thinks that David should not have gone to Trivandrum.
2. Mr Roy sent David to Trivandrum, because there was nobody else he could send.
3. Mr Roy did not tell David how long he should stay.
4. David stayed at the Minerva Hotel, at Kovalam Beach.
5. David met Patil by chance on the beach.
6. Patil does not believe that David is 'on holiday'
7. Patil invited David to stay at the new Hotel Minerva, at Kovalam Beach.
8. David does not have enough money to stay in Cochin.

B) Language practice:

Although the word if is usually related to a condition in the future—that is, to something which might happen—the verb which follows if is most often in the present tense (or in the infinitive form).

For instance:

IF she calls, tell her I'll be back by 12.00.

If it rains, we'll have the meeting indoors.

If you, find the keys, leave them with the doorkeeper.

When the word if refers to the future, we often need to use the word will in the same sentence. For instance :

If I get the scholarship, I will go to England.

But note: the word will never comes immediately after if. There must always be a verb between if and will (if+verb+will). This is why we do not say:

(Incorrect) If I will go to Patna, I will visit your brother.

Instead, we say:

(correct) If I go to Patna, I'll visit your brother.

In the examples below, put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you (be) ready, we can go.
2. If you (see) Dr Naipaul, tell him I (call) him tomorrow.
3. IF she (not miss) the bus, she (be) here by eight.
4. If you (look for) Dr Dass, I think you (find) him in the library.
5. If there (be) any changes in the programme. I (let) you know.
6. If The Daily Standard (lose) more readers, it (be in financial difficulties).

C) Future Language points

When we are talking about things which might have happened, but did not happen, we use the conditional tense. A good example of this is Patil's remark to David:

'If I had known you were here, I would have found you a room.'

In cases such as this, we are not talking about what might happen (as in the examples above), but about what might have happened. Below are some examples to illustrate this difference.

1. If you had written to use earlier, we would have sent you the information in time.
2. If I had known when you were coming, I would have met you at the station.
3. If we had had more staff, we could have completed all our orders.
4. If we had had a better irrigation system, we could have produced more crops.
5. If the Bank had given us a long-term loan, we could have invested in heavy machinery.
6. If you had agreed to the conditions set out in our letter, we would have been willing to sign the

contract.

UNIT 15 : TYGER, TYGER

Vijaya's office

- Vijaya: Daily Standard. Good morning.
Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya—it's terrible!
Vijaya: What's happened, Mrs Mukherjee?
Mrs Mukherjee: Fire, Vijaya—fire! Yesterday, when I was in Ranchi, somebody tried to burn down my office in Patna!
Vijaya: Was there any damage?
Mrs Mukherjee: No—not much. The chowkidar saw them and chased them away. But you must tell Mr Roy!
Roy: (calls off) Vijaya! Vijaya!
Vijaya: I will, Mrs Mukherjee. Right away! (replaces phone) Coming, Mr Roy.

Rasheed's office

- Rasheed: Well, Shiva—are you glad to be back?
Shiva: Very glad, Rasheed. Now I remember all the things I missed — fresh coconuts, sugarcane juice, mangoes, the smell of onion pakoras in the street. . .
Rasheed: And the smell of Delhi traffic?
Shiva: I don't mind. I'm just glad to be back. But Mr Roy—he looks worried. What's the matter?
Rasheed: We're in trouble, Shiva. People are not buying The Daily Standard.
Shiva: But why not?
Rasheed: Because of Yasmeen's articles! This should be a newspaper—not a magazine. Wild animals are not news.
Shiva: Oh, yes they are. Look at this—it's the front page of an English newspaper—a very respected English paper. I got it on the plane.
Rasheed: (reads) '2000 ELEPHANTS KILLED EVERY WEEK FOR THE IVORY TRADE HELP US TO SAVE AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Our investigations have exposed the illegal ivory trade and persuaded governments to support an international ban.'
Shiva: Well, Rasheed
Rasheed: Perhaps it is news. But is not good news for us. Besides, it's not our job to fight poachers or smugglers.
Shiva: Well, somebody has to!
Rasheed: Hello? . . .
Roy: (on phone) Rasheed?
Rasheed: I'm with Shiva, Mr Roy. What is it?
Roy: Can you come to my office? I have something to show you

Roy's office

- Roy: What do you make of this, Rasheed?
It came the forests of the might. . . '
I don't know, Mr Roy.
Roy: Shiva?
Shiva: That's Blake. It's the beginning of his poem The Tyger.
Rasheed: Yes, but what does it mean?
Roy: It means, Rasheed, that Tiger's Eye are ready to start burning. They've already started one fire—in Ranchi. Where next? . . . Vijaya?

- Vijaya: (on intercom) Yes, Mr Roy?
 Roy: Vijaya—call Inspector Shah. Tell him to keep a close watch on No. 46 Janpath.
 Vijaya: Yes, Mr Roy.
 Patil (flashback): And I want no more mistakes, Vayu. Think of your father's shop. Small shops sometimes catch fire. Burn down. . . by accident . . . We don't want that to happen, do we?

Language focus: The infinitive

A) About the story:

Below are several statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mrs Mukherjee was in her office when the fire was started.
2. Shiva would like to go back to England.
3. Shiva agrees with Mr Rasheed that The Daily Standard should not publish articles on wildlife.
4. Yasmeen has been writing articles on wildlife for several years.
5. The letter which was sent to Mr Roy was signed by Tiger's Eye.
6. Mr Roy showed the letter to Shiva and Mr Rasheed because he did not understand what it meant.
7. Mr Roy wants Inspector Shah to keep a close watch on the shop in Janpath, because he thinks it is the headquarters of Tiger's Eye.
8. Vayu's father owns a shop in Janpath.

B) Language practice:

The infinitive form of the verb with to is frequently used when we are speaking of plans, hopes or intentions. For instance:

- Vijaya says she hopes to finish the report by six.
- The council plans to open a new nursery school.

The infinitive form is also used to convey orders and polite requests. For instance :

- Mr Roy asked David to go to Trivandrum.
- Mr Rasheed wants to speak to Shiva.

One of the advantages of the infinitive form is that it is short and clear. This is why it is often preferred to longer, more complex constructions. Compare these sentences :

- Dr Paniker told me that I should write to him personally.
- Dr Paniker told me to write to him personally.

In the examples below, the sentences are all grammatically correct, but most are too long. Replace the words in italics with suitable forms of the infinitive.

1. We expect that they will arrive tomorrow.
2. I am sorry that I have kept you waiting so long.
3. Mrs Ghosh asked me if I would give you this letter.
4. We hope that we will see you when you come back.
5. The Government expects that inflation will increase by 2 percent next month.
6. The lady I spoke to told me that I should contact you if I needed help.
7. It is important that all our students should have proper medical care.
8. It is necessary that we should improve our filing system.
9. Mr Singh says that he hopes that he will be able to give you a final answer by Friday.
10. The doctor told me that I should go back in ten days.

Note : In each case, the shorter version of the sentence is preferable.

(See Key for answers)

Further language points

Although most verbs can be used in the infinitive form, there are some which are never followed by to (e.g. think, let, know). They are often followed by the -ing form, instead of to. For instance:

- I like walking, but I have to drive to work.
- I like to spend at least ten minutes a day doing gymnastics.

Also, passive forms are often used instead of the infinitive. For instance:

I need to clean the kitchen.

The Kitchen needs to be cleaned (passive)

The Kitchen needs cleaning.

In the examples below, some of the sentences are correct English, others are not. Decide which ones are incorrect, and suggest improvements.

1. I do not know to operate a word-processor.
2. I'm thinking of going to Delhi on Sunday.
3. Mr Narayan asked me that I call him tomorrow.
4. Mr Rasheed will not let Shiva to go to Cochin.
5. My sister thinks to invite us to Hyderabad next weekend.
6. Mr Prabhu wants that you call him this afternoon.
7. We plan to move into the new building by May.
8. I wish to speak to the Manager.

UNIT 16 : FIRE

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: Daily Standard. Good morning.

Yasmeen: (on phone) Hello Vijaya.

Vijaya: Yasmeen! Where are you? What's happened?

Yasmeen: Vijaya, you know I was staying with Dr Dass in the wildlife reserve. . .

Vijaya: Yes, Go on.

Yasmeen: . . . Yesterday, we went out in the jeep, to inspect the animals. Two elephants had been killed! By poachers. And then. . .

Vijaya: And then? Go on, Yasmeen.

Yasmeen: Then, when we came back to the bungalow, we saw smoke. Somebody had started a fire on the veranda. All Dr Dass's papers were burning.

Vijaya: Yes, go on. . .

Yasmeen: Vijaya! I'm coming back on the Howrah Express. . .

Roy's office

Roy: 'Dear Inspector Shah, I enclose an anonymous note . . . which was sent to our office yesterday. Full stop. It is clear. . . that Tiger's Eye. . . are now planning . . . a campaign of the fire attacks . . . against certain small shops, and against The Daily Standard.'

Roy: (calls) Come in. Ah, Shiva.

Shiva: Sorry, Sir, am I interrupting?

Roy: No, Shiva. Sit down.

Roy: I'm nearly finished. Please go on, Vijaya . . . 'I should be grateful if you could ask the police in Patna and Bangalore to keep a watch on our offices. With my thanks. Yours sincerely. V. P. Roy.' Mark the letter 'Strictly Confidential' . . . Shiva, would you please take the letter to Inspector Shah, and give it to him personally.

Shiva: Yes, Sir.

Roy: And ask him, please, to send someone to Cochin.

Shiva: To keep an eye on David?

Roy: Yes, Shiva, We don't want to lose David!

Hotel Minerva, Cochin. Reception desk

Receptionist: Good afternoon. My name is David Blake. Mr Patil has made a reservation for me.

Receptionist: Mr Blake?

David: No, Blake. B.l.a.k.e.

Receptionist: I'm afraid Mr Patil Mr Patil said nothing about it to me, Mr Blake. Just a minute, please, I'll check with my colleague.

David: Thanks.

Receptionist: (calls) Vayu! Vayu!

Vayu: (off) What is it?

Receptionist: Did Mr Patil book a room for Mr Blake?

Vayu: No. . . Oh, Mr Blake? Yes. Room number 4. In the annexe.

Receptionist: (to David) Here's your key, Mr Blake? Yes, Room number 4 The annexe is in the garden.

David: Great.

Receptionist: How long are you staying?

David: I'm not sure. It depends on many things. Is Mr Patil here?

Receptionist: I don't know, Mr Blake. He never tells me where he's going.

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. Dr Dass's house was burnt down.
2. Mr Roy wrote a confidential letter to Inspector Shah, because he did not want to telephone him.
3. When David checked into the Hotel Minerva in Cochin, he did not meet Vayu.
4. David's room was not in the main part of the hotel.
5. David does not know how long he is going to stay in Cochin.
6. Patil was at the hotel when David arrived.
7. David asked if he could speak to Vayu.
8. Mr Roy did not know that David was staying in Cochin.

B) Language practice:

In English, the two main articles are a(n) and the—these are known as the indefinite and definite articles. In addition, 'there is what we call the 'missing article (\emptyset)' which means that no article is required before the noun. Here are three examples of the use of the articles:

1. Mrs Mukherjee is the local correspondent for Bengal and Bihar. (We say 'the' because she is the only correspondent).
2. Mr Patil is opening a new hotel near Trivandrum. (We say 'a' because the new Minerva hotel is just one of the many he owns).
3. David is staying in room (\emptyset) No. 4. (we do not use the article in cases like this, because 'No. 4' tells us which room).

In the sentences below, fill in the missing articles. If you think that no article is needed, use the symbol (\emptyset).

1. It is cheaper to travel by (. . .) bus than by (. . .) taxi.
2. Please could you switch on (. . .) fan. It's very hot in here!
3. If you go to Madurai, you should visit (. . .) main temple there.
4. I'm afraid I won't be free at 10 o'clock. I have (. . .) meeting.
5. If you are (. . .) student, or are under 25, you are entitled to (. . .) 25 per cent reduction on (. . .) State railways.

6. Please complete all (. . .) questions on (. . .) p. 2 of (. . .) form enclosed, and return it to (. . .) address at (. . .) top of this page.
7. (. . .) rain came very late this year, and we had to ration (. . .) use of (. . .) water.
8. (. . .) next year, we hope to open (. . .) new centre for adult literacy training. We also plan to expand (. . .) library.
9. In our village, we now have (. . .) electricity and (. . .) running water. But we still need (. . .) good tarred road.
10. The meeting will be held on (. . .) Monday, (. . .) first August.
11. All (. . .) students of (. . .) faculty of Economics must register between 08:00 and 17:00 in (. . .) room 24.
12. 'Can you tell me how to get to (. . .) station, please?'
'Yes. You take (. . .) first road on (. . .) left.
Turn right at (. . .) crossroads. The carry straight on.'

Notes

i. Before words which begin with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) the word a is usually written (and pronounced) as an. For example:

- this is an important announcement
- this year, we have added an extra course to the syllabus

ii. The word one is also sometimes used as an article, for example:

- On our staff, we have one journalist who can speak Urdu, Hindi, and Tamil.
- There is one question which is still troubling me.

iii. In certain forms of writing—particularly in notices and instruction manuals—the article is often left out. For instance:

To open, insert (Ø) coin under (Ø) lid.

To flush, press (Ø) floor pedal

For information, contact (Ø) reception desk

If (Ø) lift stops, press (Ø) alarm button.

C) Further language points

i. The use of articles with proper nouns (the names of streets, towns, geographical areas, organizations, institutions, etc.).

Before place names, we rarely use the article. The most common usage is—

In London, in Islamabad, in Calcutta, etc.

However, if we are referring to a region or an area, we may sometimes use the article. For instance:

In the Punjab, in the Ganges delta, in the highlands of Darjeeling.

Notice, however, that we also say:

- In (Ø) Eastern Europe, in (Ø) South Asia, in (Ø) Latin America.

If you are speaking of a firm, company, institution organization, no article is needed before the name.

For instance:

- We are negotiating a contract with (Ø) Toyota.
- I work for (Ø) Indian Airlines.
- I want to send a telex to (Ø) IBM.

But if you use a noun to describe the company or organization, you may need to use the definite article. For instance:

- The new Toyota factory in Bangalore is still being built.
- The Indian Airlines representative said that ten new aircraft would be bought next year.
- I want to send a telex to the IBM office in Kuala Lumpur.

In the above examples, the words 'Toyota, Indian Airlines and IBM' are used as adjectives. This is why

the article is needed before the nouns: factory, representative, office. The article tells us which (factory, representative, or office) is meant.

- ii. The use of articles with 'collective nouns'. Words such as: bread, oil, water, electricity, wood, fuel, time, etc. are often used without the article, because we are speaking of something which is general (or 'collective') rather than specific. So, for instance, in the example below no articles are needed:

Because of the drought, we have a shortage of (∅) water.

Without (∅) bread, (∅) water, (∅) heating and (∅) clothing, it is difficult to live.

(∅) Trees protect the earth. Do not cut them down!

UNIT 17 : THE RICKSHAW DRIVER

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: The Daily Standard. Good morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya, it's me!

Vijaya: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee. I have news for you.

Mrs Mukherjee: Good news, I hope?

Vijaya: Yes, for a change. Have you heard of the English youth Theatre?

Mrs Mukherjee: Of course! They're coming to India soon.

Vijaya: Oh, you know everything Mrs Mukherjee!

Mrs Mukherjee: It's my job, Vijaya . . . I suppose they will be coming to Calcutta?

Vijaya: Yes, and they're also going to Bihar—Ranchi and Patna.

Mrs Mukherjee: Wonderful!

Vijaya: And Shiva is going with them, to write about the performances.

Mrs Mukherjee: Oh! Then I'm going to hold a big party for everyone, in my garden! With home-made pilau and pakoras and bhajees and rusgoola.

Roy: (calls off) Vijaya!

Vijaya: I must go, Mrs mukherjee.

In front of Cochin Airport

Shah: Rickshaw!

Gurusamy: Yes, Sir?

Shah: Take me to the Hotel Minerva.

Gurusamy: Oh sir, why do you want to go to the Minerva?

Shah: What's wrong with the Minerva?

Gurusamy: It's very posh, sir. Very expensive, I can show you a much cheaper place. Much better.

Shah: All right, then. . . What 's your name?

Gurusamy: Oh, I'm Gurusamy, Sir.

Shah: All right, Gurusamy. Showing this better place.

Gurusamy: Yes, sir.

Shah: Do you know Cochin.

Gurusamy: Very well, sir. IF you want show you round.

Shah: Perhaps . . . perhaps. we'll see.

David's room at the Minerva Cochin

David: No there's no news, Mr Roy. It's all very quiet.

Roy: (on phone) Have you seen Patil?

David: Not yet. Nobody knows where he is.

Roy: Right. Stay where you are—and don't ask too many questions. Take care, David.

David: I will, Mr Roy. Goodbye.

Radio

Announcer: . . . You are tuned to All India Radio. The time is six o'clock. Here is the news, read by Hema Narayan. First, the headlines. A late monsoon has brought heavy rains to parts of south and west India. In Delhi several fires have been reported around the Karol Bagh market. Police believe they were deliberately started and an investigation is being carried out. So far, no one has been arrested. . .

David: Hello? . . . Hello? . . .

Vayu: (on phone) Mr Blake—this is Vayu.

David: Vayu! I'm glad you called. I wanted to talk to you.

Vayu: I can't speak now. Please meet me tonight, outside the hotel. In the street. At nine o'clock. I must talk to you . . .

David: Tonight . . . 9 o'clock . . . fine.

The street outside the Minerva Hotel

David: Hello Vayu! Sorry to keep you waiting!

Vayu: David, please walk with me. Quickly!

David: Come on then, under my umbrella . . . What's the matter, Vayu? You're trembling.

Vayu: Stop! Hold your umbrella down, in front of our faces!

David: Why? What's the matter?

Vayu: That was Patil's car . . . He's back. I hope he didn't see us!

David: I'm sure he didn't . . . Now, what did you want to tell me?

Language focus: -ing forms, and prepositions

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

- 1 David did not know that Inspector Shah was coming to Cochin.
- 2 Inspector Shah could not get a room at the Minerva hotel.
- 3 David told Mr Roy that Patil was not in Cochin.
- 4 David was listening to the news when Vayu called him.
- 5 Vayu wanted David to meet her at the hotel.
- 6 Vayu seemed very nervous when she met David.
- 7 Vayu did not know that Patil was coming to Cochin that night.
- 8 Vayu did not want Patil to see her talking to David.
- 9 David knows what Vayu is going to tell him.

B) Language practice:

In the unit, we discussed the use of prepositions such as around, inside, outside, in. We have also discussed, in an earlier unit (No.8), the use of on and at.

In the sentences below, use any of these prepositions to complete the gaps.

- 1 The bus stop is on your left, just (. . .) the station.
- 2 It is forbidden to take photographs (. . .) this building.
- 3 The best place to buy spices is (. . .) the market.
- 4 I had to wait nearly two hours (. . .) the end of the corridor.
- 5 The chemistry laboratories are (. . .) Block B.
- 6 My office is (. . .) the left, (. . .) the end of the corridor.
- 7 We are planting trees (. . .) the parking area.
- 8 Never put warm food (. . .) the refrigerator.
- 9 I'll be waiting for you (. . .) the main entrance.

