UNIT 2

Pre-task

Read the poem and answer the questions.

Be the Best

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley – but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass
And some highway happier make
If you can't be muskie, then just be a bass
But the liveliest bass in the lake!

We can't all be captains; we have got to be a crew,
There is something for all of us here.
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star
It isn't by the size that you win or you fail
Be the best of whatever you are!

Questions :

1) What is more important – to be the best or to be bigger?
2) Why, according to you, is it important to be a lively fish?
3) What is the theme of the poem?
4) What do you want to become? How would you be the best?

Read 1 UNFORGETTABLE WALT DISNEY

-Roy Disney

My brother Walt is no more, yet his influence lingers like a living presence over the studio where he turned out the cartoons, nature films and feature movies that made him known and loved around the world. Even now, as I walk around the studio crew, I half expect to encounter that tall, country-boy figure, head bowed in thought about some new project. Walt was so much the driving force behind all we did, from making movies to building Disneyland, that people constantly mention his name as if he were still alive. Every time we show a new picture, or open a new feature at Disneyland, someone is bound to say, "I wonder how Walt would like it?" And when this happens, I personally realize that it was something he himself had planned. For my imaginative, industrious brother left enough projects in progress to keep the rest of us busy for many, many years.

Walt was a complex man. To the writers, producers and animators who worked with him, he was a genius who had an extraordinary ability to add an extra stroke of imagination to any story or idea. To the millions of people who watched his TV show, he was a warm, kindly personality, bringing fun and pleasure into their homes. To the bankers who financed us, I'm sure he seemed like a wild man, hell-bent for bankruptcy. To me, he was my amazing kid brother, full of impractical dreams that he made come true.

The apple orchard and weeping willows stand green and beautiful at our old farm, where Walt sketched his first animals. I recall how Walt and I would snuggle together in bed and hear the haunting whistle of a locomotive passing in the night. Our Uncle Mike was an





engineer, and he'd blow his whistle – one long and two shorts – just for us. Walt never lost his love for trains. Years later, an old-fashioned train was one of the first attractions at Disneyland.

As far back as I can remember, Walt was drawing. The first money he ever made was a nickel for a sketch of a neighbour's horse. He studied cartooning in Chicago, and then started a little animated-cartoon company in Kansas City that flopped. I was in Los Angeles when Walt, just 21, decided to try his luck in Hollywood. I met him at the station. He was carrying a cheap suitcase that contained all of his belongings. We borrowed $500 from an uncle, and Walt started a cartoon series called Alice in Cartoonland. It was tough going. Walt did all the animation, and I cranked the old-fashioned camera. The Alice cartoons didn't make much of a splash, so Walt started a new series called Oswald the Rabbit. Oswald did better but when Walt went to our New York distributor for more money he ran into trouble.

"What kind of a deal did you make, kid?" I asked.

"We haven't got a deal," Walt admitted. "The distributor copy-righted Oswald and he's taking over the series himself." Strangely, Walt did not seem downhearted. "We're going to start a new series," he enthused. "It's about a mouse. And this time we'll own the mouse."

The rest is a history. Walt's mouse, Mickey, celebrated his 40th birthday in 1968, and a happy 40th it was. A quarter of a billion people saw a Disney movie in 1968, 100 million watched a Disney TV show, nearly a billion read a Disney book or magazine and almost ten million visited Disneyland. And Mickey, as Walt used to say, started it all.

Mickey was only the first successful product of Walt's matchless imagination and ability to make his dreams become reality. It was an ability he could turn on for any occasion, large or small. Once, when my son Roy Edward had the measles, Walt came and told him the story of Pinocchio, which he was making at the time. When Walt told a story, it was a virtuoso performance. His eyes riveted his listener, his moustache twitched expressively, his eyebrows rose and fell, and his hands moved with the grace of a musical conductor. Young Roy was so wide-eyed at Walt's graphic telling of the fairy tale that he forgot all about his measles. Later, when he saw the finished picture, he was strangely disappointed. "It didn't seem as exciting as when Uncle Walt told it," he said.