- 10 Take something to read with you (. . .) the train.
- 11 There's garage (. . .) the main road, just (. . .) the town.
- 12 (. . .) the wall of the cave is an inscription in Sanskrit.

C) Further language points

In unit 3, we mentioned that the –ing form or continuous tense can be used to describe actions both in the present and in the future.

Here, we would like to remind you of the way in which the –ing form is often used instead of will for future actions. Note that both forms are correct, but the use of will is much more formal than –ing. In the examples below, you will find pairs of sentences illustrating both usages.

- 1 a) The English Youth Theatre will visit India next month.
b) The English Youth Theatre is visiting India next month.
- 2 a) Inspector Shah will speak to Patil.
b) Inspector Shah is going to speak to Patil.
- 3 a) David does not know how long he will stay in Cochin.
b) David doesn't know how long he's going to stay in Cochin.
- 4 a) Patil will come back tonight.
b) Patil is coming back tonight.
- 5 a) Vayu will meet David at nine o'clock.
b) Vayu is meeting David at nine.

UNIT 18 : REVISION : LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I Prepositions

Below is a selection of some of the most common prepositions in English, many of which we have discussed in the programmes.

in, on, at, by, for, off, out, through, up, down, into, onto, above, below, outside, inside, between, after, before.

In the sentences below, which preposition(s) would be most suitable to fill the gaps?

- 1 Out house is the second (. . .) the left as you drive (. . .) the street.
- 2 If you need an electrician, look through the advertisements (. . .) the local press.
- 3 I'm usually (. . .) my office (. . .) ten and twelve (. . .) weekdays.
- 4 Please don't put anything heavy (. . .) this shelf. It's not very stable.
- 5 There's going to be an interesting programme (. . .) television to night.
- 6 Applications must be submitted (. . .) 4 March at the latest.
- 7 The operation lasted (. . .) three hours. The doctors later reported that the patient was (. . .) good condition.
- 8 There are no shops (. . .) the University, but there is a small tea-shop (. . .) the basement.
- 9 Professor Aziz is travelling (. . .) the night train. He should arrive (. . .) about 8 a.m. I told him you would be waiting for him (. . .) the station.
- 10 The library is (. . .) the first floor. Just (. . .) it, on the second floor, is the Conference hall.
- 11 Just as we were coming (. . .) Delhi, it began to rain.
- 12 As they were lowering the heaviest crate (. . .) the ship, the cable snapped.

II Prepositions following verbs

Verbs are often followed by prepositions (see units 8, 13, 17, 29, 33). Which prepositions would you use in the following sentences ?

- 1 Before you leave, please turn (. . .) the water and switch (. . .) the lights.
- 2 I would like to take (. . .) as subscription to The Economist, but it's too expensive. I can't find the money to pay (. . .) it.
- 3 If the shirt doesn't fit you, you can bring it (. . .) I'll change it for you.

- 4 They're planning to put (. . . .) a new garage at the end of the street.
- 5 If you detect a leak, immediately turn (. . . .) the gas supply.
- 6 When you've finished the report, we'll go (. . . .) it together.
- 7 Careful! There's glass in that box. Put it (. . . .) it together.
- 8 The line's engaged, I'm afraid. Would you mind holding (. . . .)
- 9 You're welcome to use any of the books but please put them (. . . .) where you found them.
- 10 If you leave at six, you should get (. . . .) Hardwar by ten.

III Uses of the -ing form:

In some of the sentences below, the -ing form is not used correctly. Which sentences do you think are incorrect? Can you correct them?

- 1 We have started a new training scheme. Under this scheme, we are offering university graduates the opportunity to study with us for three months, free of charge.
- 2 Our newest product line is not selling as well as expected.
- 3 We are usually having such hot weather in January.
- 4 Next week, I'm going to Hyderabad.
- 5 I am understanding all the difficulties you are having, but we cannot change the terms of the contract.
- 6 If you're not coming tomorrow, please let me know.
- 7 I enjoyed the play, but I was not liking the music.
- 8 Last year we produced only 5,000 tons a week. Now, we are producing nearly 10,000.

(Note : It is also correct to say: Last year we were producing only 5,000 tons a week.)

UNIT 19 : A WALK IN THE RAIN

Vijaya's office

- Vijaya: The Daily Standard. Good morning.
- Lilian: (on phone) Good morning. Could I speak to David Blake, please?
- Vijaya: Mr Blake's not in Delhi, I'm afraid. Can I help?
- Lilian: My name is Lilian Slater. I'm with the English Youth Theatre. I wonder if I could leave a message.
- Vijaya: Would you like to speak to Shiva? He's here.
- Lilian: Please.
- Vijaya: Shiva! It's Lilian Slater . . .
- Shiva: Lilian? . . . Lilian! Where are you?
- Lilian: In Delhi. We've just arrived. I was hoping to see you and David.
- Shiva: David's not here, I'm afraid. He's in Cochin.
- Lilian: Oh . . . Is there any way I can contact him?
- Shiva: It might be difficult. But I can give you a number you could try. It's Ernakulam 427-68.
- Lilian: Sorry, I didn't get that.
- Shiva: I'll spell it. Ernakulam—that's E.r.n.a.k.u.l.a.m. — Right? Then 427-68. He's at the Hotel Minerva.
- Lilian: Thanks, Shiva. Is there any chance of seeing you today?
- Shiva: I was just going to ask. . . Are you doing anything for lunch?
- Lilian: No, I don't think so.
- Shiva: Well, would you like to join me?
- Lilian: I'd love to.
- Shiva: Then let's meet here. say twelve o'clock.
- Lilian: Fine, See you then. Bye.

* * * * *

Street outside the Minerva in Cochin.

- David: What's the matter, Vayu? You're trembling.
Vayu: Stop! Hold your umbrella down, in front of our faces!
David: Why? What's the matter?
Vayu: That was Patil's car. He's back! I hope he didn't see us.
David: I'm sure he didn't . . . Now, what did you want to tell me?
Vayu: David—you must go away! Don't stay here, in Cochin. It's dangerous!
David: You mean—Patil is dangerous? And . . . Tiger's eye?
David: Very little, Vayu.
Vayu: To know even a little is to know too much!
Patil: (shouts off) Vayu! Vayu!
Vayu: That's Patil! I must get back. Don't come with me!
David: But, Vayu. . .
Vayu: Don't come with me! He must not see us together!

Reception desk of the Minerva.

- Vayu: Mr Patil. . . You're back early.
Patil: Where is Mr Blake?
Vayu: In his room, I suppose. . .
Patil: Which number?
Vayu: Number four.
Patil: Then why is his key hanging here?
Vayu: Perhaps . . . he went for a walk?
Patil: In the rain? Perhaps, Vayu. . . The English like the rain. And now, I'd like to talk to you.

Language focus: Colloquial expressions

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. When Lilian phoned The Daily Standard Office, she thought that David was in Delhi.
2. Lilian has never met Shiva.
3. Shiva did not want to give Lilian David's telephone number.
4. David asked Vayu to meet him in the street.
5. Vayu was surprised that David had heard of Tiger's Eye.
6. Vayu did not want David to go back with her to the hotel because she did not want Patil to see them together.
7. Patil had told Vayu when he would be arriving.
8. Patil believed Vayu when she told him that David had gone for a walk in the rain.

B) Language practice:

In speech, we are generally less formal than we are in writing. We also tend to use more colloquial expressions, that is, expressions which are short, often incomplete, and simpler than their written equivalents. Below, you will find two groups of expressions: Formal and Colloquial. Try to match each of the colloquial expressions with a formal expression which is close in meaning.

Formal expressions:

1. May I offer you any assistance?
2. I shall remain in contact with you.
3. We shall inform you in due course.

4. Would you mind waiting, please?
5. I regret to inform you that I shall be unable to attend.
6. Shall we leave?
7. Can this be repaired?
8. I hope that you will have a good time.
9. I am looking forward to our next meeting.
10. I do not understand what you mean.

C) Further language points

Many colloquial expressions in English are formed by verbs followed by a preposition. These are called phrasal or prepositional verbs. For instance:

look in/drop in to make an informal visit, or to call without an appointment.

go through/go over. to examine something carefully, e.g. a contract or a bank statement.

Below are some examples of common prepositional verbs, many of which you will hear in the Tiger's Eye programmes.

1. 'I'd like to speak to Mr Roy, please, if he's there.'
2. 'Yes, he is. I'll put you through to him.'
3. Mr Rasheed thinks that The Daily Standard should not go on publishing Yasmeen's articles.
4. Vayu thinks that David should keep away from Patil.
5. Before he sees Patil, Inspector Shah wants to think over what questions he will ask him.
6. David will stay on in Cochin until Mr Roy tells him to come back to the office.
7. Patil is worried that Vayu might give away some of his secrets.
8. Inspector Shah has found out many interesting things from Gurusamy.
9. Vayu is frightened that Patil will burn down her father's shop.
10. Professor Prasad is looking after the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai.

UNIT 20 : PATIL ARRANGES A TRIP

Vijaya's office

Dass: May I come in?

Vijaya: Dr Dass! It's lovely to see you again! Why do you never come to Delhi?

Dass: Oh, you know me, Vijaya. I'm not really a city-man. I like to be in the country, when I can.

Vijaya: Dr Dass, I was so sorry to hear about the fire in your house. Do you know who started it?

Dass: Yes, I know. But what can I do? I have no money, no power. . . They burnt all my records. All my addresses.

Vijaya: But not your house?

Dass: No, not my house. They are interested in other things. Anyway, thanks to Yasmeen's articles, I've been offered a lot of support, from people all over the country. We shall win our battle, in the end. . . And now, excuse me, I must talk to Yasmeen.

David's room at the Minerva in Cochin. Early morning

David: (calls) Come in. . . Oh, Mr Patil!

Patil: I'm sorry to disturb you so early in the morning. Mr Blake. I tried to contact you last night, but you were not in.

David: No, I was . . . er. . . looking round the town.

Patil: I hope you didn't get too wet . . . But now the rain has stopped. Perhaps you would like to see a little more of Cochin? The view from the water is very beautiful.

David: I really ought to be leaving, Mr Patil.

Patil: But you can spare one more day, can't you? (briskly) I have arranged a little boat trip for

- you, on the inland waters. You will see things most foreigners never see.
- David: That's very kind of you, Mr Patil . . .
- Patil: Please, think nothing of it. . . You are a journalist, are you not?
- David: Yes. How did you know?
- Patil: In a hotel, these are things we have to know. You have a passport. You have a visa . . . And yours is not a tourist visa.
- David: No, it's not.
- Patil: But I want you—as a journalist—to enjoy your stay. My assistant, Vayu, will go with you on the boat—trip.
- David: Thank you, Mr Patil.
- Patil: I wish I could come too. But unfortunately there is office work to do. . . Enjoy yourselves.
- *****

A Street in Cochin

- Gurusamy: Rickshaw, sir?
- David: No thanks, I want to walk.
- Shah: (from inside the rickshaw) Please get in, Mr Blake. We'll bring you back. Don't worry!
- David: Sorry? Oh, Inspector Shah! I thought you were in Delhi?
- Shah: I was in Delhi, Mr Blake. Now I'm here. . . I hear you are going on a boat trip this afternoon.
- David: How did you know?
- Shah: It's my job to know.
- David: Yes, well, you're quite right.
- Shah: Stop, Gurusamy.
- Shah: Now, David—may I call you David?
- David: Of course.
- Shah: Do you see those nets? Those big fishing nets? In Cochin, they are called Chinese nets. They are lowered from the shore, not from a boat. On your boat trip you will pass nets like these. They can be lowered very quickly,.... I hope you can swim.

Language focus: Past tenses

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. Dr Dass knows who started the fire at his bungalow.
2. Patil called on David unexpectedly.
3. Patil believed David when he said that he had been looking round the town.
4. David did not want to tell Patil that he was a journalist.
5. David is very keen to go on Patil's boat trip.
6. Patil is lying when he says that he is too busy to go on the boat trip with David and Vayu.
7. David was not surprised when Inspector Shah stopped him in the street.
8. Inspector Shah had found out about David's boat trip from the rickshaw-driver, Gurusamy.
9. Inspector Shah thinks that the boat trip might be dangerous.
10. Inspector Shah wants to stop David from going on the boat trip.

B) Language practice : When we are speaking of actions in the past, the two tense we most often use are the Past Simple and the Present Perfect. For instance:

(Past simple) Yesterday, I finished the report

(Present perfect) I have finished the report.

In general, if we know when an action took place, e.g. yesterday, last week, we use the past tense. But if no particular time is mentioned or if the time is still continuing, e.g. this week, we often use the

present perfect. Notice also that passive forms are often used for past events. For example:

- The Taj Mahal was built in the seventeenth century.
- Traffic was delayed because of the fog.

In the sentences below, put the verb in brackets into the most suitable form.

1. When he was a student, my father (teach) himself English.
2. The postman not yet (come).
3. This bridge (complete) in 1982.
4. On the way back from Bombay we (stop) in Poona.
5. So far this month I (earn) two thousand rupees.
6. When I (be) younger I (play) cricket for the State 'B' team.
7. Several ministers already (say) they will vote against the Government over the new Bill.
8. Last week, I (see) a snake in the garden.
9. We not yet (find) the missing keys.
10. I'm very relieved to (hear) from them after so long.
11. I never (see) such a large crowd in all my life.
12. It (take) us seven hours to get here.

C) Further language points

Certain mistakes are very common in the use of the two tenses—the past simple and the present perfect. The pairs of sentences below illustrate some of these mistakes. Decide in each case which sentence in the pair is the correct one.

- 1 a) I have never been to Singapore.
b) I never went to Singapore.
- 2 a) I tried to call you yesterday.
b) Yesterday, I have tried to call you.
- 3 a) I have not yet sent my reply to his letter.
b) I did not yet send my reply to his letter.
- 4 a) Last Thursday, I have spoken to Prakash.
b) Last Thursday, I spoke to Prakash.
- 5 a) I have not seen him today.
b) I did not see him today.
- 6 a) Thank you for coming. I have enjoyed your lecture very much.
b) Thank you for coming. I enjoyed your lecture very much.
- 7 a) When did you arrive?
b) When have you arrived?
- 8 a) I'm sorry, I opened your letter by mistake.
b) I'm sorry, I have opened your letter by mistake.

For further work on tenses, see also units 7,11,26,27,34.

UNIT 21 : The Chinese Nets

Vijaya's office

Rasheed: (off) Shiva! Yasmeen! Shiva!

Vijaya: (calls) He's not here, Mr Rasheed.

Rasheed: (enters) Where is he, Vijaya? Where is everyone? I can't find anyone in the office today!

Vijaya: Shiva's in Bangalore—with the English theatre.

Rasheed: Oh, is he? And Yasmeen?

Vijaya: She has a meeting, with Dr Dass and Mr Roy.

Rasheed: Ah, yes—morning tea at the A.I.C.! You know, Vijaya, I sometimes think you and I are the

only two who do any work here!

Vijaya: The Daily Standard.

David: (on phone) Hello, Vijaya!

Vijaya: Oh, David!

David: Can I have a word with Mr Rasheed, please.

Vijaya: Yes, just a moment . . . It's David.

Rasheed: All right, I'll take it . . . Yes, David, what is it?

David: Good morning, Mr Rasheed. I'm sorry to disturb you.

Rasheed: That's all right. I'm not busy! How are you? Enjoying your holiday, I hope? Not working too hard?

David: Rasheed, I'm calling because I may not be able to get back for a few more days . . .

Rasheed: . . . And you need more money? Is that right?

David: Yes, I've only got 50 rupees left.

Rasheed: All right, David. I'll send it to the Minerva . . .
(to Vijaya) It seems we were cut off!

Patil's office. Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

Patil: Two o'clock Vayu. Time for you to leave.

Vayu: Yes, Mr Patil. Mr Patil, do I have to go on this trip?

Patil: Yes, Vayu, you have to. Mr Blake is a guest of our hotel. It is our job to look after our guests.

Vayu: Whose boat is it, Mr Patil?

Patil: (innocently) I don't know. Ask Professor Prasad, if you see him. He made the arrangements.

On the backwaters of the Bay of Cochin.

David: It's beautiful here, isn't it? So quiet.

Vayu: (to herself) Almost too quiet.
David, do you see those two coconut palms, with their tops almost touching?

David: Yes?

Vayu: They're called the kissing palms. And over there, are the Chinese nets.

David: So I see . . . Vayu, why is Patil being so kind to me?

Vayu: Perhaps because you're a foreign guest?

David: Perhaps . . . Vayu, why did you ask me to meet you that night, in the rain? You said you had something to tell me. What was it?

Vayu: Nothing. . . it doesn't matter now.

David: It does matter. You were frightened that night. You still are. You're frightened of Patil, aren't you?

Vayu: Yes, I am. . .

David: Why?

Vayu: (flatly) I can't tell you.

David: Then I'll tell you. Your father has a small shop in Delhi. No. 46, Janpath.

Vayu: Yes.

David: Patil uses this shop to store skins and ivory. And your father can do nothing, because if he talks—or you talk—his shop will be burnt! By Tiger's Eye! And Patil is part of Tiger's Eye.

Vayu: No! Not part of Tiger's Eye. He is Tiger's Eye!

David, the next! They're dropping the net on us! I can't swim! . . .

David: Hold on to me, Vayu! Hold on!

Language focus: Referential words

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false. (See Key for answers).

1. Shiva has gone to Bangalore.
2. David wants Mr Rasheed to lend him some money.
3. Vayu does not want to go on the boat trip with David.
4. Patil has made all the arrangements for the boat trip.
5. David does not know what the Chinese nets are.
6. Vayu has told David that her father owns a shop in Janpath.
7. Vayu's father is an important member of the Tiger's Eye organization.
8. Patil is the head of Tiger's Eye.
9. The boat in which David and Vayu were travelling was overturned when it passed under one of the Chinese nets.

B) Language practice:

In both speech and writing, we make frequent use of referential words, that is, words such as it, this, that, then, them, here, there. These words refer to things, people, or places which have already been mentioned, or which do not need to be specified. For instance:

Q: Where is the exit?

A: It's over there.

Or

Q: When does the train get to Kolhapur?

A: It gets there at eight o'clock.

Note that if we are speaking of things we can see, we use this and these for anything that is close to us, and that or those for objects which are further away.

For instance:

These bananas are not ripe. Give me some of those over there.

In the examples below, you will find a question followed by an answer. In each case, the answer is too long. Shorten the answers by using referential words, such as those mentioned above. (or, it, he, they, there . . . etc.).

The words in italics in the answers will help you to see where the changes should be made.

- 1 Q: Can you tell me when the train from Jaipur arrives?
A: The train from Jaipur arrives at 20.30.
- 2 Q: Is this the Accounts Department?
A: No, *this* is not the Accounts Department.
- 3 Q: Has the doctor arrived?
A: Yes, the doctor has arrived.
- 4 Q: Where is Dr Dass staying?
A: Dr Dass is staying at the A. I. C.
- 5 Q: Did you lock the door?
A: Yes, I locked the door.
- 6 Q: Where do you students have their meals?
A: Our students have their meals in this room.
- 7 Q: Is this the house where Tagore lived?
A: No, *this* is not the house where Tagore lived.
- 8 Q: Do you pay for your electricity every month?
A: No, we pay for our electricity quarterly.
- 9 Q: Did you send the papers to Mr Roy?

- A: Yes, I sent the papers to Mr Roy on Tuesday.
 10 Q: Can your children speak English?
 A: Yes, my children can speak English

C) Further language points: Short answers

Often, in response to a question, it is possible to leave out the referential word (it, them, here, etc.). Below are some examples of short answers to questions in which the referential words are not needed. (the full answers are given in brackets).

- 1 Q: Where did you buy your Saree?
A: In Hyderabad. (I bought it in Hyderabad).
- 2 Q: Who is the woman talking to Yasmeen?
A: I don't know. (I don't know who she is).
- 3 Q: When does the film begin?
A: At eight o'clock. (It begins at eight o'clock).
- 4 Q: Where can I find the scissors?
A: In the second drawer. (You can find them in the second drawer).
- 5 Q: Do you know where Konarak is?
A: Yes, I do. (Yes, I know where it is).
- 6 Q: Have you heard of the Open University?
A: Yes, I have. (yes, I have heard of it).
- 7 Q: Did you hear the news today?
A: No, I didn't. (No, I didn't hear it).
- 8 Q: Will you be at the lecture?
A: Yes, I will. (I will be there).

Note: For further practice in short answers, see units 1, 4, 7, 9, 28, 31.

UNIT 22 : Just an Accident?

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: (off) Shiva! Yasmeen! Shiva!

Mr Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya—have you seen the paper?!

Vijaya: Which paper, Mrs Mukherjee?

Mrs Mukherjee: The Cochin and Ernakulam Gazette.

Vijaya: I've never heard of it!

Mrs Mukherjee: Never mind. Listen to this (reads)

'BRUSH WITH DEATH FOR UK GUEST'.

Yesterday, MR DAVID Blake (29), a visitor from England, was nearly drowned when a Chinese net was accidentally dropped onto a paddle-boat in which he was sight-seeing.

Mr Blake and his guide, from the Hotel Minerva, were fortunately able to swim to shore.

Mr Patil, owner of the Minerva Hotel, is reported to be deeply shocked by the incident.

Vijaya: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee—I told Mr Roy not to send David to Cochin. But he wouldn't listen.

Roy: (calls off) Vijaya!

Vijaya: Coming, Mr Roy! (on phone) Now I'm going to tell him what I think! Thank you, Mrs Mukherjee.

Reception desk, Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

Receptionist: Good morning, sir.

Shah: Good morning. I'd like to speak to Mr Patil.

Receptionist: I'm afraid he's busy.

Shah: So am I. Here's my card.

Receptionist: Oh, Inspector Shah. One moment, please.

Patil: (enters) Inspector Shah—what a surprise?

Shah: Indeed.

Patil: What can I do for you, Inspector?

Shah: Just answer two questions, Mr Patil, Firstly, why did you organize a boat trip for Mr Blake?

Patil: Because he's a guest of our hotel. It's a special service which is offered to all our guests. As you can see from the brochures.

Shah: Yes, I've seen your brochure. . . Secondly, who is the owner of the boat that was used for this trip?

Patil: I've no idea. I had nothing to do with the arrangements. You should speak to my assistant, Vayu.

Shah: I have.

Patil: And what did she say?

Shah: She said she didn't know.

Patil: Then I can't help you, Inspector.

Shah: (Can't? or won't) One last question, Mr Patil. . .

Patil: That makes three questions, not two.

Shah: Very well, you don't have to answer. Do you think that what happened yesterday was an accident?

Patil: (all charm) I don't know, Inspector. . . I wasn't there.

* ****

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: I told you, Mr Roy—and Rasheed said the same—David should have stayed in Delhi! Now look what's happened!

Roy: You're right, Vijaya. He should have stayed here. Right. Call the Minerva: tell David to come back.

Vijaya: The Daily Standard . . .

David: (on phone) Vijaya. It's David.

Vijaya: David!

David: Listen, I can't be long. I'm at the bust station. I have to leave soon! Tell Mr Roy.

Vijaya: David—Mr Roy says you must come back!

David: I can't, Vijaya. Tell him I'm going to Periyar—to Madurai. I must go—the bus is leaving!

Roy: Well, Vijaya?

Vijaya: Too late, Mr Roy. David's gone.

Language focus: The Passive

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. The newspaper report about the boating accident suggested that Patil did not know what had happened to David and Vayu.
2. Inspector Shah had an appointment to see Patil at the Minerva.
3. Patil told Inspector Shah that he regularly offered boat trips to his guests.
4. Patil did not make the arrangements with the owner of the boat.
5. Inspector Shah does not believe that what happened to David and Vayu was an accident.
6. Mr Roy was angry with David for staying so long in Cochin.
7. David decided to go to Periyar because he needed a rest.
8. David left Cochin in a hurry.

B) Language practice: In English, the passive form is most commonly associated with the written language. Yet it is also frequently used in speech. Here are two typical examples:

All applications must be received by 30 March, at the latest. (Written language)

I was caught in a traffic jam. (Spoken language).

In business letters, instruction leaflets, academic articles, etc., you will find many passive constructions which regularly reappear, such as:

- Transport and delivery costs shall be included in the contract.
- Once the ticket has been purchased, the date of departure on returns cannot be changed.
- The information you require will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

Note that in the passive form, personal pronouns (such as I, we, you) are not always needed. Compare, for instance, these two pairs of sentences.

- We cannot accept cheques for less than Rs 100. (active)

A:

- Cheques for less than Rs 100 cannot be accepted. (passive)
- IF you see the red light, switch off the machine immediately. (active)

B:

- If the red light can be seen, the machine should be switched off immediately. (passive)

The sentences below are all in the active form. Turn them into the passive, using the opening words given in brackets.

1. Do not switch on the heater if the pilot light is not burning. (The heater must not)
2. You can obtain further information from our branch-office in Puri. (Further information)
3. Please note that we cannot accept any applications after 20 April. (Please note that no applications. . . .).
4. We regret that we cannot accept cheques or credit cards. (We regret that cheques and credit cards)
5. If you cannot contact the Health Centre, please call 331-428. (If the Health Centre. . . .)
6. We shall need more money to complete the project. (More money. . . .)
7. We will deliver your order by 10 March at the latest. (Your order. . . .)
8. Please do not leave hand-luggage in the corridor. (Hand-luggage must not)
9. We will announce the results of the competition in our next issue. (The results of the competition. . . .)
10. In case of fire, close all doors and windows. (In case of fire, all)
11. Please do not remove periodicals from the reading-room. (Periodicals must. . . .)
12. Do not wash this garment in hot water. (This garment must.)

C) Further language points

Many passive constructions involve some form of obligation, i.e. you must or must not do something. Note that the expression 'have to' is more commonly used in the active voice. In the passive, it usually changes to 'must'. For instance:

- You have to complete both forms.
- Both forms must be completed.

However, it is also possible to use have to/has to in passive constructions, such as:

- The water has to be cooled before the mixture is added.
- The seeds have to be planted in straight rows, at least 25 cm apart.

Below are some further typical examples of the use of must, have to and should. In each case, put the verb in brackets into the passive.

1. The refrigerator must (not place) close to any heating appliances.
2. These tablets should (not take) more than twice a day, unless the patient is in great pain.

3. All fire-extinguishers must (check) at least once every six months.
4. This plant has to (keep) indoors during winter.
5. Any damage or breakages must (report) at once.
6. In case of fire, the lift must (not use).
7. This cream should (not apply) to open cuts or wounds.
8. Crash-helmets must (wear) by all motor-cyclists.

UNIT 23 : The Road to Madurai

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: The Daily Standard.

Shiva: (on phone) It's Shiva, Vijaya.

Vijaya: Where are you calling from, Shiva?

Shiva: Bangalore. Tomorrow we leave for Madurai. Listen, if David calls, can you ask him to meet us there? It's important.

Vijaya: We don't know where David is, Shiva. We think he's gone to Periyar.

Shiva: Periyar! But that's way up in the mountains—it's miles from anywhere! How is he going to get there?

Vijaya: He says, by bus, Anyway, I'll give him your message—if he calls.

Guest-house

Receptionist: If you would like to wait here, sir, on the verandah, I will get your room ready.

David: Right—thanks . . .

Prasad: Good evening, Mr Blake. I hope I'm not disturbing you?

David: (feigns surprise) Ah, Professor Prasad?

Prasad: You have a good memory, Mr Blake. Yes—we met briefly in Delhi.

David: That's right.

Prasad: At the Wildlife Conference.

David: That's right. Are you staying here, professor?

Prasad: I was. I'm leaving this evening. And yourself? . . .

David: I just came here for a rest.

Prasad: You have chosen a beautiful place. Periyar is one of the loveliest nature reserves in India. . . In the morning, you can take a boat trip on the lake. And see the elephants.

David: Just at the moment, I don't fancy another 'boat trip.'

Prasad: I was very sorry to read about your accident, in Cochin.

David: You think it was an accident, Professor Prasad.

Prasad: That's what they said in the papers.

David: You shouldn't believe everything you read in the papers.

Prasad: Quite right. You should tell that to the editor of The Daily Standard . . . That's my jeep. I must go. Enjoy your stay, Mr Blake. If you're lucky, you might even see a tiger! Perhaps we'll meet again. Goodbye.

Roy's office.

Roy: Inspector Shah, welcome back to Delhi. Please take a seat.

Shah: Thank you.

Roy: Now, tell me Inspector, what happened in Cochin? Do you think it was an accident?

Shah: I'm sure it wasn't an accident, MR roy. But I have no proof. I questioned the fishermen who dropped the net. And the two men who were paddling the boat. But they all told the

(I'll meet you).

Below, are some further examples to make these patterns clear.

- 1 a) If I had had enough money, I'd have bought the house.
b) If I had enough money, I'd buy the house.
c) If I have enough money, I'll buy the house.
- 2 a) If she had written to me, I would have helped her.
b) If she wrote to me, I'd help her.
c) If she writes to me, I'll help her.
- 3 a) If we had travelled by bus, it would have been quicker.
b) If we travelled by bus, it would be quicker.
c) If we travel by bus, it will be quicker.
- 4 a) If they had come on Thursday, we could have seen them.
b) If they came on Thursday, we could see them.
c) If they come on Thursday, we can see them.

Now look at the sentences below. Four of the ten are incorrect in English. Which are they, and what changes should be made to them?

1. If we sent the letter today, it would arrive by Friday.
2. If you will be free at lunch-time, we could meet then.
3. If I had not been so busy, I would have called you.
4. If you can't find somewhere to stay, you'll be welcome to stay with me.
5. If I would be able to speak to your accountant, I could explain the extra charges.
6. If it doesn't rain, we'll hold the meeting outside.
7. If I see Mr Mohammed, I'll tell him you called.
8. If you will not need your car tomorrow, can I use it?
9. If you told me earlier, I would have changed my plans.
10. If we don't meet tomorrow, I'll call you at the weekend.

C) Further Language Points

Not all if-clauses are constructed in the same way as the ones above. Often, the word order is inverted, i.e. the second half of the sentence comes first. For instance:

I'll give her your message, if I see her.

(If I see her, I'll give her your message).

But even if the words order changes, the structure of the sentence remains the same.

Note, also, that sometimes the word *to* can be used to replace an if-clause. For instance:

- Could you ask her if she would wait for me.
- Could you ask her to wait for me?

Below are some examples to illustrate these two points:

a) Inverted word order

- I'll be home by seven, if there's not too much traffic.
- We'll accept their offer, if they agree to a fixed price.
- Your husband will leave hospital on Friday, if there are no further complications.

b) Use of 'to'

- Please ask Dr Aziz to send me his bill.

(Please ask Dr Aziz if he would send me his bill).

- Ask the electrician to come.

(Ask the electrician if he would come).

UNIT 24 : RIVISION : LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I Passive forms

Since the passive is so frequently used in business, academic, scientific and technical writing, it is important to be familiar with the most common expressions. Below are some sentences in the active mood. Turn them into the passive, using the opening words given in brackets.

1. We have not yet received your reply to our telex. (Your reply to our telex. . .)
2. Do not use this product after the expire date. (This product must/should. . .)
3. Please reply on the form enclosed. (Replies should/must. . .)
4. We have planned the meeting for 10 April. (The meeting. . .)
5. In our tests, we used no pesticides. (In the tests, no pesticides. . .)
6. You may find further information about our research in the Appendix. (In the Appendix, further information. . .)
7. Please do not leave rubbish on the pavement. (Rubbish must not. . .)
8. IF you cannot send the cargo directly to Bombay, you should send it to the nearest port. (If the cargo. . .)
9. We also offer a special reduced price. . .)
10. We regret that we will be unable to accept applications received after the closing date. (We regret that applications. . .)

II Colloquial expressions (prepositional verbs)

Below are some verbs which are often combined with prepositions to form phrasal or prepositional verbs. These verbs are generally less formal than their synonyms, e.g. get on—to succeed, make progress, manage etc. Use any of these verbs in combination with a preposition to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

Work	Up
get	on
go	over
take	out
give	in
come	off
make	down
look	through
put	
turn	

(The word in brackets at the end of each sentence is similar in meaning to the phrasal verb you should use).

1. How is your house-painting ()? (progressing)
Quite well, thanks. We've nearly finished.
2. He sent me long letter, but I still can't () what he wants from me. (understand)
3. Why don't you () tomorrow if you're passing the office. (pay a brief visit)
4. I thought it was a very bad film. But I don't want to () you (), Go and see it. (discourage)
5. Then the police (), and () everyone's name. (arrived, noted)
6. It took her some time to get used to the work, but now she's () very well. (progressing)
7. You look tired. Shall I () the driving for a while? (replace the driver)
8. There's a mistake somewhere, I'd like you to () the figures once again. (check)
9. I wish Prakash would () the phone. Once he starts he () for hours! (end the conversation; continues)
10. This is the guest-house, where we usually () our visitors. (accommodate)
11. Most of the photos we took () quite well. (were successful)

12. I asked Dandipani what had been () in the office while I was away, but I couldn't () anything () of him. (happening; obtain information)

III Past Tenses

In the sentences below, select the correct tense from the choice given in brackets. (In some cases more than one verb may be correct).

- 1 I (was just leaving, have just left, had just left) my office when the telephone rang.
- 2 Last week, we (have seen, saw, were seeing) the English Youth Theatre.
- 3 After I (explained, have explained, had explained) to him why the draft contract was not acceptable, he (was agreeing, agreed, had agreed) to make certain changes.
- 4 IF we (knew, had known, were knowing) you were alone we would have asked you to join us.
- 5 Mr Ghosh (called, has called, was calling) this morning about the sample materials you wanted. HE said he (has already sent, had already sent, already sent) them.
- 6 While I (was explaining, explained, have been explaining) how the pump worked, suddenly the electricity (as, has been, had been) cut off.

UNIT 25 : A Lovely Ring

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: The Daily Standard.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Hello, Vijaya.

Vijaya: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee!

Mrs Mukherjee: Well, what news?

Vijaya: Nothing much. There's a bandh in Delhi. All the small traders have closed their shops.

Mrs Mukherjee: But why?

Vijaya: Intimidation, they say. Some gang is threatening them. Otherwise, it's quiet. Rasheed is complaining, as usual, that nobody's ever in the office.

Mrs Mukherjee: And the theatre? I see they had a great success in Bangalore.

Vijaya: Yes, They're in Madurai now.

Mrs Mukherjee: Well we're all eagerly awaiting them in Calcutta!

Roy: (off) Vijaya.

Vijaya: (calls) Coming, Mr Roy! (On phone) I must go, Mrs Mukherjee. Goodbye.

Dressing room backstage at the theatre in Madurai

Lilian: ... Oh, be some other name!

What' in a name? That which we call a rose

By any other name would smell as sweet.

So Romeo would were he not Romeo called. (calls) Come in!

Shiva: (enters) I've brought you a visitor, Lilian.

David: Hi, Lilian!

Lilian: David! I thought you wouldn't come! How did you get here?

David: By bus. I didn't think I'd make it—it was a dreadful journey! It's great to see you.

Lilian: It's lovely to see you.

Stage Hand: (off) All on stage, please, for Act II!

Lilian: I'm sorry, I must go, Can we talk later?

Shiva: We'll meet you at the hotel after the show.

Lilian: OK, That'll be lovely.

David: Good luck, Lilian!

Auditorium of the theatre. End of performance.

Actor: Some shall be pardoned, and some punished
For never was a story of more woe
Than that of Juliet and her Romeo.

The gardens of Hotel Park, Madurai

David: You were excellent, Lilian. Wasn't she, Shiva—absolutely marvellous!
Lilian: Flattery will get you nowhere, David!
David: I mean it. You're a lovely Juliet!
Lilian: Thank you, But I'm really too old for the part.
David: Oh, don't be so silly! That' lovely ring. Where did you get it?
Lilian: Oh, in Mysore, I think, Yes, Mysore. It was strange . . .
waiter: Excuse me. Mr Shiva Naidu?
Shiva: Yes.
Waiter: Phone call for you, sir. At reception.
Shiva: Excuse me, I won't be long.
Lilian: Well, I was in the hotel shop—
David: What is the Minerva?
Lilian: Yes. Yes, it was. Anyway I saw this ring. When I asked to buy it, the woman said it's not for sale. But then she gave me a card here it is . . . She told me I could find rings, and other lovely things, at this shop.
David: Did you go?
Lilian: Yes, But when I got to the shop. It was closed. All boarded up. With a notice on the door 'Stocktaking.'
David: So what did you do?
Lilian: I went back to the hotel, and told the woman. She could see I was very disappointed, so she said, 'All right, I'll let you buy the ring.'
David: How much did you pay for it?
Lilian: Four hundred and fifty rupees.
David: That's a lot—for a Tiger's Eye!

Language focus: Colloquial expressions

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Lilian did not know that David was coming to Madurai.
2. David arrived too late to see Lilian performing.
3. While David and Lilian were talking, Shiva left them to make a phone call.

B) Language practice:

In English, as in all languages, there are many words and expressions which are used in a special sense. That is, the words do not have their 'usual' meaning. Take, for example, the word get, which usually means to obtain, receive, acquire—as in:

- Where did you get the tickets?
- Last week, I got a letter from an old friend in Bangladesh.
- You can get free advice at the local Employment Centre.
The same word—get—can have a very different meaning in sentences such as:
- I don't get it. (= understand)
- How can I get from here to Patna? (=travel)

When words are used in a special sense, they are often described as colloquial or figurative expressions. Below are some common colloquial expressions. Decide what you think they mean, then check your interpretation with the one given in the Key.