Like many people who work to create humour, Walt took it very seriously. He would often sit gloomily through the funniest cartoon, concentrating on some way to improve it. Walt valued the opinions of those working with him, but the final judgement was always unquestionably his. Once, after viewing a new cartoon with evident

displeasure, Walt called for comments from a group of our people. One after another they spoke up, all echoing Walt's criticism. "I can get rubber stamps that say "*Yes, Walt,*" he snapped. Then he wheeled and asked the projectionist what he thought. The man sensed that dissent was in order. "I think you're all wrong," he declared. Walt just grinned. "You stick to your projector," he suggested.

Walt involved himself in everything. During one story conference on the Mickey Mouse Club TV Show, the story man, pointer in hand, was outlining a sequence called 'How to Ride a Bicycle.' "Now when you get on your bicycle……," he began. Walt stopped him. 'Change *your* bicycle to *a* bicycle,' he said. "Remember, every kid isn't fortunate enough to have a bicycle of his own."

The story of Disneyland, perhaps better than anything else, illustrates Walt's vision and his stubborn determination to realize an idea he believed in. For years, Walt had quietly nursed the dream of a new kind of amusement park. It would be a potpourri of all the ideas conjured up by his fertile imagination. But the idea of sinking millions of dollars into an amusement park, even Walt's kind of amusement park seemed so preposterous that he wouldn't mention it to anyone. He just quietly began planning.

As usual, though, he infused all of us with his own enthusiasm when he finally told us about the project. Someone asked, "Walt, how should the Disneyland look?" Quick came the reply, "It should look like nothing else on this earth." Predictably, we had trouble raising money, but Disneyland did open, in July 1955. Since that first day, millions of people have flocked to see the unique creation of Walt's imagination. Like a kid with a new toy – the biggest, shiniest toy in the world – Walt used to wander through the park, staring as happily as any tourist.

The overwhelming success of Walt's "crazy idea" triggered a dramatic about-face in the Disney fortunes. Yet success never changed Walt. He remained the simplest of men. He hated parties, and his idea of a night out was a burger and chilli at some little restaurant. His only extravagance was a miniature railroad that ran around the grounds of his home.

"What do you do with all your money?" a friend once asked him. Pointing at the studio, Walt said, "I fertilize that field with it." And it's true that Walt ploughed money back into the company almost as fast as it came in.

Being solvent for the first time since he started in business gave Walt a chance to develop other ideas. These included the development of Mineral Kind (an alpine-like valley high in the Sierra Mountains); a California Institute of Art, for which he donated the land and several million dollars; and, most ambitious of all, a 100-million-dollar Disney World and City of Tomorrow in Florida.

Tragically, in the midst of all this activity, Walt was stricken with this fatal illness. I heard him refer to this cruel blow only once. "Whatever it is I've got," he told me, "don't get it."

I visited him in the hospital the night before he died. Although desperately ill, he was as full of plans for the future as he had been all his life.

Walt used to say that Disneyland would never be finished, and it never will. I like to think, too, that Walt Disney's influence will never be finished; that through his creations, future generations will continue to celebrate what he once described as "that precious, ageless something in every human being which makes us play with children's toys and laugh at silly things and sing in the bathtub and dream."

Glossary

lingers stays, remains, hangs on **industrious** hard working **glumly** gloomily **hell-bent** determined to achieve something at all costs **bankruptcy** economic failure, insolvency, દેવાળું **orchard** plantation **willow** a tree or shrub of temperate climate **snuggle** get close to somebody, cuddle up **nickel** five cent coin **flopped** failed completely **cranked** gave a bend to **splash** a prominent news feature or story **enthused** said with enthusiasm **virtuoso** exceptional, genius **riveted** fascinated, mesmerized **twitched** jerked slightly **wheeled** turned, moved his chair **dissent** opposition **grinned** smiled broadly in displeasure **stubborn** head strong, obstinate **potpourri** collection, assortment **conjured** created **preposterous** silly, absurd **about-face** sudden and complete change **extravagance** wastefulness, luxury

Comprehension

C.1.1 Underline five sentences that create Walt's character.

C.1.2 Make a list of adjectives used for Walt and classify them:

Creative	Psychological	Work-oriented	Ambitious	Artistic	others

C.1.3 Write 'Yes' in the box if the statement is true. Write 'No' if it is false and then rewrite the correct sentence without changing the underlined parts.

e.g. Walt was a warm and heartless personality who brought fun into the homes of millions of people. **No**

A. Walt was a warm and kind personality who brought fun into the homes of millions of people.

1) Walt used to sit gloomily through the saddest cartoon, trying to focus on some way to improve it.