Colloquial expressions

- a) Can you put me up for the night?
- b) I didn't get what he said.
- c) I don't think we'll make it before dark.
- d) Can you take these trousers in for me?
- e) Do you know where to get off?
- f) I didn't take to him.
- g) We don't get on very well.
- h) I can't take the humidity.
- i) If you want to make it in Bombay, you have to work very hard.
- j) I'm not going to let him get away with it.
- k) She'll get over it.
- l) That's the second time they've let us down.
- m) I'll get back to you as soon as possible.
- n) Where shall I drop out off?
- o) He seemed rather put out by my proposal.

C) Further Language notes

Colloquial expressions are, naturally, informal. This is why contracted forms, such as let's, it's, that's are often used.

Below are some common expressions in which these contractions are used:

- Let's go/leave
- It's late
- That's right/tine/a good idea
- Let's try somewhere else
- Lets walk/take a rickshaw/go by bus
- It's not my job/my responsibility
- That's just what I think!
- That's possible/impossible/not very likely
- It's hard to say/difficult to tell

UNIT 26 : Shah Prepares to Move

Garden of Hotel Park, Madurai

Shiva: Sorry I took so long.

David: Who was the call from? Mr Roy?

Shiva: Yes. He wants you back in Delhi, David. As soon as possible!

Lilian: But you can't go tomorrow, David. It's the Madurai festival. You must stay for that!

David: I wish I could, but I really must get back to Delhi.

Shiva: One more thing. David, while I was on the phone, there was a man standing next to me. He asked the receptionist if you were staying in the hotel. She said you were.

David: Did she give him my room number?

Shiva: Yes. But she told him he could find you out here, in the garden. . . Hey! There he is! Going down the path. Don't you want to speak to him?

David: No, Shiva. I don't need to speak to Professor Prasad. But perhaps I will stay another day.

Roy's office

- Roy: You asked to see me, Rasheed. What is it?
Rasheed: Mr Roy, I can't go on like this. I have no proper staff—only junior reporters. Yasmeen's away. Shiva's away, David's away! Nobody is ever here!
Roy: I understand, Rasheed. But it won't last much longer. It's nearly over.
Rasheed: What's nearly over! This fight against Tiger's Eye? You can't win. It will go on and on and on!
Roy: No, Rasheed, it won't. Shah is closing in on Tiger's Eye. In two weeks, it will all be over. Then we can return to normal.
Rasheed: Normal! Normal is not good enough! I need at least three more reporters, and Shiva, full time! This is a newspaper and not . . .
Roy: . . . and not a magazine. I know Rasheed. You will get all the help you need—in two week's time.
Rasheed: Hmm!

Patil's office, Hotel Minerva, Cochin

- Patil: Shah is preparing to move, Prasad. But when he moves, it will be too late. There will not be one single skin, one piece of ivory, in any of our shops. You will make sure of that!
Prasad: Where will we store the skins, Mr Patil? Here in Cochin?
Patil: Yes. Only we won't store them. We'll just keep them here for a few days. The ships are ready. By the end of the week, they will all be off—to Singapore, Rio, Djibouthi, Hamburg, Liverpool, Hong Kong—who's that man—at the reception?
Prasad: Mr rickshaw driver, Mr Patil. He's waiting for me. (calls) Gurusamy! Go and wait in your rickshaw!
Patil: Yes, when Shah calls, he will find nothing. Nothing! Four hundred skins, two tons of ivory—that's thousands of lakhs of rupees. So we want no mistakes, Prasad. You will wait in Madurai. I'll stay here. We will keep in touch. Now go and get your rickshaw.

Language focus: Expressions of time/reported speech.

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story.

Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mr Roy wants David to return to Delhi.
2. While Shiva was on the telephone, the man beside him asked the receptionist if he could speak to David Blake.
3. David did not want to speak to the man who was asking about him.
4. Mr Rasheed is angry because he does not have enough help in the office.
5. Patil is going to close down all the Tiger's Eye shops.
6. Prasad will stay in Cochin.
7. Patil is going to store the ivory and skins in Cochin.
8. Gurusamy did not hear the conversation between Patil and Prasad.
9. Patil suspects that Gurusamy is working for Inspector Shah.
10. The Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai will be the first one to close down.

B) Language practice:

When we repeat what someone has said to us earlier (e.g. when passing on a telephone

message), we usually change the original words from the present into the past, or from the future into the conditional. For instance:

Mr Roy (on the phone): Vijaya, I think I will be back by five. Vijaya (reporting the message): Mr Roy said he thought he would be back by five.

This is known as reported speech: we are reporting—or repeating—what someone else has said.

In reported speech, words such as can, will, have, is, etc. often change to could, would, had, was. Words such as I or we become he/she or they, and here may change to there.

Here are three more examples:

- i) David: Vijaya, please tell Mr Roy I'll try to call him tomorrow, from Madurai.
Vijaya (reporting the message): Mr Roy, David said he would try to call you tomorrow, from Madurai.
- ii) Yasmeen: Vijaya, I can't find the present for Dr Dass. Mr Roy might know where it is.
Vijaya (reporting to Mr Roy) : Mr Roy, Vijaya said she couldn't find the present for Dr Dass. She thought you might know where it was.
- iii) Shiva: Vijaya, David has arrived in Madurai!
I met him here last night.

Vijaya (reporting): Shiva says that David has arrived in Madurai. He met him there last night.

Note that, in speech, the present perfect tense does not usually change:

David has arrived. . . Shiva says that David has arrived.

Now, convert the sentences below into reported speech, using the opening words given.

- 1 Manager : You can keep your room until two o'clock. (The manager said)
- 2 Singh: I'm looking for my bag. I think I left it here yesterday. (Mr Singh said. . . .)
- 3 Receptionist: I'm sorry, you're too late. The office is closed. (She said I. . . .)
- 4 Business letter: We will send you a draft copy of the contract by 15 November. Please inform us if you do not receive it in time.
- 5 Minister: I propose to reduce property tax, and I also plan to improve family allowances. (Newspaper report: The Minister stated that)
- 6 Interview: The electronic industry has improved greatly in recent years.
- 7 (Report of interview: The Managing director said that. . . . But he added that. . . .)

C) Further language points

In Unit 8, we discussed the use of the prepositions in, on, at as time-markers. And in this week's programme we discussed the use of in, on, by, and for.

Below is a short revision test. Decide which prepositions would be most suitable in each sentences.

1. Work on the new bridge will start (. . . .) 20 January.
2. The bridge should be completed (. . . .) two years' time.
3. The opening ceremony will be held (. . . .) 4 April.
4. This guarantee is valid (. . . .) one year.
5. We expect to have the results of the test (. . . .) two weeks.
6. Your photographs will be ready (. . . .) Thursday.
7. He was on the phone (. . . .) more than twenty minutes.
8. The train is due to arrive (. . . .) 20.20.
9. She promised to be here (. . . .) 11.00. It's now 11.50!
10. I'll be away (. . . .) three days at least.
11. The cool season here lasts (. . . .) about 2 months.
12. The Library closes (. . . .) 12.00 (. . . .) Tuesdays and Fridays.

UNIT 27 : Festival in Madurai

Vijaya's office

- Roy: Good morning, Vijaya.
Vijaya: Good morning. Mr Roy. There are two messages for you.
Roy: Oh, from whom?
Vijaya: One from Inspector Shah. He asked me to tell you that he went down to Janpath. To visit the shop at No. 46.
Roy: To visit the shop? I see . . . And the other message?
Vijaya: David called to say that he wants to spend an extra day in Madurai.
Roy: Did he say why?
Vijaya: He said he was looking for the Professor.
Roy: I see.
Vijaya: (on phone) The Daily Standard . . . Yes, Inspector. Just a moment, please. (To Roy) It's Inspector Shah, Mr Roy.
Roy: I'll take the call in my office.

A street in Madurai. Outside the main temple

- Lilian: Are you sure Shiva said he'd meet us here, David?
David: He said he would definitely be waiting for us, at ten o'clock, in front of the West Gate.
Lilian: It's after ten, now. I wish he'd come. I want to see the dancing. . . Oh, look! Elephants! And camels!
David: Ah—the exotic East!
Lilian: Don't tease me, David. That's something I could never see in England. Can't we follow them?
David: As soon as Shiva comes.
Shiva: Sorry to keep you waiting. David, I've just seen the Professor.
David: Where?
Shiva: Do you see that shop on the corner? The souvenir shop. As I was passing, he came out. He seemed in a great hurry.
David: I'd better take a look. Lilian, you go on with Shiva. I'll join you in a moment.
Lilian: All right, but don't be long. How will you find us?
David: I'll follow the music.

The Souvenir Shop

- David: Good morning. . . . Good morning.
Shopkeeper: The shop is closed. For stocktaking.
David: I see. . . When will you be open again?
Shopkeeper: I don't know.
David: Well, thank you. . .
Oh, I was looking for Professor Prasad. Do you know where I can find him?
Shopkeeper: He's not here. . . I don't know the man.
David: I see. Thank you.

David's room at Hotel Park, Madurai

- David: Hello?
Lilian: (on phone) David, it's Lilian. I just called to say good-night, and thank you for a wonderful day. I'm so glad you stayed on in Madurai.

David: So am I, Lilian. . . I hope the play goes well in Calcutta.
Give my regards to Mrs Mukherjee.

Lilian: I will. Have a safe trip back to Delhi. Goodnight, David.

David: Goodnight.

Radio Announcer: . . . And now, the domestic news. Delhi: This afternoon, customs officers of Delhi police raided two souvenir shops in Rafi Marg. Inspector Shah stated that they were looking for tiger skins and ivory. He admitted, however, that nothing had been found. Two days ago, police made a similar raid on a shop on Janpath. This ,too, was unsuccessful. Questions are now being asked about the efficiency of the police, but Inspector Shah declined to comment.

David: Hello?. . . Hello? Who's calling?

Voice: (on phone) Tiger's Eye, Mr Blake. Take care. Good-night.

Language focus: Reported Speech

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

- 1 Mr Roy had told David to stay on in Madurai.
- 2 Shiva was late for his meeting with David and Lilian.
- 3 Lilian did not understand why David left her, with Shiva.
- 4 The shopkeeper asked David to come back later.
- 5 The shopkeeper pretended that he did not know Professor Prasad.
- 6 Lilian has finished her tour of India.
- 7 A radio news report said that Inspector Shah had successfully raided two souvenir shops.
- 8 The person who called David late at night did not give his name.

B) language practice:

In the Language Practice notes to Unit 26, you will find an outline of the rules governing reported speech.

The exercise below will give you further practice in this important aspect of English.

Remember that, usually, in reported speech the present tense is converted into the past tense, and that words such as can, will, must, etc. are likely to change to could, would, had to.

Below are two sets of sentences to be converted into reported speech. The examples in the first set are drawn from this programme; those in the second set (ii) are of general interest.

Turn each sentence into reported speech, using the opening words given in brackets.

1. The shop is closed for stocking.
(He said)
2. When will you be open again?
(I asked when he)
3. Do you know where I can find Professor Prasad?
(I asked him if he)
4. He's not here.
(He told me)
5. Give my regards to Mrs Mukherjee.
(David asked me to)
6. We were looking for skins and ivory.
(Inspector Shah said that)
7. Nothing has been found.
(The Inspector admitted that. . . .)

- ii. 1 I'll meet you at the gate at 10 o'clock.
(He said he.....)
- 2 I intend to improve the domestic water supply.
(The Minister said that he. . . .)
- 3 I'll try to call back at 15.30.
(Mrs Singh said she)
- 4 It will take us four days to give you a complete statement.
(The accountant said. . . .)
- 5 I'm sure the door was locked when I left.
(Prakash said he. . . .)

*Note: In reported speech, the word that can often be left out in the expression: He/She said (that).

C) Further Language Point

Reported speech: transfer from the written to the spoken language. Frequently we need to transfer a written message (e.g. a business letter or telex) into speech. Below are some examples to illustrate the changes that need to be made.

[w=writing., s=speech]

- 1 (w) We are interested in your proposal, but we would like a detailed assessment of costs.
(s) The Tourist Board said (that) they were interested in our proposal, but (that) they would like a detailed assessment of costs.
- 2 (w) Please let us have your reply by 10 August at latest.
(s) They want our reply by 10 August at the latest.
- 3 (w) Please could you arrange accommodation for three nights.
(s) They want us to arrange accommodation for three nights.
- 4 (w) If we do not hear from you within two weeks, we may have to cancel the order.
(s) If they don't hear from us within two weeks, they may have to cancel the order.
- 5 (w) PLEASE CONFIRM MEETING VENUE . (Telex)
(s) They want us to confirm the venue of the meeting.

Notes

- i. Reported speech is usually a written record of what was said (e.g. a newspaper report, or the minutes of a meeting). That is, we move from speech to writing, and in doing so we usually change the tense from present to past. But when we move from writing to speech, as in the examples above, the tenses often remain the same (as in 4).
- ii. Notice, also, that when you are transferring a written message, you will usually change words such as please or could you to they want (us to) or they would like (us to).
- iii. For further practice in reported speech, see Unit 26.

UNIT 28 : Can Vayu Be Trusted ?

Vijaya's office

- Vijaya: (calls) Mr Rasheed!
 Rasheed: (off) What is it, Vijaya?
 Vijaya: There's a telex—from London.
 Rasheed: Coming!
 Vijaya: It's from David's editor in England.
 Rasheed: (reads) No news from David Blake for three weeks. Stop. Please ask him to contact me a.s.a.p. Stop. I. Davidson.
 Vijaya: What is a.s.a.p., Mr Rasheed?

Rasheed: As soon as possible!
 Vijaya: (calls) Come in. . . . David!
 David: Hello!
 Vijaya: You don't have to knock!
 Rasheed: Welcome back, David.
 David: Thank you, Mr Rasheed. How are things at the office? No more stones through the window, I hope?
 Rasheed: No. Things are getting better, I'm glad to say. Our Circulation is improving. . . Oh, this telex came for you.
 David: Thank you.
 Vijaya: David, Mr Roy would like to see you. (chuckles) a.s.a.p.
 David: Right. I'll go at once.

Roy's office. Half an hour later

Roy: So, David, you went to this shop in Madurai. What did you find?
 David: Nothing. Just boxes. The shopkeeper was packing. He said he was closed for stocktaking.
 Roy: Is that all?
 David: No, just as I was leaving. I asked him if he knew where I could find Professor Prasad. He said, 'He's not here.' Then he added: 'I don't know the man.'
 Roy: I see. . . You must tell that to Shah.
 David: There's something I don't understand, Mr Roy, Why did Shah raid the shop in Janpath? Why didn't he wait?
 Roy: Because he wanted to do what Patil was expecting him to do.
 David: (puzzled) Sorry? Shah wanted to do what Patil expected him to do. I don't follow.
 Roy: Patil knew that Vayu had spoken to you, about her father's shop. About the skins store there.
 David: He didn't know.
 Roy: But he guessed. And guessed correctly. And he guessed that the police would investigate. So Patil moved the skins out before Shah raided the shop. And when Shah did come, he found—nothing! So what would Shah think?
 David: He'd think perhaps, that Vayu was laying.
 Roy: Exactly! Patil wanted Shah to believe that Vayu was lying.
 David: But surely Shah doesn't believe that she's a liar?
 Roy: No, But he can pretend to believe.

Patil's office at Hotel Minerva, Delhi

Shah: Now, just a few last questions about your assistant, Vayu. How long has she been with you?
 Patil: About two years.
 Shah: Do you trust her?
 Patil: Of course, Inspector! I trust all my staff.
 Shah: Yes, yes, I'm sure you do Mr Patil, I see you have an expensive photocopier. Is Vayu allowed to use it?
 Patil: Certainly. She even has the keys to my office.
 Shah: I see. . . And Vayu's father, how long has he owned the shop?
 Patil: About two years. I helped him to start his business.
 Shah: You're a generous man, Mr Patil. . . Well, I must be going. Thank you for your help, and for the tea.

Patil: You're welcome, Inspector. Vayu?
Vayu: (on intercom) Yes, Mr Patil?
Patil: Please show the Inspector. Vayu?
Vayu: (from door) This way, Inspector. . . Goodbye, Inspector.
Patil: (calls her back) Vayu!
Vayu: (from the door) Yes, Mr Patil?
Patil: It doesn't pay to tell lies, does it?

Language focus: a) uses of do/did in forming questions.
b) abbreviations

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

1. David's editor in London sent a telex because he had not heard from David for a long time.
2. David told Mr Roy that he had met Prasad in the shop in Madurai.
3. Inspector Shah did not find what he was looking for when he raided the shop in Janpath.
4. Patil was expecting Inspector Shah to raid the shop.
5. David has never been to the shop owned by Vayu's father.
6. Patil told Inspector Shah that he did not trust Vayu.
7. Vayu has the keys to Patil's office.
8. Patil helped Vayu's father to start his business, because he wanted to be able to use the shop for Tiger's Eye.
9. Vayu tells Patil everything she hears.

B) Language practice: In Unit 7, we looked at ways of forming questions with do/did plus question words such as when, where, what, etc. And in Unit 9, we discussed the short answers to questions.

For example :

- a) Q: When does the Festival begin?
A: I don't know.
- b) Q: Does the train stop at Hubli?
A: Yes, it does.

Now, let's review this use of do in forming questions. This time, our language practice will take the form of a General Knowledge Quiz. Try to answer the questions below as briefly as possible.

1. Does the river Ganges (Ganga) flow through Rajasthan?
2. Does the Thames flow into the Channel?
3. Does Nairobi lie on the Equator?
4. Does Hungary have a sea-port?
5. Does Sri Lanka belong to the Commonwealth?
6. What does IMF stand for?
7. What does postscript mean?
8. Where/In which country do the Maoris live?
9. What language do they speak in Kerala?
10. What does a cardiograph show?
11. When did the Olympic Games begin?
12. When did India gain independence?
13. How many countries does India have borders with?
14. Does the UK have an embassy in Delhi?
15. Does an optician test your eyes?

C) Further language points: abbreviations

In all languages, there are certain words or expressions which are shortened (abbreviated)

because they do not need to be written out in full. In the unit, we had an example:

a.s.a.p. = as soon as possible.

And in the Quiz above we had another:

IMF = International Monetary Fund

Below are some more examples of abbreviations which you will often see or hear. Next to each you will find the full meaning and, in some cases, a note on usage.

- 1 i.e.—id est. (Latin)
meaning 'that'; mostly used in writing.
- 2 a.m./p.m.—ante meridiem/post meridiem (Latin)
meaning 'morning' and 'afternoon'; mostly used in writing.
- 3 P.S.—post scriptum (Latin)
Latin for an 'afterword'; generally used at the end of a letter, when you want to add something you have forgotten to say.
- 4 A.D./B.C.—Anno Domini (Latin) or Before Christ
Used in speech and in writing, to add something you have forgotten to say.
- 5 R.S.V.P.—repondez s'il vous plait (French)
meaning 'please reply'; used exclusively on invitations.
- 6 P.T.O.—please turn over
meaning 'look at the back of his paper (or the next page) for further comment.
- 7 e.g.—exempli gratia (Latin)
meaning 'for example', mostly used in writing.
- 8 etc—eicetera (Latin)
meaning 'and so on' or 'and the rest' (etc. is used mainly in writing), while in speech the word eictetera is used).

This is, of course, just a sample of the many abbreviation, look at the Introduction to your dictionary. Most good dictionaries will give a full list.

Abbreviations also include acronyms, that is, the shortened names of organizations, firms, and institutions.

For instance:

UNO: United Nations Organization

WHO: World Health Organization

ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations

OPEC: Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries

And, of course, The BBC!

UNIT 29 : Reward : 1 Lack Rupees.

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: The Daily Standard. Good Morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) It's me, Vijaya. Mrs Mukherjee. Oh, I'm so excited. They've arrived!

Vijaya: Who's arrived?

Mrs Mukherjee: The English Theatre. Tonight, they're playing in Calcutta. But I'm so disappointed.

...

Vijaya: Why, Mrs Mukherjee?

Mrs Mukherjee: I was hoping David would come with them. I so much want to meet him!

Vijaya: You will, Mrs Mukherjee, one day . . . Excuse me a moment. Yasmeen wants to ask something. . . Yes. Yasmeen?

Yasmeen: Have you seen David, Vijaya?

Vijaya: He's in Rasheed's office. Typing.

Rasheed's office

Yasmeen: Good morning.

David: Yasmeen! I haven't seen you for days. Where have you been?

Yasmeen: Oh, working with Dr Dass.

Rasheed: Welcome back to the office, Yasmeen.

Yasmeen: Thank you, Rasheed.

Rasheed: We've missed you.

Yasmeen: I'm sure you haven't Rasheed. You always say it's quieter when I'm not here.

Rasheed: It is. We do more work and less taking. You see, as soon as you came in. David's stopped typing!

Yasmeen: What are you doing, David?

David: Trying to write an article. Rasheed says we might publish it first in The Daily Standard. Then send it to my editor in England.

Yasmeen: What's it about?

David: It's an outsider's view of India. My first impressions,

Yasmeen: What sort of first impressions?

David: Oh, anything that strikes me. Like the stone floor in my flat, the fans, the mosquito net, the sound of the chowkidar's stick at night, the street-sweepers in the morning. . .

Rasheed: Very poetic, David.

Yasmeen: Don't listen to Rasheed. Go on.

David: All the strange little details, like the garlands of yellow flowers in the buses. And the signs on the back of the lorries; Please horn O. K.

Yasmeen: (puzzled) What's strange about that?

David: Oh, in England you can be fined for hooting! It's almost a crime to sound your horn.

Rasheed: And how are you going to put all this into an article, David?

David: I don't know, Mr Rasheed. But I'll try.

Rasheed: You ought to talk to Shiva. He also has an ear for poetry . . . But I must get back to work.

David: So must I.

Roy's office

Roy: Vijaya, I'd like you to contact our office in Bangalore.

Vijaya: Yes, Mr Roy?

Roy: Dr Dass has asked us to put this advertisement in the South India editions of The Daily Standard. I'll dictate it to you. 'Reward. A reward of Rs 1 lakh . . . is offered for information . . . leading to the conviction . . . of any person. . . engaged in the illegal trade. . . in ivory . . . and animal skins. 'Have you got that.'

Vijaya: Yes, Mr Roy.

Roy: Last sentence: Contact Inspector M. Shah, Delhi Customs Police.

Gardens of A. I. C.

Yasmeen: Have you seen the advertisement, Dr Dass? In The Daily Standard?

Dass: Yes, Yasmeen, I have. In fact, I asked Mr Roy to put it in.

Yasmeen: Do you think it'll work?

- Dass: I can't be sure. But Tiger's Eye will be worried.
- Yasmeen: Nobody would dare to give information against Tiger's Eye. Not even for a lakh of rupees.
- Dass: Perhaps you're right. But Tiger's Eye is an organization, a chain. And a chain is only as strong as its weakest link!
- Yasmeen: And who is the weak link?
- Dass: The weak link is always the person who has much to lose, and little to gain. The one who is not getting his—or her—fair share.
- Yasmeen: It can't be Vayu!
- Dass: No, not Vayu! She is not part of Tiger's Eye. No, the weak link is Prasad. Professor Prasad.

Language focus: Phrasal and prepositional verbs

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mrs Mukherjee has not yet met David.
2. Yasmeen has stopped working with Dr Dass.
3. Rasheed has read David's article on India, and he does not approve of it.
4. Inspector Shah asked Mr Roy to print and advertisement in The Daily Standard.
5. The advertisement offered a reward for information relating to the activities of Tiger's Eye.
6. Yasmeen thinks that many people will answer the advertisement.
7. Dr Dass hopes that Vayu will answer the advertisement.
8. A person who is described as the weak link in the chain is someone who does not know what is going on (in the organization).

B) Language practice:

English, as no doubt you know, draws much of its vocabulary from two main sources; i) Saxon (or Germanic) language, ii) Romance (or latin) Languages.

This means that it is often possible to say the same thing in English, using two very different words or expressions.

For instance:

- 1 i) I felt no pain when the dentist took my tooth out.
ii) I felt no pain when my tooth was extracted.
- 2 i) I'm afraid we'll have to put off the meeting.
ii) I'm afraid the meeting will have to be postponed.

Verbs followed by a preposition, such as take out or put off are known as phrasal (or prepositional) verbs.

Generally speaking, these verbs are considered to be less formal than their 'Latin' equivalents, which is why they are commonly used in the spoken language. In the sentences below, each of the verbs underlined could be replaced by a Phrasal verb. What verb and preposition would you choose in each case? Use any combinations of the words below:

Verbs	Prepositions
come	in
look	out
put	back
go	up
cut	over
take	down
turn	off on through

1. The first coloured supplement of The Daily Standard will appear next week.
2. To operate this machine, insert a one-rupee coin into the slot.
3. Please replace the magazines after you have read them.
4. The Council is planning to erect a new block of flats by the river.
5. Before leaving the room, please extinguish all lights.
6. Before the meeting, we shall have to review their proposals.
7. You cannot enter by the side-door.
8. We must reduce our travel expenses.
9. If you hear the engaged signal, replace the receiver and dial again.
10. From Cochin, you can continue by bus to Madurai.
11. I always remove my shoes before going inside.
12. This road is very bad. I think we'll return by a different route.
13. With you bank card, you can withdraw up to 1000 rupees at a time.
14. The water will be disconnected for two hours on Wednesday.
15. It was after ten o'clock when he finally appeared.

Note: for further practice in phrasal verbs see 'Colloquial expressions' in Unit 25.

C) Further language points:

Teachers of English sometimes discourage students from using phrasal verbs because they are thought to be too colloquial or 'slangy.' This, in fact, is not true—at least, not of the spoken language.

However, it is true that in formal writing we tend to use phrasal verbs less frequently.

Below are some pairs of sentences to illustrate the difference between the spoken (s) and the written (w) language.

- 1 (S) When you leave, please hand in your key.
(W) Goods cannot be returned on departure.
- 2 (S) Once you've bought it, you can't take it back.
(W) Goods cannot be returned after purchase.
- 3 (S) We're taking on a new secretary.
(W) A new secretary will be employed.
- 4 (S) Unfortunately, we can't hold the meeting on Tuesday. It has therefore been postponed till Friday.
(W) Unfortunately, the meeting cannot be held on Tuesday. It has therefore been postponed till Friday.
- 5 (S) One point, which was brought up in the discussion, was that we need to set up new training centres for nurses.
(W) One point, raised in the discussion, was the need for establishing new training centres for nurses.

UNIT 30 : REVISION

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I Expressions of time

In the sentences below, any of the following words could be used to fill the gaps. (In some cases, more than one word is possible).

- | | |
|-----|--------------|
| in | after/before |
| for | during |

by	around/about
on	up to/till/until
at	over

In each case, select the word (s) you consider most suitable.

1. I'll meet you (.....) 22.30 (.....) the end of the concert.
2. Your membership card is valid (.....) next September.
3. We hope to have the building finished (.....) the monsoon season begins. That is, (.....) the end of May (.....) the latest.
4. Damodar joined The Daily Standard (.....) January 1982. He's been working for the paper (.....) three months, (.....) going back to London.
5. David joined The Daily Standard (.....) the autumn. He will be working for the paper (.....) three months, (.....) going back to London.
6. Please tell Dr Dass I'll meet him at the A.I.C. (.....) 10 o'clock (.....) Tuesday. I expect our discussion to last (.....) about an hour, so we should be finished (.....) 11 o'clock.
7. (.....) the next two months we hope to have all the major repairs completed.
8. IF you leave early (.....) the morning, you should be in Jaipur (.....) ten.
9. The post usually comes (.....) nine o'clock but (.....) Fridays it's often late.
10. The programme is scheduled to start (.....) 08.30, with a tea-break (.....) 11.00. Each session will last (.....) 45 minutes.
11. (.....) the hot season, we usually close (.....) three hours (.....) the afternoon.
12. The programme will be shown on Channel 2 (.....) 120.00 (.....) Thursday 17 May, and will be repeated on the same channel (.....) three weeks' time.

II Expressions defining place

In units 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 28 we discussed some of the main prepositions used in defining place and movement. In the exercise below, all the examples are based on the story of Tiger's Eye. Which of the preposition from the following list would be most suitable for the gaps in the sentences?

in	under/above/below
at	outside/inside
on	
around	near/opposite/in front of /next to
by	into/onto/to
through	

1. David first met Dr Dass (.....) the A.I.C.
2. The Wildlife Conference was held (.....) the Minerva hotel.
3. Vayu met Dr Dass (.....) the airport. Professor Prasad was (.....) the same flight as Dr Dass. They all travelled (.....) Delhi (.....) the Minerva bus.
4. Vayu left a paper (.....) the photocopier.
5. While David was talking to Vayu, Patil came (.....) the shop.
6. Reddy took photographs (.....) the Conference.
7. Dr Dass noticed the letters T. E. (.....) one of his papers.
8. Somebody threw a stone (.....) the window of Vijaya's office.
9. Vayu did not want to sell David the Tiger's Eye stone which was (.....) display (.....) the Minerva Shop.
10. David next met Vayu (.....) the airport. She had a heavy case. She said she was carrying books (.....) it. She did not want to sit (.....) David in the plane.
11. David met Patil (.....) Kovalam Beach. Patil offered David a room (.....) his hotel (.....) Cochin.
12. Inspector Shah first met Gurusamy (.....) the airport in Cochin.

13. Vayu asked David to wait for her (.....) the hotel, even though it was raining.
14. Inspector Shah stopped David (.....) the street, and asked him to get (.....) the rickshaw.
15. David met Professor Prasad (.....) Periyar (.....) his way to Madurai.

III Questions with 'do' and 'have'.

This aspect of English is dealt with in 5, 9, and 28.

Below is a short set of revision examples to help you check your understanding.

In each of the sentences below, decide which of the alternatives in brackets is the most suitable.

(In some cases, there may be more than one choice).

1. (Have you seen/Did you see) this morning's Standard?
I can't find it anywhere.
2. (Have you watched/Did you watch) the television last night? There was a very good film on the Asian Games.
3. When (Have you met/did you meet) Dr Dass? Last year, in Delhi.
4. I was waiting for you, but I didn't see you. When (did you arrive/have you arrived)?
5. (Have you finished/Did you finish) the painting? Not, yet, but I'll soon be finished.
6. Why (has Yasmeen not told me/did Yasmeen not tell me) she was going to Orissa? I don't know, Mr Rasheed. (Has she told you/Did she tell you), Vijaya
7. (Have you heard/Did you hear) from David this week?
8. What (has Inspector Shah said/did Inspector Shah say) when he called?
9. It's wonderful to see you! But how (have you known/did you know) I was here?
10. (Have you told/Did you tell) David to wait for us at the A.I.C.?

UNIT 31 : An Interesting Advertisement

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: The Daily Standard. Good Morning.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Good morning, Vijaya. We haven't had a cat for such a long time!

Vijaya: At least three days, Mrs Mukherjee.

Mrs Mukherjee: Oh, it feels like three weeks to me! Anyway, I just wanted to tell you, the English actors were a great success. And we had a wonderful party. With home-made pakoras and bhajees and rotis and . . . oh the sweets!

Roy: (off) Vijaya!

Vijaya: (calls) Coming, Mr Roy.

....Sorry, Mrs Mukherjee, the news will have to wait. Goodbye.

Roy's Office

Roy: Ah, Vijaya. Come in. Please sit down. . . . We were talking about how we could improve our circulation. David has an interesting idea. I'd like you to hear it. Go on, David.

David: Well, one way of getting new readers would be to give people a personal interest in the paper.

Rasheed: How do you mean, David?

David: I mean, Mr Rasheed, give the readers a chance to write. We could have a competition every week, with three prizes.

Rasheed: And what would they write about?

David: About what's going on in their part of the country. Or what's new, Building projects, festivals, new ideas in education . . . under the title 'what's new?' For example: 'What's new in Ranchi?'

Rasheed: It's not a bad idea, David. But who would pay for the prizes?

David: I don't know.
 Roy: I'm afraid Rasheed's right, David. The Daily Standard has no money to spare.
 Vijaya: May I make a suggestion, Mr Roy?
 Roy: Of course, Vijaya.
 Vijaya: Couldn't we talk to the Indian Tourist Board? After all, David's idea would make people interested in many different places all over the country.
 Rasheed: So you think the I.T.B. would pay for the prizes?
 Vijaya: They might, Rasheed.
 Roy: I don't know anyone in the Indian Tourist Board.
 Vijaya: I could talk to Mrs Mukherjee, Mr Roy.
 Roy: I suppose she knows the director!
 Vijaya: As a matter of fact, she does!

Patil's office, Hotel Minerva, Delhi

Vayu: Your post, Mr Patil.
 Patil: Put it here, Vayu. On my desk.
 Patil: What's this newspaper doing here?
 Vayu: It came with your letters, Mr Patil.
 Patil: The Daily Standard . . . South India Edition. It's addressed to professor Prasad. (To himself) c/o Hotel Minerva, Delhi. . . All right, Vayu. You may go. (reads 'Reward—Rs 1 lakh, for information leading to the conviction of any person. . .'
 (telephones Prasad) . . . So, Professor Prasad is not at home!

Roy's office

Roy: Well, Shah? Any progress.
 Shah: I sent Patil a copy of the newspaper.
 Roy: He won't bother to read it.
 Shah: I think h will. It was addressed to Professor Prasad. And Patil is naturally curious.
 Roy: But will he see the advertisement?
 Shah: He should. I marked it in red ink.
 Roy: All right, Inspector. Let's suppose that Patil does see the advertisement. What do you expect him to do?
 Shah: Nothing, Mr Roy. Nothing at all. Expect to ask himself two questions. One why was the paper sent to Prasad? And why was the advertisement specially marked?
 Roy: So that Prasad would notice it, and think about the reward.
 Shah: Exactly. A lakh of rupees is a lot of money. If Prasad talks, that money could be himself, and destroy Tiger's Eye. . . . Patil trusts nobody. Now he must try to destroy Prasad.

Language focus: The conditional

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Mr Rasheed does not like David's idea for improving the circulation of The Daily Standard.
2. Vijaya knows the director of the Indian Tourist Board.
3. The Daily Standard which arrived in Patil's post was not addressed to Patil.
4. When Patil telephoned Prasad, he expected Prasad to be at home.
5. It was Mr Roy who sent The Daily Standard to Patil.

6. Patil noticed the advertisement because Vayu pointed it out to him.
7. Patil does not think that Prasad will answer the advertisement.
8. Inspector Shah hopes that Prasad will answer the advertisement.

B) Language practice:

When we are talking about things which might happen, (or might have happened) we use the conditional tense. The words we most often need are: if, could, should, may/might, would.

For instance:

- If I had more time, I would help you.
- If Dr Shastri is not in her office, you might/should find her at home.

The general rules governing the use of the conditional have already been given in the language notes to Units 2, 14, 23. Below are some further examples to help you practice the conditional.

'Spot the error', Some of the sentences in the group below are incorrect. Which do you think they are? Can you correct them?

1. If I see her, I'll give her your message.
2. Mustafa asked if he can borrow your typewriter.
3. If you are needing any help, please let me know.
4. If we had a computer, our work would be much easier.
5. If the train is not late, he should be here by nine o'clock.
6. If you are interested in our proposal, we will gladly send you further information.
7. Mr Aziz will be grateful if you can meet him at the station.
8. I think it will be better to cancel the meeting.
9. The Council said that they hoped the road repairs will be finished by 7 May.
10. If you wish to make an international call, please dial 100.
11. In an interview, the Health Minister said that more funds might be provided for the anti-malaria campaign.
12. If I had known she was coming, I would have waited.

C) Further Language points

1. The conditional tense is frequently used in both the written and the spoken language.
2. In speech we often shorten words such as will/would, shall/should.

For instance:

- i) I would like to speak to Mr Roy.
I'd like to speak to Mr Roy.
- ii) If I am late, I will call you.
If I'm late, I'll call you.

Below are some examples to illustrate the difference between the long and short forms.

- 1 a) I would like to book a call to Singapore.
b) I'd like to book a call to Singapore.
- 2 a) I would be surprised if he came.
b) I'd be surprised if he came.

Below are some examples to illustrate the difference between the long and short forms.

- 1 a) I would like to book a call to Singapore.
b) I'd like to book a call to Singapore.
- 2 a) I would be surprised if he came.
b) I'd be surprised if he came.
- 3 a) We would be grateful if you would let us know when you are arriving.
b) We'd be grateful if you'd let us know when you're arriving.
- 4 a) If you had asked us earlier, we could have found you somewhere to stay.

- b) If you'd asked us earlier, we could've found you somewhere to stay.
- 5 a) If there had not been such a long queue, I could have been back by ten.
- b) If there hadn't been such a long queue, I could have been back by ten.
- Note: For further practice in short forms, see also Units 1, 19, 21, 25 and 28.

UNIT 32 : STOCKTAKING

Vijaya's office

- Vijaya: (on phone)..... Yes, yes, Mrs Mukherjee, Mr Roy has contacted the Tourist Board . . . Yes, he spoke to Mr Shastri. He asked me to thank you very much for all your help . . . I'll tell him when he comes in. Goodbye, Mrs Mukherjee.
- Roy: Sorry I'm late, Vijaya, Any news?
- Vijaya: Mrs Mukherjee called to find out if you had spoken to Mr Shastri.
- Roy: Yes, I've just been talking to him. He likes the idea of the competition. The I.T.B. will give three prizes.
- Vijaya: That's good news, What's the first prize?
- Roy: A three-day holiday in any of the places mentioned in the articles.
- David: Sorry I'm late.
- Roy: That's all right, David. I was late too.
- David: Damodar came round early to repair my fridge. Then we started talking.
- Vijaya: I didn't know that Damodar spoke English.
- David: He does now. I give him English lessons, he gives me Hindi lessons. It works very well. Only his English is better than my Hindi!
- Vijaya: You obviously need more practice!
- Roy: Excuse me, David, I must go. I have to meet Inspector Shah. . . Oh, I have some good news.
- David: From Mr Shastri?
- Roy: Yes. The I.T.B. will pay for the prizes.
- David: Wonderful.