A. _____

_____

2) Walt had angrily nursed the dream of a new kind of amusement park for years together.

A. _____

_____

3) The success of Disneyland totally changed Walt and he remained a simple man.

A. _____

_____

4) Young Roy was so surprised at Walt's graphic telling of a fairy tale that he remembered all about his measles.

A. _____

_____

5) Millions of people flocked to see the unique creation of Walt's imagination.

A. _____

_____

6) After becoming successful in business, Walt borrowed several million dollars for the development of California Institute of Art.

A. _____

_____

7) Walt studied cartooning in Paris and then started a little animated cartoon company in Kansas city.

A. _____

_____

8) Walt was only fifteen years old when he decided to try his luck in Hollywood.

A. _____

_____

9) The Alice cartoons were not very successful, so Walt started a new series called Oswald the Rabbit.

A. _____

_____

10) Even on the previous night of his death, Walt was full of plans for the future.

A. _____

_____

C.1.4 Complete the sentences.

1. Walt is famous in the world for _____.
2. To keep the rest of them busy for many many years, Walt _____.
3. Walt had impractical dreams but _____.
4. An old-fashioned train was one of the first attractions at Disneyland because _____.
5. Walt earned his first money by _____.
6. Edward was wide-eyed because _____.
7. Edward was disappointed because _____.
8. Every kid isn't fortunate enough to have a bicycle of his own so _____.

C.1.5 Find the sentences from the text with similar meaning.

1. Walt was the central figure for all creations of the company.
2. Disneyland is the example of his firm decision.
3. For a longer period of time he didn't share his idea of amusement park with anybody.
4. It should be unique.
5. Walt entertained himself with Disneyland / enjoyed Disneyland as strangers did.
6. Everyone has an inborn childlike playfulness, ability to rejoice in little things and power of imagination.

C.1.6 Write one sentence to show significance of these in Walt's life.

1. Trains : _____
2. Alice in Cartoonland: _____
3. Mouse : _____
4. Imagination : _____
5. Shortage of finance : _____
6. Bicycle : _____

C.1.7 Tick mark the sentences/phrases nearest in meaning.

1. I half expect to encounter that tall, country-boy figure, head bowed in thought about some new project.
   a. The narrator misses him. b.The narrator praises him.
   c. The narrator talks about Walt's habit.
2. He was a genius who has an extra ordinary ability to add an extra stroke of imagination to any story or idea.
   a. He could twist any story. b.Through his art, he would add in beauty to any story.
   c. He was an imaginative writer.
3. Walt was a complex man.
   a. He was not easy to understand. b.He had difficult thoughts that he could not express.
   c. Different people understood him in different ways.
4. It didn't seem as exciting as when Uncle Walt told it.
   a. Walt presented the story better than the movie could. b. The movie seemed better than the story told by uncle orally. c. Walt could not make the story as he wished.
5. Whatever it is I've got, don't get it.
   a. He didn't want anyone to succeed as much as he did. b.He didn't want anyone to suffer from the same disease. c.He suggested others not to enter into his profession.
6. The rest is a history.
   a. The world knows what happened then onwards. b.The world knows history of Walt.
   c. Walt was a history maker.

C.1.8 Give arguments to prove these statements.

1. The final judgement was always unquestionably his.
2. Walt was a complex man.
3. Success never changed Walt.
4. Walt Disney's influence will never be finished.

C.1.9 Answer the questions.

1. Write three sentences about the personality of Walt.
2. What was Walt for different people?
3. Write a few sentences about Walt's journey from 'horse' to 'mouse'.
4. Why did walt say, 'Change *your* bicycle to *a* bicycle'?
5. "I fertilize that field with it." What do 'that field' and 'it' refer to here?
6. What inspiration do you get from the last days of Walt?
7. List creations of Walt. Write one or two sentences about each.

Read 2

SHAPER SHAPED

- Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

In days gone by I used to be
A potter who would feel
His fingers mould the yielding clay
To patterns on his wheels;
But now through wisdom lately won,
That pride has died away;
I have ceased to be the potter
And have learned to be the clay.

In other days I used to be
A poet through whose pen
Innumerable songs would come
To win the hearts of men;
But now through new-got knowledge
Which I had not had so long,
I have ceased to be the poet
And have learned to be the song.

I was a fashioner of swords
In days that now are gone
Which on a hundred battlefields,
Glittered and gleamed and shone;
But now that I am brimming with
The silence of the Lord,
I have ceased to be sword-maker
And have learned to be the sword.

In bygone times I used to be
A dreamer who would hurl
On every side an insolence
Of emerald and pearl;
But now that I am kneeling
At the feet of the Supreme
I have ceased to be the dreamer
And have learned to be the dream.

Glossary

mould shape **yielding** soft and bending **ceased** stopped **innumerable** numerous, countless **new got** newly acquired **fashioner** shaper **glittered** sparkled **gleamed** shone **brimming** glowing with, overflowing with **bygone** former **hurl** (here) yell something **insolence** disrespectful **kneeling** bowing **Supreme** God, Almighty

Comprehension

C.2.1 The poet has ceased to be a potter and learnt to be the clay. What would you like to become? Why?

C.2.2 Complete the table.

Journey	Who	Acts	Reason
shaper shaped	potter clay	moulded the clay to patterns of wheel	Wisdom won and pride died.
shaper shaped	poet song		
shaper shaped			
shaper shaped			

C.2.3 Answer these questions in two or three sentences each.

1) What is the significance of the title of the poem?
2) How does the poet contrast his former life with the present life?
3) What examples does the poet give to forewarn human beings who are obsessed with their own selves?
4) How does the poet cite the example of potter to refer to his awakening of the soul?
5) Why did the poet write innumerable songs in his earlier years?
6) What does the phrase 'fashioner of swords' refer to?
7) How did the poet behave in bygone times when he was a dreamer?
8) What happens when the poet surrenders at the feet of the Almighty?

C.2.4 (a) Lines 2 and 4 end with rhyming words 'feel-wheel'. Study the last word of each line and make a list of other rhyming words in the poem. Work in pairs.

(b) Select any three pairs of rhyming words from the poem and find one more rhyming word for each pair.

Example: feel – wheel – kneel

(c) Prepare a list of words that are used more than twice in the poem.

C.2.5 Tick the most appropriate option.

1) This poem is about –
   (a) self-realization of the poet (b) advantages of getting materialistic things
   (c) benefits of writing beautiful songs (d) gain from fighting battles
2) The poet wishes to cease to be a potter because –
   (a) he has become master of making pots himself to be a great potter (b) he has realized the harm of declaring
   (c) he has acquired fame of a skilled potter (d) he wishes to adopt some other profession
3) The poet wishes to surrender to God because –
   (a) he wants to acquire emeralds and pearls living beings (b) he has learnt the truth of mortality of (c) he wants to win hundred battles
   (d) he wishes to impress others

Vocabulary

V. 1 Use the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

A pioneer of the American _____ (animate) industry, Walter Elias 'Walt' Disney _____ (introduce) several developments in the _____ (product) of cartoons. Walt _____ (develop) the character Mickey Mouse in 1928 which was his first _____ (high) popular success. He also _____ (provide) the voice for his _____ (create) in his early years. In the 1950s, Disney _____ (expand) into the amusement park industry and in 1955, he _____ (open) Disneyland. Disney was a heavy smoker throughout his life and his _____ (die) occurred due to lung cancer in 1966 before the park was completed. His film work _____ (continue) to be _____(show) and adapted. His studio maintains high standards in its _____ (product) of popular entertainment. He is considered to be a national _____ (culture) icon and remains an important figure in the history of animation.

V.2 Replace the underlined words with the words opposite in meaning from the brackets.
(brilliant, forget, success, borrowed, imagination, adding, flopped, celebrated)

1) Walt was a genius who had an extraordinary skill of removing imagination to any story or idea.
2) Walt started a little animated cartoon company in Kansas City which succeeded miserably.
3) Walt lent $500 from an uncle to start a cartoon series called Alice in Wonderland.
4) The 40th birthday of Walt's mouse, Mickey was condemned in 1968.
5) Mickey was the first successful outcome of Walt's brilliant reality.
6) Walt's "crazy idea" of starting a Disneyland turned out to be a great failure.
7) Walt's graphic telling of the fairy tale made the young Roy Edward remember all about his measles.
8) Walt's idea of starting an amusement park seemed to be a silly idea.