Shah's office

- Roy: You say that you're ready for action, Inspector.
- Shah: Yes, Very soon we will be ready to move against Tiger's Eye. We have the addresses of most of their shops.
- Roy: How did you get the addresses?
- Shah: You remember that a few weeks ago we raided a shop on Janpath?
- Roy: Yes, But you didn't find anything there!
- Shah: Oh, we said we didn't find anything. And it's true, we found no skins, no ivory. All we found was a shoe box, in a dusty corner. It was full of little cards. The old man said he knew nothing about them. So, I took the box with me.
- Roy: And those cards gave you the addresses of the Tiger's Eye shops?
- Shah: Exactly. Look at the map, Mr Roy. Calcutta, Ranchi, Mysore, Madurai, Cochin, Karachi, Singapore, Djibouthi, Rotterdam . . .

Patil's office, Hotel Minerva, Delhi

- Patil: (on phone) Prasad, listen to me carefully. It's for stocktaking, you understand? Tell all shops to close. And to send all their extra stock to Cochin. You will close business in Madurai on December 8th. I repeat: December 8th. Come down to Cochin on the 9th.

My driver will meet you at the airport, and drop you off at the Minerva. Is that clear? (to himself) Yes, my driver will drop you off—but not at the Minerva! Vayu!

Vayu: (on intercom) Yes, Mr Patil?

Patil: Book me on the flight for Trivandrum on December 7th.

Vayu: Not Cochin, Mr Patil?

Patil: I said Trivandrum. On Sunday, December the seventh.

Language focus:

a) words relating to quantity (some, much, few, etc).

b) dates

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See-Key for answers).

1. David has no time to learn Hindi.
2. It was Mrs Mukherjee's idea to start a competition for readers of The Daily Standard.
3. When Inspector Shah raided the shop in Janpath, he told Mr Roy he had not found anything there.
4. Inspector Shah is waiting for Tiger's Eye to make the next move.
5. Patil wants Prasad to close down the Tiger's Eye shop in Madurai.
6. Prasad must be in Cochin by December 8th.
7. Patil is going to Trivandrum.
8. Inspector Shah knows where the Tiger's Eye shop is in Madurai.

B) Language practice: much, many, some, any little, few, a lot, several

In English, there is a distinction between things which can be counted (countable nouns) and things which cannot be counted (uncountable nouns). Here are three pairs of words to illustrate the difference:

countable: bananas, minutes, rupees

uncountable: fruit, time, money

With countable nouns, we use the words many or few; with uncountable nouns, much or little. The words some and any can be used with both. Note, however, that in negative sentences we cannot use the word some. For instance:

positive: there's still some money left

negative : there isn't any money left (Or.

there's no money left

there's little money left

there isn't much money left)

In each of the sentences below, one of the words in brackets cannot be used. Which is it?

1. We could postpone the meeting for a week, but I don't think that would make (much, some, any) difference.
2. We must hurry. There's (little, few, not, much, hardly any) time left.
3. There are (few, no little, not many) towns in India which have (so much, so many, such a lot of) parks as Bangalore.
4. We were expecting only (some, a few) entries to the competition, but in the end we had (many, much).
5. I'm sorry, I don't have (any, much, some) small change.
6. We must stop at the next garage. We have (hardly any, only a little, too few, not much) petrol left.
7. David now speaks (not much, some, a little) Hindi.
8. Yasmeen has been working for (some, much, many) years with The Daily Standard.

9. You can cash this cheque at (most, much, many, any) branches of our bank.
10. If you need more nails, I think you'll find (some, a few, a little) in the garage.
11. There's (not much, no, few, little) hope of getting our money back from the insurance company.
12. I've asked my neighbours (many, a lot of, some, several) times to turn down their radio, but they won't listen to me.

C) Further language points

Dates:

In English, there are several ways of writing the date. For instance:

- 1) December 1990
- 2) December (the) 7th. 1990/7th. December, 1990
- 3) the seventh of December, 1990

All these forms are correct, but no 1) is most frequently used today. In speech, however, it is numbers 2) and 3) which are most often used.

We usually say:

- I'll meet you on December the seventh.
- I'll meet you on the seventh of December

(or) I'll meet you on the seventh of December.

Note that, in writing, if the day is mentioned by name (e.g. Thursday) a comma is usually required between the day and the date, e.t.:

- We look forward to seeing you on Thursday, 7 December.
- We look forward to seeing you on Thursday, 7th December.

UNIT 33 : TUESDAY IS TOO LATE

Dr Dass's room, A.I.C., Delhi

Receptionist: (on phone) Dr Dass? I have a call for you. Hold the line please. . .

Dass: Hello?

Prasad: (on phone) Dr Dass?

Dass: Speaking.

Prasad: This is Professor Prasad. You may remember me—from the Delhi conference?

Dass: Yes, Mr Prasad. I remember you. What is it?

Prasad: I'm calling about the advertisement in The Daily Standard. Offering a reward for information.

. .

Dass: Then why do you not contact Inspector Shah?

Prasad: I can't, Dr Dass. It is not safe for me.

Dass: What is your information?

Prasad: Will I get the money?

Dass: If your information is correct.

Prasad: On Tuesday the ninth of December. I will arrive at Cochin.

Dass: Tuesday, the ninth of December?

Prasad: Yes: I have a meeting with Patil, at the Minerva. . .

Dass: (dials reception) Operator—I was cut off. Can you tell me where that call came from?

Receptionist: From Madurai, Dr Dass.

Dass: Thank you.

Vayu: Excuse me . . .

Vijaya: Yes?

Vayu: Could I see Mr Roy, please?

Vijaya: He's not free, I'm afraid. He has a meeting.
Vayu: It's very urgent. Please. . .
Vijaya: All right. I'll ask him. What is your name?
Vayu: My name is—Vayu.

Roy's office.

Roy: Sir down, Vayu.
Vayu: I'm sorry to interrupt, Mr Roy, but Mr Patil is leaving for Trivandrum, on Sunday, the seventh of December.
Shah: (surprised) Trivandrum—and not Cochin? Are you sure,—Vayu?
Vayu: I booked his ticket, Inspector.
Shah: (puzzled) Then why is Prasad going to Cochin on the ninth? At least, that's what he told Dr Dass. Prasad and Patil should both be in the same place, at the same time.
David: Yes, yes of course—you're right.
Shah: Somebody is lying. it must be Prasad.
Vayu: No, Inspector. I don't think so. Prasad is telling the truth. What Patil told him. he told you.
David: And what Patil told you, Vayu, is what you've told us .That he's going to Trivandrum on the seventh?
Vayu: Yes, David—but what are you getting at?
David: Just this; Patil trusts nobody. He doesn't trust you, Vayu; he doesn't trust Prasad. Both of you could give him away. So whatever he tells you is probably not true.
Vayu: Then Patil is not going to Trivandrum?
David: No. He'll get on the plane for Trivandrum. And get off—at Cochin.
Shah: Exactly, because time is short. Patil must move before we do. . . All the skins, all the ivory, will be in Cochin by Sunday. The ship will sail on Monday, the eighth.
David: And when you, and Prasad, arrive on Teusday the ninth, it'll be too late. You'll find only an empty warehouse. And Prasad will not get his money.

The souvenir shop in Madurai, Prasad is inside, organizing the boxes which are to go to Cochin

Prasad: Who is it? . . .Who is it?
Shah: Inspector Shah. Open the door, Prasad.
Prasad: . . . Inspector! I told Dr Dass to go to Cochin.
Shah: I know what you told Dr Dass. To send the police to Cochin—on the ninth. But the ninth will be too late, Mr Prasad. We have to be there on the eighth . . . So we've come to Madurai to fetch you today. And take you, and your boxes, to Cochin.

Language focus: a) articles
b) prepositional verbs

A) About the story:

Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Prasad did not tell Dr Dass where he was calling from.
2. Prasad deliberately broke off the conversation.
3. Vayu had made an appointment to see Mr Roy.
4. Vayu believes that the information Prasad gave to Dr Dass was correct.
5. David believes that Patil is going to Trivandrum.

6. Patil wants Prasad to be in Cochin to help load the ship.
7. Prasad was not surprised when Inspector Shah appeared at the shop in Madurai.
8. Inspector Shah and Prasad will travel to Cochin together.

b) Language practice:

In the sentence below, spaces have been left where articles might be used. Decide in each case which would be the most appropriate: the a(n), or Ø (i.e. no article).

1. David has suggested that The Daily Standard should run (.....) competition. (.....) prizes in (.....) competition will be given by (.....) Indian Tourist Board.
2. David is not going to Cochin with (.....) Inspector Shah. He is staying in (.....)office.
3. Prasad answered (.....) advertisement which appeared in The Daily Standard.
4. Vayu bought Patil (.....) ticket for Trivandrum.
5. Patil has told Prasad to close (.....) shop in Madurai.
6. Patil plans to send (.....) skins and (.....) ivory away.
7. Patil deliberately gave Prasad (.....) wrong information about his movements.
8. Gurusamy, (.....) rickshaw driver, knows about Patil's plans because he has talked to (.....) local fishermen who will help Patil to load (.....) ship.
9. Patil expects Prasad to arrive on December (.....) ninth.
10. Vayu is now in (.....) great danger.
11. (.....) English Youth Theatre have completed their tour of (.....) subcontinent.
12. David will soon have to return to (.....) UK.

Note: All the above sentences are true. For more practice in the use of articles, see also Unit 16.

c) Further language points: verbs followed by prepositions

As we mentioned in the notes on Units 19 and 25, phrasal and prepositional verbs are very common in the spoken language. Below are a few more examples, drawn from Unit 33.

1. DASS: Operator, I was cut off. Can you tell me where that call came from?
2. VAYU: Yes, David. . . . but what are you getting at.
3. DAVID: He'll get on the plane for Trivandrum.
And get off—at Cochin.
4. DAVID: Both of you could give him away.

These examples illustrate the two main types of usage of prepositional verbs:

- i) literal: the words are used in their normal or 'everyday' sense; the meaning is usually clear from the context, as in:
 - Can you tell me where that call came from?
 - He'll get on the plane and get off
- ii) figurative or idiomatic: the words are used in a special sense, and the meaning is not always clear from the context, as in:

What are you getting at?

Both of you could give him away.

UNIT 34 : THE WEAKEST LINK

The store room, Hotel Minerva, Cochin.

Radio Announcer: This is All India Radio. The weather forecast for today, Monday, 8th December.

In most parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

Patil: (calls) Who is it? . . . Prasad! I told you to come on Tuesday, not Monday! . . . Shut the door.

Prasad: I closed the shop early, Mr Patil. On Sunday.

Patil: Help me? How?

Prasad: I could carry the boxes.

Patil: Where to?
Prasad: Onto the ship.
Patil: You came too late, Prasad. The ship has gone! And now you too must go!
Prasad: No Patil! Don't shoot!

(As before). Ten seconds later.

Patil: (conceals gun) Inspector Shah! How nice to see you. (laughs) You didn't need to knock so loudly. The door was open.
Shah: Mr Patil, may I ask what you are doing here?
Patil: Stocktaking, Inspector, Counting the stock: pillows, sheets, blankets, towels. It's all part of running a hotel.
Shah: And what is in those boxes?
Patil: As I said—pillows, sheets, blankets, towels. Open them, if you like. . . You see, Inspector. Sheets, blankets, towels. . .
Shah: Yes, I see.
Patil: I don't know what you were looking for. But, whatever it was, it isn't here.
Shah: No., It isn't here. But it's not far away. Gurusamy—would you take Mr Patil to the Customs warehouse?
Gurusamy: And Mr Prasad?
Shah: And Mr Prasad.

Customs Warehouse, Cochin.

Shah: One hundred and two . . . three . . . four tiger skins. Ivory: total weight, 534 kilograms. Have you noted that, Gurusamy?
Gurusamy: Yes, sir, noted, sir.
Shah: Mr Patil, we have finished our stocktaking. do these goods belong to you?
Patil: Yes, they do.
Shah: Then, please sign here.
Patil: I'll sign, Shah. But I want to ask you one question: How did you know? Did Prasad tell you?
Shah: Prasad told us only what you told him. Half the truth.
Patil: And who told you the other half?
Shah: Our rickshaw driver, Gurusamy. Or rather, Sergeant Gurusamy. He helped to load your skins and your ivory onto the boat last night. He also helped to take them off, and bring them here, on Sunday, 7th December. When you were supposed to be in Trivandrum! Every chain, Mr Patil, is only as strong as its weakest link . . . And in your chain, there were many weak links. . . Shall we go?

David's flat.

David: (reads) Dear Lilian, I'm sorry I haven't written since you left India—but I've had no time . . . Now, thank goodness, the Tiger's Eye affair is over—and life is almost back to normal . . . It's lovely, cool winter evening. Outside, the birds are gathering in the trees. I'm sitting here, by the window, listening to the cassette you left for me. Many thanks for the music. Now, at last, I can listen to it in space.

Language focus: Past tenses

A) About the story: Below are some statements about the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers)

1. Patil was not expecting Prasad to appear in Cochin when he did.
2. Patil did not want to kill Prasad. He merely wanted to frighten him.
3. Patil knew that Inspector Shah would come to Cochin to find him.
4. Inspector Shah was hoping to find skins and ivory in Patil's basement.
5. Patil did not know that Gurusamy was working for Inspector Shah.
6. Vayu had warned Patil that Inspector Shah would be coming to Cochin.
7. Prasad deliberately lied to Dr Dass about the date Patil was preparing to move.
8. David was not in Cochin when Patil was arrested.

B) Language practice :

In previous units 7, 11, 20, 26, 27 we have discussed various uses of the past tenses. Now it is time to review these uses.

Below are eight groups of sentences. In each group, one of the three sentences is not correct. Which do you think it is? And can you correct it?

- 1
 - a) While I was taking to her, Dr Shastri came into the office.
 - b) When I was asking her if she had sent the telex to London, she said she hasn't.
 - c) When I was working in Madras, I found the humidity very hard to bear.
- 2
 - a) After working for three years abroad, my son has now decided to come home.
 - b) After the election results were announced, there were protests on the streets.
 - c) After the meeting, I have taken her to the station.
- 3
 - a) Did you find the letter I left on your desk? Yes, I did.
 - b) Did you send it by registered post? Yes, I have.
 - c) Did you keep the receipt? Yes, I did.
- 4 Could I speak to Mr Ramdhani, please?
 - a) He's not here, I'm afraid. He went to Jaipur.
 - b) He's not here yet, but he said he would be back by ten o'clock.
 - c) I'm sorry, he's not here. He's just left the office.
- 5
 - a) I've been trying to get through to you all morning.
 - b) I tried to contact you yesterday, but you were not in.
 - c) I have tried to call you this morning, but there was no reply.
- 6 I've found my keys!
 - a) Where have you found them?
 - b) When did you lose them?
 - c) Where had you left them?
- 7 Before he left for Cochin, Inspector Shah
 - a) had spoken to Mr Roy.
 - b) was speaking to Mr Roy.
 - c) spoke to Mr Roy.
- 8 Patil
 - a) has expected
 - b) was expecting
 - c) expected

Prasad to answer the advertisement.

C) Further language points; the past continuous tense

When we are speaking of actions in the past which continued for some time, we often use the past continuous—the ing form. For instance:

- When we arrived in Bombay, it was already raining.
- And it went on raining for ten days.

— When I was a student, they were just beginning to build this bridge.

Below are some more examples of how the past continuous is typically used.

1. What happened last night? We were expecting you to call.
2. While Darwin was writing his Origin of Species, other scientists were working along very similar lines.
3. We were hoping to hear from them by the end of the month, but we've still had no news. (also possible: we had hoped to hear from them...)
4. The shop was closing just as I arrived.
5. When I asked the conductor why we were waiting, he said that the connecting train from Dharwar had not yet arrived.

Note: for more work on past tenses, see also Units 11, 12, 20, 26, 27.

UNIT 35 : ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Vijaya's office.

Vijaya: The Daily Standard . . .

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) Vijaya, it's me.

Vijaya: Oh, Mrs Mukherjee. Mr Roy's busy, I'm afraid. He has a meeting at the A.I.C.

Mrs Mukherjee: Good—then we can talk! Now, tell me everything. Right from the start.

Vijaya: Well, Patil and Prasad were arrested.

Mrs Mukherjee: Yes, I know that! Go on.

Vijaya: Last week, the court case began. Vayu was the chief witness. Imagine! For three years she'd been working for Tiger's Eye and for Shah! Just imagine what a sensation that caused! . . .

Mrs Mukherjee: Goodness me. . .

The Garden of the A. I. C.

Roy: Ladies and gentlemen . . . friends and colleagues. This is a very special occasion—the tenth anniversary of The Daily Standard.

We have fought through some difficult times, particularly in the last few months. But now, I may say with confidence: The Daily Standard is alive and well! Thanks to all of you!

I do not want to keep you long. So let me now present our special anniversary awards.

To Dr Dass and to Yasmeen Mirza, for their outstanding contribution to wildlife protection!

. . . To Inspector Shah, for his courage and patience.

. . . To our chief news editor, Mr Rasheed who will now become chief editor at our new office in Bombay!

. . . To our new member of staff, a young lady of great courage: Vayu.

. . . And now, to the young man who came to India to work with us, and did, with all his heart! David Blake. And I have good news. David will back. Today, I had a telex from London—which I didn't show to David. . .

(reads) 'David Blake appointed All-India correspondent, as from July next year!'

. . . And last, but not least, to my personal assistant, Vijaya, who, as always, is busy. But she will soon be here.

Vijaya's office

Vijaya: Well I must go, Mrs Mukherjee. I have to get to the A.I.C.

Mrs Mukherjee: (on phone) I wish I could be here, Vijaya.

Vijaya: Oh, but I forgot to tell you Mrs Mukherjee! Mr Roy has given you a special award.

Mrs Mukherjee: Me!

Vijaya: For long and outstanding service as local correspondent, Bihar and Calcutta.

Mrs Mukherjee: That's wonderful, Vijaya.

Vijaya: Yes, isn't it!

Mrs Mukherjee: But I never met David Blake.

Vijaya: You will, Mrs Mukherjee. David is going to Calcutta, specially to meet you. To give you the award. And to enjoy some real Indian hospitality!

Language focus: Pronunciation

A) About the story: Below are some statements relating to the story. Decide which you think are true and which are false.

(See Key for answers).

1. Vayu was put on trial together with Prasad and Patil.
2. Vayu had secretly been working for Inspector Shah.
3. Mrs Mukherjee was not present at The Daily Standard's tenth anniversary celebrations.
4. Mr Rasheed is leaving The Daily Standard.
5. David will be returning to India.
6. David has never met Mrs Mukherjee.

And, finally, a statement, about something which happened after the end of our story. Guess whether it is true or false.

7 Prasad was paid the reward for the information he gave.

B) Language practice:

There are many words in English which are spelt differently and yet are pronounced in almost the same way.

In the groups of words below, there is one word in each group which is pronounced differently from the others.