V. 3 Fill in the blanks with proper words from those given in the brackets.
(riveted, grinned, splash, hell-bent, nickel, extravagance, dissent, snuggling)

1) Aditya is stubbornly determined to achieve his goals. He is _____on fulfilling his dreams.
2) Sonali drew close to her mother to receive comfort and affection. She was _____
3) Riya gave a coin of five cents to her friend. The coin was a _____.
4) The Alice cartoons could not display things much prominently. They could not create a _____
5) Everyone firmly fixed eyes on the trick that the magician was performing on the stage. Their eyes were _____on the magician.
6) The children smiled broadly when they were given ice cream. They _____ at the sight of the ice cream.

V. 4 Select the proper word from the brackets and use it at the proper place.

Example: The town is surrounded by and has annually a large number of visitors. (nickels/orchards)
The town is surrounded by orchards and has annually a large number of visitors.

1) After school some students always around the building to talk to their friends. (linger/splash)
2) He shows great for his work. (grin/enthusiasm)
3) Tom won the lottery, but went a year later. (bankrupt/industrious)
4) Tom's cat against his leg. (snuggled/cranked)
5) The play was a total, and was shut down after three days. (dissent/flop)
6) She at me when she came into the room. (grinned/riveted)

V.5 Find out a word from the text to answer the question. Write the word and use it in a sentence of your own.

Example. Which qualities are required in a person in order to become successful?
The industrious worker was able to finish the difficult task in just a few hours.

1) What happens when a person spends more than his earnings?
2) What do you do when you are afraid?

3) What will people think about you if you consistently disagree with others?
4) Where do you find a huge lot of fruits and vegetables?
5) How will you react if you see your favourite dish on your plate?
6) If a film doesn't make good earnings, then how do the film critics react?

V.6 Unscramble the words in Part A and match them with the description.

No.	Part A	Description
EX.1.	UHLR (hurl) - F	(A) end
2.	ENELK (K_____)	(B) previous
3.	EASEC (C_____)	(C) shine
4.	EBONYG (B_____)	(D) rudeness
5.	TPTERNA (P_____)	(E) go down on one's knees
6.	ITTERLG (G_____)	(F) throw
7.	CINOLENES (I_____)	(G) arrangement

V.7 Answer the questions using a word from the brackets.

[wise, proud, insolent, silence, dreamer, patterns, glittering, battlefield]

1) Where do you find things like swords, daggers and spears?
2) How does a teacher feel when his student wins a prize?
3) Why does Rohan behave disrespectfully with his elders?
4) When can you concentrate and meditate properly?
5) What are the different kinds of design called?
6) Why does Aditya behave humbly with everyone?
7) Who thinks of becoming a successful person in future?
8) Why do the diamonds look amazing?

V. 8 Find antonyms of these words from the text. Frame sentences of your own using the antonyms.

recent, numerable, dull, began, stupidity, respect, illiterate

Example : recent × bygone

We always remember our bygone days.

Function (Showing result)

F.1 Read these conversations and try to understand the use of the underlined words.

(a) Mr Khan : What do you want as your birthday gift, beta?
Zoya : Whatever you want to give.
Mr Khan : I want to buy that smart phone for you.
Zoya : But it may be <u>too costly</u> for you to buy.
Mr Khan : Don't worry, I have money <u>enough</u> to get it for you, dear.
Zoya : That mobile is <u>too large</u> to look beautiful. The smaller, the better.
Mr Khan : Hmmm. Look at the one next to it. It seems <u>delicate enough</u> for you to have it.

Zoya : Yaaah. But, it's too fragile for me to handle as I do a lot of commuting for my study. Papa, see that on the left. This one looks sturdy enough to keep with.

Mr Khan : Ok, then. I have read the price on the tag. It isn't that costly. Shall we go for it?

Zoya : Thank you, pa.

Mr Khan : You're smarter than that phone.

(b) Manan : Hey, buddy. Did you watch the IPL match yesterday?

Shreyansh : Yes. I am cricket crazy, you know. Kohli played the game marvelously enough to make his team win.

Manan : It was a glorious game indeed. It was too difficult for any bowler to send him to the pavilion.

Shreyansh : Gayle also made a rocking half century. This time, he was calm enough to play sensibly.