(The others are all identical or very similar in pronunciation). Which is the 'odd man out' in each group? For instance:

caught, taught, ought, doubt, fought

In this group doubt is the 'odd man out.' The others are all pronounced with an aw sound; doubt is pronounced-ow, to rhyme with words such as shout and about.

1. rough, tough, stuff, cough, enough
2. make, weak, break, take, lake
3. height, flight, sight, weight, mgt
4. brow, blow, flow, grow, show
5. thread, bead, shed, head, spread
6. brake, ache, shake, streak, break
7. loose, choose, amuse, refuse, news
8. hear, tear, wear, bear, share
9. cautious, anxious, ambitious, precious, curious
10. power, shower, sour, pour, hour
11. station, nation, ration, application, examination
12. chair, near, wear, fair, fare

C) Further language points

In speaking English, it is most important to pay attention to:

- (i) the length of vowels (a,e,i,o,u), which may be short (e.g. drop) or long (e.g. droop)
- (ii) consonants (d, t, p, b, etc) at the beginning and end of words. Note the difference between, for instance, grey and great.

Below, to remind you, are some groups of words which are similar—but not identical—in sound. These words are often mispronounced. Try reading them aloud, and check your pronunciation with a good dictionary.

1. Vowel length

Long vowels	Short vowels
gold, hold, cold, old	got, hot, cot, off
take, break, stake	tack, back, stack
slide, site, bite, reach	slid, sit, but, rich
union, usual, pure	under, up, put
pool, stoop, move	pull, stop, mob

2. Consonants

Try to make a clear distinction between the first and second word in each pair.

back—bag	heat—hit
send—sent	hard—heart
eight—aid	word—world
bent—bend	let—led
park—bark	pick—pig
white—wide	cap—cab
height—hide	right—ride
court—cord	sight—side

UNIT 12 : REVISION, LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. 'If' clauses and conditional forms

In Units 14, 23 and 31, we discussed the rules governing the use of if and conditional words such as could, would and should. Remember that the verb which follows if may be in the present tense or in the past, but never in the future.

For instance:

- If he leaves at six, he should be home by eight.
- If he had left at six, he would have been home by eight.

But not:

- If he will leave at six, he would be home by eight.

In the sentences below, put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you (not have) enough money, let me know and I (send) you some.
2. If he (not always be) so busy, he (have) more time for hi family.
3. I (not) expect to see her. But if she (Be) there I (Give) her your message.
4. If he (read) the instructions properly the machine (not break down).
5. If you (plant) more tree, the quality of the soil (will) gradually improve.
6. The ITB said that they (will) think about David's proposal, and that they (hope) to finance the prizes.
7. If Prasad (not telephone) Dr Dasr, Patil's plan (might succeed).
8. If Gurusamy (not know) when the ship (sail), Inspector Shah (might arrive) too late.
9. Mr Rasheed said that if Mr Roy (Want) him to move to the new office he (will) gladly do so.
10. David said that if he (have) enough times he (visit) Mrs Mukherjee in Calcutta.
11. Patil told Vayu that if she (talk) to anyone he (burn down) her father's shop.
12. If David (not be) such a good journalist, he (cannot help) to solve the mystery of Tiger's Eye.

II. Prepositional verbs

In Units 18, 19, 33, we have practiced the use of prepositional verbs. Now, to round off our work, here are some statements about the story in which prepositional/phrasal verbs could be used.

Decide which of the verbs from the group below would be most suitable for each of the spaces.

B. Prepositional verbs

come out	put up
come across	catch up
call on	look after/around/over
take care of	taken aback/taken in
put out	go over
pass on	go on
find out	look in/at/through
turn out	cut off
get out/on	give away

1. When David first arrived, he was (. . . .) at the A.I.C. because his flat was not ready.
2. Patil offered to (. . . .) the transport arrangements for the delegates.
3. At first, David and Rasheed did not seem to (. . . .) very well.
4. On the first day of the Conference, David passed the Minerva shop and decide to (. . . .).
5. Vayu was (.....) when David asked to see the Tiger's Eye stone.
6. When Dr Dass was (.....) his papers he noticed something strange.
7. Mrs Mukherjee often phones Vijaya to (.....) on the local news.
8. During the discussion in Mr Roy's office, Inspector Shah (.....) all that happened during the Conference.
9. Mr Roy sent David to Trivandrum to (.....) and see if could (.....) more about Tiger's Eye.
10. When David happened to (.....) Patil on the beach, he told Patil that he was there on holiday. Patil was not (.....) by David's story.
11. Vayu did not want to (.....) the boat trip with David. But she couldn't (.....) of it. because Patil insisted that she should go.
12. Inspector Shah (.....) Patil unexpectedly. Patil was clearly the Inspector's questions, but he refused to (.....anything.....).
13. Quite by chance, in Periyar, David (.....) Professor Prasad.
14. Prasad answered the advertisement which (.....) in The Daily Standard. But while he was talking to Dr Dass, the conversation was (.....).
15. At the court trial, it (.....) that Vayu had been (.....) information to Inspector Shah for several years.

And so we come to the end of Tiger's Eye. We hope that you have enjoyed the series. We wish you every success with your English.

KEYS UNIT - 1

- A
- 1 true Mr Roy was busy over the weekend, so he asked Yasmeen to meet David.
 - 2 true
 - 3 false Yasmeen is the features editor.
 - 4 true
 - 5 false This year, for the first time, the Conference is being held not at the A.I.C., but at the Hotel Minerva.
 - 6 true
 - 7 false Mr Patil has never worked with Dr Dass, and Dr Dass is not happy about working with him.
 - 8 false Yasmeen looks worried because Mr Patil is asking questions about Dr Dass
- B
- 1 I'm going
 - 2 we'll wait
 - 3 There's a letter
 - 4 It's long way

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 5 It's not far | 6 What's the time? |
| 7 I'm afraid I can't | 8 It's too late |
| 9 I'll let you know | 10 If you're ready |
| 11 I'd like to speak to | 12 I'll be back |

UNIT 2

- A
- 1 true When David was in London, he worked with Shiva Naidu of The Daily Standard. Shiva told David all about the people he would meet.
 - 2 true Mr Rasheed seemed very cold towards David.
 - 3 false Mr Roy has no close connections with Patil.
 - 4 true Patil is offering a 10% discount for conference delegates.
 - 5 false Mr Roy said he would send the office car to meet Dr Dass at the airport.
 - 6 true Dr Dass wants to stay, as always, at the A.I.C.
 - 7 true although Mr Roy does not understand why Patil is taking too much interest in the Conference.
 - 8 true because Patil should have made his 'special offer' earlier, not at the last moment.

UNIT 3

- A
- 1 true for the first time, the Conference is being held at the 'Minerva' hotel
 - 2 true but Mr Roy could not meet Dr Dass because his car had broken down, and the office cars were out
 - 3 true
 - 4 false Dr Dass has never met Vayu
 - 5 true Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C.
 - 6 false David has not yet met Dr Dass
 - 7 true Dr Dass had been given Professor Prasad was angry with Vayu was that she did not call him 'professor'.
 - 8 false Vayu returned Dr Dass's case very quickly
 - 9 true Vayu was photocopying some papers
 - 10 true one reason why Professor Prasad was angry with Vayu was that she did not call him 'professor'.
- B
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 have, is expecting | 7 is coming |
| 2 spend | 8 listen |
| 3 am working/ I'm working | 9 does not operate/doesn't operate |
| 4 false | 10 are making |
| 5 is studying | 11 is retiring |
| 6 heat | 12 am sending, require |

UNIT 4

- A
- 1 true it is being held at the Hotel Minerva
 - 2 true Dr Dass was met by Vayu
 - 3 false Dr Dass is staying at the A.I.C.
 - 4 false Dr Dass has never met Professor Prasad
 - 5 true ... he realized only later that it was not a 'mistake'
 - 6 false.... David attended the Conference as a 'visitor' or 'observer'
 - 7 true
 - 8 false she wanted to stop David from asking about the 'Tiger's Eye' stone
 - 9 false. . . . Mr Patil does not yet know who David is
 - 10 true because David was still in the shop when Patil came in with the paper.
- B
- 1 did not want

- 2 did not know
- 3 did not invite
- 4 did not ask
- 5 did not go
- 6 did not take
- 7 does not know
- 8 does not write..... (Note: Vijaya is Mr Roy's personal assistant, not a journalist).

UNIT 5

- A
- 1 false..... he was very grateful to her for returning his case so quickly.
 - 2 true.....
 - 3 false.....in fact, he arrived early, and had time to visit the Minerva shop
 - 4 true.....
 - 5 true..... mainly because Mr Patil did not want Professor Prasad to appear in the photographs
 - 6 true..... because he did not want any of the delegates to ask Professor Prasad 'awkward questions'
 - 7 false Dr Dass said what he planned to say, even though he knew it was dangerous
 - 8 true but he is also going to Cochin because Mr Patil wants to get him away (see 6)
 - 9 true Patil wants to get him away.
- B
- 1 must
 - 2 should (or must, or need to)
 - 3 have to (or need to)
 - 4 ought to (or nee to or should)
 - 5 must (or have to)
 - 6 must (or have to)
 - 7 should
 - 8 must
 - 9 ought to (or should)
 - 10 need to (or have to)
 - 11 need to (or could)
 - 12 ought to (or should)
- 1 I'm afraid I can't see you next week. I have to go to Patna.
 - 2 I think we must leave now. I don't want you to miss the train.
 - 3 Could I borrow your bicycle tomorrow, if you don't need it?
 - 4 It's not far to the station. You don't need (or have to) take a rickshaw.
 - 5 Please sign here. (The use of must is too strong in this case).

UNIT – 6

- I
- 1 a) I think you should move your bicycle from here.
b) Would you mind moving your bicycle from here?
 - 2 a) Please tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him.
b) Could you tell Dr Dass I'm waiting for him (please)?
 - 3 a) It is all right if I leave my bags here?
b) Do you mind if I leave my bags here?
 - 4 a) We would be grateful if you could (send us your) reply by telex.
b) Please could you (Send us your) reply by telex.

- 5 a) Could I have your name please? (Or: Could you tell me your name please?)
b) Would you mind giving me your name?
- 6 a) Could you tell me the time (please)?
b) Do you know what the time is/what time it is?
- 7 a) Could I see your ticket, please?
b) Would you mind showing me your ticket?
- 8 a) Could you tell Mrs Ramdhani I'd like to talk to her, please?
b) Please tell Mrs Ramdhani I'd like to talk to her
- 9 a) I'd be grateful if you'd (you would) wait for me at the station.
b) Perhaps you could wait for me at the station?
- 10 a) Could you give me (let me have) your address. (please)?
b) I'd like to have your address.

II

1. didn't
2. we're expecting; we don't know we'll be able
3. if it's not too late, I'd like to call round
4. I've been trying you're never in
5. We'd be very glad if you'd join us
6. She'll be waiting she's booked a room
7. Where's David?/He's gone out.
8. How's your back?
9. What's the name.
10. I'm looking for /She's not here...../She's in Orissa.
11. He'd meet you.
12. I'd like to sign as soon as you've finished.

III The incorrect sentences are:

- 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

The correct wording is:

1. This pump does not use much oil.
4. It makes no difference, it doesn't make any difference
5. We have not had enough rain this year.
7. Only the gauge does not show the correct temperature
9. But they do not want to do any work.
10. but we don't have anywhere to put them.

UNIT 7

- A 1 false Mrs Mukherjee has been working for a long time for The Daily Standard.
- 2 false we do not know who wrote them, although Mrs Mukherjee thinks they were written by Professor Prasad.
- 3 true there is no proof, only some strong evidence
- 4 true Damodar is sure that water was put into the petrol
- 5 false It was Vayu who contacted the A.I.C., but not immediately
- 6 false David was inside the shop, but not for long
- 7 false he found some answers, but not many
- 8 true but her work with Dr Dass is also closely connected with her job as a journalist for The Daily Standard.
- 9 true
- B 1 When does the next bus leave for Kolhapur?

- 2 Where does Dr Narayan live?
- 3 Who broke the window on the first floor?
- 4 Why do I have to pay an extra Rs 20 for my ticket?
- 5 Where can I buy (a copy of) The Economist?
- 6 How long does it take to get to Mysore?
- 7 What is the postal code for Hyderabad?
- 9 How much will electricity cost next month?
- 10 When will the road repairs be finished?

Note: the question-word who is almost always followed by the past tense, and not by the auxiliary verb do/did.

UNIT 8

- A
- 1 true
 - 2 false Reddy and David saw Patil quite by chance.
 - 3 true Patil and Vayu were not in the shop long enough to buy anything.
 - 4 false Reddy followed Patil and Vayu.
 - 5 true The shopkeeper spoke no English.
 - 6 false Mr Roy had no idea what he would find in the shop.
 - 7 true but Tiger's Eye is also the name of an organization
 - 8 false Mr Roy was excited at seeing the Tiger's Eye, he was only teasing David when he described it as 'very ordinary'
- B
- 1 on, at
 - 2 in
 - 3 on, on
 - 4 at, in, on
 - 5 at, in
 - 6 con; in, on, at
 - 7 in, in at, in, on
 - 8 in, at, in

UNIT 9

- A
- 1 true Mrs Mukherjee knows that Professor Prasad is a businessman
 - 2 true
 - 3 false Vayu will be travelling alone, to Cochin
 - 4 true but the box does not contain books
 - 5 true Vayu is frightened that Patil might burn down her father's shop in Janpath
 - 6 true the box contains valuable pieces of ivory
 - 7 false Mr Roy would like David to see more of the country; also, he wants to send David to Trivandrum.
 - 8 true
- B
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 Yes, she does | 6 Yes, he was |
| 2 Yes, she does | 7 Yes, he did |
| 3 No, he didn't | 8 Yes, he has |
| 4 No, she doesn't | 9 Yes, he is |
| 5 Yes, he did | 10 Yes, he has |

UNIT 10

- A
- 1 false Shiva already belongs to the staff of The Daily Standard, but for the last three months he has been training in England.
 - 2 false David and Shiva worked together in England, on David's newspaper.
 - 3 false the sales of The Daily Standard are falling

- 4 true
 5 true Vayu is going to Cochin
 6 false Vijaya was alone in the office
 7 true
 8 true but, in fact, Mr Rasheed is not angry
 9 false David's flat is ready, and he can now move out of the A.I.C.
- B 1 is expecting
 2 begins
 3 closes, is closing
 4 go, stay
 5 are expecting
 6 are developing
 7 includes
 8 is not working
 9 do not have, have
 10 (I'm/I am) trying
 11 have
 12 (we're/we are) opening

UNIT 11

- A 1 true Shiva was one of the standard's best young journalists before he left for further training in England.
 2 false Mr Rasheed knew it was David's birthday from the information on David's 'biadata' or 'curriculum viate'
 3 false Mr Rasheed gave David three tickets: one for himself, one for Yasmeen, and one for Reddy.
 4 true Mr Roy does not want Patil to know that David work's for The Daily Standard.
 5 false David is eager to discover more about India.
 6 false David will have to find a room for himself somehow
 7 true because nobody knows what he will discover there or if he will discover anything.
 8 false David only saw Vayu at the concert
 9 true Vayu should prefer to stay in Delhi should stay in the office.
- B 1 tried, were not 5 won
 2 began 6 took
 3 visited, described 7 arrived, asked
 4 gained 8 broke, stole

UNIT 12

- 1 do they collect
 2 did you hear
 3 is/was sitting
 4 I've brought
 5 is taking
 6 wanted to use; was not working
 7 (had) finished; invited
 8 moved; were living (lived)
 9 did you manage

- 10 When did say he would come?
 11 moved
 12 invited; were having (had)
 13 has not yet developed; has been busy
 14 arrived; left
 15 telephoned; had (has) finished
- II The incorrect question are nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12.
 The correct wording should be:
 1 Why did you not tell me you were going to be late?
 2 I don't understand. Why must we (or, why do we have to) pay for transport costs?
- III 1 does not operate
 2 could not finish (cannot is also possible)
 3 will not accept
 4 does not want
 5 would not be raised
 6 if you do not need
 7 could not
 8 does not contain.
 9 could not find (did not find), did not need
 10 does not have

UNIT 13

- A 1 true Rasheed is worried that Yasmeen's articles will make Tiger's Eye even more determined to destroy the newspaper.
 2 false Vijaya and Mrs Mokherjee tell each other all the news!
 3 false Vayu was just surprised to see David.
 4 true Vayu was lying when she told David she was carrying books.
 5 true Vayu did not want David to ask her questions
 6 true
 7 true although Vayu does not believe David
 8 true but Vayu does not have the courage to tell David
 9 false Dr Dass much prefers living in the country.
 10 true Dr Dass knows that Tiger's Eye have burnt his papers
- B 1 through 7 into
 2 at 08. on
 3 on 09. among
 4 through 10. on
 5 into, into 11. in
 6 at 12. at

UNIT 14

- A 1 true Mr Rasheed thinks that David ought to spend more time in the office.
 2 true David is the only person on the staff of The Daily Standard who could pretend to be a tourist in Trivandrum.
 3 true because Mr Roy did not know how long it would take David to find out anything (if he could) about Patil.
 4 false David could not get a room at the Minerva
 5 true but perhaps Patil was not on the beach 'by chance'

- 6 true Patil does not believe David's explanation, but he pretends to believe it.
 7 false Patil invited David to stay at the Minerva in Cochin.
 8 true Patil has proof that David is a journalist (David has a journalist's visa in his passport)
 9 true David will need financial help from Mr Roy.
- B
- 1 are
 - 2 see, (I) will call/I'll call
 - 3 doesn't miss/does not miss, will be/should be
 - 4 are looking for, you'll find/you will find
 - 5 are, I'll let/I will let
 - 6 loses, will be

UNIT 15

- A
- 1 false the fire was started in the Patna office, while Mrs Mukherjee was in Ranchi
 - 2 false Shiva is glad to be home
 - 3 false Shiva thinks that Yasmeen should go on writing her articles.
 - 4 true
 - 5 false the letter was not signed, even though it was clearly sent by Tiger's Eye
 - 6 false MR Roy understood the letter, but he wanted to see what Mr Rasheed's reaction would be
 - 7 false Mr Roy wants Inspector Shah to keep a watch on the shop because he is afraid that Tiger's Eye will try to burn it down.
 - 8 true

- B
- 1 We expect them to arrive. . .
 - 2 I'm sorry to have kept you waiting . . . () to keep you waiting.
 - 3 Mrs Ghosh asked me to give you. . .
 - 4 We hope to see you. . .
 - 5inflation to increase. . .
 - 6told me to contact you. . .
 - 7 It is important for all our students to have. . .
 - 8 We need to improve. . . .
 - 9 he hopes to give you . . .
 - 10 told me to go back

- C
- 1 I don't know how to operate a word-professor.
 - 2 Correct
 - 3 Mr Narayan asked me to call him tomorrow.
 - 4 Mr Rasheed will not let Shiva go to Cochin.
 - 5 My sister wants/plans to invite us to Hyderabad next weekend.

(Note: the verb think is often wrongly used as a synonym for mean/plan/want).

- 6 Mr Prabhu wants you to call him this afternoon.
- 7 Correct
- 8 Correct. . . . but is more natural to say:
 'I would like to speak to the Manager', or
 'Could I speak to the Manager, please.'

UNIT 16

- A
- 1 false Dr Dass's papers were burnt, on the verandah. But his house was not damaged.
 - 2 true Mr Roy is worried that the Tiger's Eye organization may be listening to his telephone calls.
 - 3 true Vayu was in the back room when David checked in; she did not want to talk to him

- 4 true David's room was in the Annex, in the garden
 5 true David will stay in Cochin as long as necessary
 6 false Mr Patil was not there and nobody knew where he was
 7 false David knew that Vayu was at the hotel, but he did not ask to speak to her.
 8 true Mr Roy was waiting for David to call him.
- B 1 (Ø) (Ø) 7 The, the, (Ø)
 2 the 8 (Ø), a, the
 3 the 9 (Ø) (Ø), a
 4 a 10 (Ø), the
 5 a, a, the 11 (Ø), the, (Ø),
 6 the, (Ø), the, the, the 12 the, the, the, the

UNIT 17

- A 1 true Inspector Shah had told nobody, expect Mr Roy, that he was going to Cochin.
 2 false Inspector Shah changed his plans after talking to the rickshaw driver, Gurusamy.
 3 true
 4 true
 5 false Vayu did not want to meet David at the hotel; she wanted to meet him in the street, where nobody would notice her talking to him.
 6 true Vayu was afraid somebody might see them
 7 true Patil has told nobody about his movements
 9 false David does not know what Vayu will tell him, he can only guess.
- B 1 outside 7 around
 2 inside/in 8 in
 3 in/at 9 at
 4 at 10 on
 5 in 11 on, outside
 6 on, at 12 on

UNIT 18

- I 1 on, down (up, along) 7 four (about), in
 2 in 8 in (at), in
 3 in/at, between, on 9 by (on), at, at
 4 on 10 on, above
 5 on 11 into
 6 by 12 onto (into)
- II 1 turn off, switch off (out) 7 put it down
 2 take out, pay for 8 holding on
 3 bring it back, 9 put them back
 4 put up 10 get to
 5 turn off
 6 go through (go over)
- III 1 correct
 2 correct
 3 incorrect.....we do not usually have.....
 4 correct
 5 incorrect.....I understand all the difficulties you are having.

- 6 correct
- 7 incorrect.....but I did not like the music
- 8 correct

UNIT 19

- A
- 1 true
 - 2 false Lilian met Shiva in England, through David.
 - 3 false the difficulty was that Lilian did not understand the instructions Shiva gave her
 - 4 false it was Vayu who arranged the meeting.
 - 5 true
 - 6 true
 - 7 false Patil did not tell anybody when he would be arriving in Cochin.
 - 8 false Patil knew that Vayu was lying.
- B. The formal and colloquial expressions which most closely match are:
- 1 (j)
 - 2 (a)
 - 3 (f)
 - 4 (i)
 - 5 (b)
 - 6 (d)
 - 7 (c)
 - 8 (g)
 - 9 (e)
 - 10 (h)

UNIT 20

- A
- 1 true Dr Dass is sure that Tiger's Eye started the fire
 - 2 true
 - 3 false nobody would go out in monsoon rain to look around the town.
 - 4 true but Patil never believed David when he said he was a tourist
 - 5 false David does not want to go on the boat trip, but he has no choice
 - 6 true Patil wants David and Vayu to go without him
 - 7 false David thought Inspector Shah was in Delhi
 - 8 true Gurusamy knows about everything that is going on in Cochin.
 - 9 true this is why Inspector Shah speaks of the Chinese nets
 - 10 false Inspector Shah wants to find out what will happen on the trip, even if it is dangerous!
- B
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 taught | 7 have already said |
| 2 has not yet come | 8 saw |
| 3 was completed | 9 have not yet found |
| 4 stopped | 10 have heard (or, hear) |
| 5 have earned | 11 have never seen |
| 6 was, played | 12 took |
- C. The correct sentences in each pair are:
- 1 a) usually (but not always) we use the present perfect after never.
 - 2 a) after yesterday, we use the past-tense.
 - 3 a) after yet, we use present perfect, because the action is not finished
 - 4 b) past tense, because the action is finished

- 5 a) both are possible, but a) is more common after today.
 b) because we are speaking in the present
 6 b) the past tense is used, because the lecture is finished
 7 a) past tense, because the action is finished
 8 a) both are possible, but a) is preferable
 b)

UNIT 21

- A
- 1 true Shiva is following the English Youth Theatre on their trip around the country
 - 2 false David wants the newspaper to send (not lend!) him some money
 - 3 true Vayu suspects that Patil has a special reason for sending her with David
 - 4 false the main arrangements were made by Professor Prasad
 - 5 false Inspector Shah has already told David about the Chinese nets
 - 6 false David discovered by himself that Vayu's father owns a shop
 - 7 false Vayu's father is not a member of Tiger's Eye, but he is forced to work for Patil
 - 8 true
 - 9 true but was it an accident?
- B Below are the correct answers to the questions in some case, even shorter answers could be given. These are indicated in brackets.
- 1 It arrives at 20.30 (At 20.30)
 - 2 No, it isn't.
 - 3 Yes, he has
 - 4 He's staying at the A.I.C. (At the A.I.C.)
 - 5 Yes, I locked it. (Yes, I did)
 - 6 They have them here. (Here).
 - 7 No, it isn't
 - 8 No, we pay for it quarterly.
 - 9 Yes, I sent them to him on Tuesday. (Yes I did, on Tuesday)
 - 10 Yes, they can.

UNIT 22

- A
- 1 true Patil was reported to be shocked
 - 2 false Inspector Shah arrived unexpectedly.
 - 3 true
 - 4 true Patil left the arrangements to Vayu and Professor Prasad.
 - 5 true though Inspector Shah has no proof that it was not an accident
 - 6 false Mr Roy was worried about David, but not angry with him
 - 7 false David was going to Periyar on secret business, he hoped to find out more about Professor Prasad
 - 8 true stocktaking really means: counting the goods in a shop; but what Vayu means is that Prasad is packing the ivory and skins, and sending them away—to Chchin
 - 9 true David has no time to ask Mr Roy for permission to go to Periyar.
- B The incorrect sentences are: 2, 5, 8, 9
 The correct wording should be:
- 2 If you are free at lunch-time, we could meet then.
 - 5 If I could (or might) speak to your accountant, I could explain (or would be able to explain) the extra charges.

- 8 If you don't need your car tomorrow, can I use it?
- 9 If you had told me earlier, I would have changed my plans.

UNIT 24

- I**
- 1 Your reply to our telex has not yet been received.
 - 2 This product must/should not be used after the expiry date.
 - 3 Replies should/must be made/sent on the form enclosed.
 - 4 The meeting is planned/has been planned for 10 April.
 - 5 In the tests, no pesticides were used.
 - 6 In the Appendix, further information about our research can/may be found.
 - 7 Rubbish must not be left on the pavement.
 - 8 If the cargo cannot be sent directly to Bombay, it should be sent to the nearest port
 - 9 A special reduced price is also offered for students and pensioners.
 - 10 We regret that applications received after the closing date cannot/will not be accepted.
- II**
- 1 coming on (or, getting on)
 - 2 work out (or make to)
 - 3 look in (or, come in)
 - 4 put you off
 - 5 turned up, took down
 - 6 getting on
 - 7 take over
 - 8 go over/through (or, look over/through)
 - 9 get off; goes on
 - 10 put up
 - 11 came out (or, turned out)
 - 12 going on; get anything out of him
- III**
- 1 was just leaving (for, had just left)
 - 2 saw
 - 3 explained (or, had explained); agreed
 - 4 had known
 - 5 called: had already sent (or, has already sent)
 - 6 was explaining was not cut off.

UNIT 25

- A**
- 1 true
 - 2 false David arrived just as the performance was about to begin
 - 3 false Shiva was called to the telephone
 - 4 true
 - 5 true The shop was closed for stocktaking.
 - 6 false Lilian had the shop card in her bag.
 - 7 true and this reminds David of the time when he tried to buy a Tiger's Eye at the Minerva in Delhi.
 - 8 true
 - 9 true David does not want to tell anyone why he is in Madurai
- B.** Below is a guide to the meaning of the colloquial expression on p. 115.
- a) Can I stay at your house for the night?
 - b) I didn't understand . . . What he said
 - c) I don't think we'll reach our destination before dark.

- d) can you tighten the waist/narrow the legs of these trousers for me?
 e) Do you know at which stop to leave the bus/train?
 f) I did not like him (on first meeting).
 (g) We do not agree with each other/our personalities do not match very well.
 (h) I find the humidity difficult to bear./I'm uncomfortable in humid weather.
 (i) If you want to succeed in Bombay, you have to work very hard.
 (j) I am not going to ignore what he has done./I'm going to make him responsible for what he has done.
 (k) She will recover (from her disappointment/sorrow).
 (l) That's the second time they have disappointed us/not kept their promise.
 (m) I'll call you back/give you my answer as soon as I can.
 (n) here would you like me to stop the car (to let you out)?
 (o) He seemed offended/irritated/puzzled/puzzled by my proposal.

UNIT 26

- A 1 true because Mr Roy is afraid that the situation is too dangerous
 2 false the man beside Shiva did not ask to speak to David.
 he asked if David was staying at the hotel
 3 true David wanted to avoid meeting Prasad.
 4 true
 5 true Patil does not want Inspector Shah to discover anything about Tiger's Eye.
 6 false Prasad will go back to Madurai, to look after the shop
 7 false Patil is not going to store the skins; he will just keep them in Cochin for a few days
 8 false Gurusamy did over heat the conversation
 9 false Patil knows nothing about Gurusamy (though later he will wish he had known more!)
 10 false the shop in Madurai will be the last to close down, because all skins and ivory will be sent through Madurai to Cochin.
- B 1 The manager said we could keep our/the room until two o'clock.
 2 Mr Singh said he was looking for his bag. He thinks he left it here yesterday.
 3 She said I was too late. The office was closed.
 4 In your letter you said that you would send us a draft copy of the contract by
 15 November. You also asked us to inform you if we did not receive it in time.
 5 The Minister said that he proposed to reduce property tax and (than he) also planned to improve family allowances.
 6 The Managing Director said that electronics industry had improved greatly in recent years. But he added that more money was needed for research.
- C 1 on 7 for
 2 in 8 at
 3 on 9 by (or at)
 4 for 10 for
 5 in 11 for
 6 by (or on) 12 at, on

UNIT 27

- A 1 false Mr Roy was expecting David to return at once to office
 2 true
 3 true David had not told Lilian what he was doing in Madurai
 4 false The shopkeeper was closing down for stocktaking

- 5 true The shopkeeper pretend not to know Professor Prasad, but David noticed that e was pretending.
- 6 false Lilian's tour is not yet finished
- 7 false Inspector Shah had no success when he raided the shops—or, so it was said on the news.
- 8 true The person who called David (was it Professor Prasad?) gave only the name of Tiger's Eye.
- B i 1 He said the shop was closed for stocktaking.
- 2 I asked when he would be open again.
- 3 I asked him if he knew where I could find Professor/Prasad.
- 4 He told me he wasn't (was not) there.
- 5 David asked me to give his regards to Mrs Mukherjee.
- 6 Inspector Shah said that they were looking for skins and ivory.
- 7 The Inspector admitted that nothing had been found.
- B ii 1 He said he'd (he would) meet us at the gate at 10 o'clock.
- 2 The Minister said (that) he would improve/he intended to improve the domestic water supply.
- 3 Mrs. Singh said (that) she would try to call back at 15.30.
- 4 The accountant said (that) it would take them four days to give us a complete statement.
- 5 Prakash said he was sure (that) the door was locked when he left.

UNIT 28

- A 1 true
- 2 false David told Mr Roy that he has asked about Prasad in the shop.
- 3 true Inspector Shah was hoping to find skins and ivory in the shop
- 4 true Patil suspected that Shah might have heard something from David (who had heard something from Vayu)
- 5 false David once visited the shop, after he had seen Patil and Vayu coming out of it. But he did not know then, who the shopkeeper was.
- 6 false Patil said that he trusted Vayu, even though he was lying to Inspector Shah
- 7 true
- 8 true and this is why Patil could also destroy Vayu's father's business
- 9 false Vayu is scared of Patil, and tells him as little as possible.
- B 1 No, it doesn't.
- 2 Yes, it does.
- 3 No, it doesn't (But it lies very close to the Equator).
- 4 No, it doesn't.
- 5 Yes, it does
- 6 IMF stands for International Monetary Fund.
- 7 Postscript (PS means that you wish to add something to the end of a letter).
- 8 (The Maoris live) in New Zealand.
- 9 (In Kerala, they speak) Malayalam.
- 10 (A cardiography shows) the heart's rhythm.
- 11 In 1896.
- 12 On 15 August 1947
- 13 (India has borders with) seven countries.
- 14 No, it doesn't. (The UK has a High Commission in Delhi)
15. Yes, he does.

UNIT 29

- A 1 true
- 2 false Yasmeen is still working for Dr Dass

- 3 false David has not yet written his article (and Rasheed is only teasing him about the contents)
- 4 false it was Dr Dass who asked Mr Roy to print the advertisement
- 5 true although Tiger's Eye was not directly mentioned in the advertisement.
- 6 false Yasmeen thinks that nobody will dare to answer the advertisement.
- 7 false Dr Dass hopes that Prasad will answer the advertisement
- 8 false the weak link is someone who will give away secrets.

- B
- 1 come out
 - 2 put . . . into
 - 3 put . . . back
 - 4 put up
 - 5 put out
 - 6 go over/go through
 - 7 go in/come in
 - 8 cut down
 - 9 put down
 - 10 go on
 - 11 take off
 - 12 go back
 - 13 take out
 - 14 cut off
 - 15 turned up

UNIT 30

- I
- 1 at, after (or, at)
 - 2 until/up to
 - 3 before, by, at
 - 4 in, for
 - 5 in, for, before
 - 6 at, on, for, by
 - 7 Over/During
 - 8 in, by
 - 9 around/about/at, on
 - 10 at, at, for
 - 11 During/ in, for, in
 - 12 at, on, in
- II
- 1 at
 - 2 at (in)
 - 3 at, on, to, in
 - 4 in
 - 5 into
 - 6 at
 - 7 on
 - 8 through
 - 9 on, at (in)
 - 10 at, (on), at, (in), in
 - 11 outside (at)
 - 12 outside

- | | | | |
|---|------------|----|----------|
| 4 | some, much | 10 | a little |
| 5 | some | 11 | few |
| 6 | too few | 12 | some |

UNIT 33

- A
- 1 true Dr Dass had to ask the operator to find out where the call came from
 - 2 false the call was cut off
 - 3 false Mr Roy was not expecting Vayu.
 - 4 true Vayu knows that Prasad was only repeating what he had been told by Patil, as far as dates were concerned. Patil, of course, wanted the wrong date to be given so that he could get rid of the evidence (i.e. the skins and (ivory) before Inspector Shah arrived.
 - 5 false Daid is sure that patil will get off the plant in Cochin, not Trivandrum
 - 6 false Patil will load the ship before Prasad gets to Cochin
 - 7 false Prasad expected to see Inspector Shah in Cochin, not Madurai.
 - 8 true
- B
- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|---------------|
| 1 | a, The, the, the | 7 | the |
| 2 | false | 8 | the, the, the |
| 3 | true | 9 | the |
| 4 | false | 10 | Ø |
| 5 | the | 11 | The, the |
| 6 | the, Ø | 12 | the |

UNIT 34

- A
- 1 true Patil expected Prasad to come to Cochin on the date agreed, i.e. 9 December
 - 2 false Patil was ready to kill Prasad
 - 3 true though Patil had expected Inspector Shah to arrive one day later, by which time all the evidence would be gone.
 - 4 false Inspector Shah had already found the skins
 - 5 true Nobody knew that Gurusamy was working for Inspector Shah
 - 6 false
 - 7 true Prasad did not deliberately lie to Dr Dass (even though his information was not correct)
 - 8 true David was in Delhi.
- B The following sentences were not correct. Here the correct wording is given:
- 1 b) When I asked her if she had sent the telex to London, she said she hadn't.
 - 2 c) After the meeting, I took her to the station.
 - 3 b) Did you send it by registered post? Yes, I did.
 - 4 a) He's not here, I'm afraid. He's gone to Jaipur.
 - 5 c) I tried to call you this morning, but there was not reply.
 - 6 a) Where did you find them?
 - 7 b) or 'had spoken' or 'spoke' to Mr Roy
 - 8 a) Patil had expected Prasad to answer the advertisement.

UNIT 38

- A
- 1 false Vayu was a witness at the trial, i.e. she gave evidence against Patil and Prasad.
 - 2 true three years previously, Vayu had secretly contacted Inspector Shah because she was afraid of Patil. Inspector Shah asked Vayu to continue working for Patil, and to find out all the could about Tiger's Eye.
 - 3 true
 - 4 false Rasheed is staying with The Daily Standard but he will now he Chief Editor of the new office in Bombay

- 5 true David will soon come back to India, as a foreign correspondent
 6 true but David will soon meet Mrs Mukherjee, in Calcutta
 7 true Prasad was paid his reward, but he still had to spend six months in prison.

B. In each group of words, the 'odd man out' is:

- 1 cough all the other words end in the sound –uff; cough ends in –off
 2 weak pronounced 'week', the other words end in –ake
 3 weightpronounced 'wait'; the other words end in –ite
 4 brow pronounced 'brau; as in row the other words end in a long.
 5 bead pronounced with a long –e, 'beed'; the other words end with a short vowel, –ed
 6 streak pronounced 'streek'; the other words end in –ake
 7 loose the only word in which the s is not pronounced as z
 8 hear pronounced 'heer'; the other words end in –air
 9 curious the only word which does not have a –sh sound before –ious
 10 pour pronounced 'pore'; the other words end in –our
 11 rationpronounced with a short a (as in 'rat'); the others words al have a long a
 12 near pronounced 'neer'; the other words ends in -air

UNIT 36

- A
- 1 don't have; I'll send
 - 2 wasn't always; he'd have (he would have)
 - 3 don't expect; if she's there; I'll give
 - 4 had read; would not have broken down
 - 5 plant (or planted); will (or would)
 - 6 could; hoped
 - 7 had not telephoned; might have succeeded
 - 8 had not known; was sailing (or would sail);
 - 9 wanted; would
 - 10 had enough time; would visit
 - 11 talked; would burn down could not have helped.
 - 12 was not (or had not been);
- B
- 1 put up
 - 2 look after/take care of
 - 3 get on
 - 4 look in
 - 5 taken a back/put out
 - 6 looking through/over/at
 - 7 catch up
 - 8 went over
 - 9 look around; find out
 - 10 came across; taken in
 - 11 go on; get out (of)
 - 12 called on/looked in on, put out/taken a back; give anything away
 - 13 come across
 - 14 come out; cut off
 - 15 came out/turned out; passing on