Manan : Oh yes, I liked his game too. The bowlers made the ball too short-pitched to control the batsmen.

Shreyansh : Earlier the team's run-rate was too slow to chase but later in the game, this duo turned the table.

Manan : As a captain, his strategy was well-thought-out enough to lead the team towards victory.

(c) Mrs Mehta : Where are you going now, beta? It's time to study.

Salil : I have told you many times not to ask every now and then.

Mrs Mehta : But, you see, it's already too late to begin for preparation of exams.

Salil : I have done my preparation enough to get good score in exams, mom.

Mrs Mehta : And you also waste your time using your cell phone and all. Don't be too distracted at this juncture of time.

Salil : Ohh, mom. You are too over-caring to understand me.

Mrs Mehta : Don't blame on me. Due to your wandering with your friends, you have become overconfident enough to ignore all our advice.

Salil : Not at all, mama. I need to go now.

Mrs Mehta : Come back early. Take care.

(d) **Read the conversation and fill in the gaps with the appropriate option given in the brackets.**

[you also need to be cool enough to convince your parents nicely, your parents are well-experienced enough to guide you, you are also too possessive to understand him fully, you are too stubborn to accept the reality]

After counsellor's meeting with Mr and Mrs Mehta and Salil individually...

Counsellor : Hi, buddy. What's going on?

Salil : Fine, Sir.

Mrs Mehta : I am fine too.

Counsellor : Dear Salil,_____.

Salil : Ohh, is it so? Am I not mature enough to take decisions by my own?

Counsellor : Yes, you are but _____ in proper direction.

Mr Mehta : You see, Salil. You are too immature to think beyond the limits. We want you to be responsible now.

Counsellor : See, your parents are right. But Mrs and Mr Mehta, _____.

Mrs Mehta : Really? What should we do now?

Counsellor : You must be patient enough to listen to your kid's problems. You should suggest him later. Beta, _____. Raise your arguments, but not your voice.

All : Thanks. We will follow your advice.

F.2 Read examples and notice the true and false statements as derived from them.

Ex.1 (a) This mobile phone is too costly for an ordinary rickshaw driver to buy. 1. It is cheap. F 2. It is very costly but he can buy it. F 3. It is very costly and he cannot buy it. T	Ex.1 (b) This mobile phone is not costly enough for a middle class worker to buy. 1. He can afford it. T 2. It is very costly but he can buy it. F 3. It is very cheap and he cannot buy it. F
Ex.2 (a) This mobile phone looks delicate enough for a young girl to have it. 1. It looks very much delicate so that she cannot have it. F 2. It looks very much delicate so that she can have it. T 3. It does not look very delicate so she can't have it. F 4. The girl has sufficient money to buy this phone. T	Ex.2 (b) This mobile phone looks too delicate for a truck driver to have it. 1. It looks very much delicate so that he will have it. F 2. It looks very much delicate so that he will not have it. T 3. It does not look very delicate so he can't have it. F 4. Drivers don't like/can't buy such delicate phones. T

Now, read the sentences taken from F.1. Write True for the option/s having similar meaning.

1 Kohli was calm enough to play sensibly.

a) He was very much calm so he played sensibly._____

b) He was calm but he didn't play sensibly. _____

c) He was not calm so he played sensibly. _____

d) He was quite sensible therefore he played calmly. _____

2 The team's run-rate was too slow to chase the winning score.

a) The team's run rate was very slow so that they could chase the winning score. _____

b) The team's run rate was not very slow to chase the winning score. _____

c) The team's run rate was very slow so they could not chase the winning score. _____

d) The team won the match due to their fast play. _____

3 Mother is too over-caring to understand Salil.

a) She is not over-caring to understand him. _____

b) She is so over-caring that she doesn't understand him. _____

c) She is so over-caring that she understands him. _____

d) Due to pampering by his mother, Salil feels that he is not understood well by her. _____

4 Salil also needs to be cool enough to convince his parents nicely.

a) He must be cool so that he can't convince his parents nicely. _____

b) He must be cool so that he can convince his parents nicely. _____

c) He must not be cool to convince his parents nicely. _____

d) He must lose his temper to make his parents understand him. _____

F.3 Match A with B. Tick mark the sentence similar in meaning.

A	B
a) Due to his poor result, John was too sad to say a word.	(1) He was so sad that he didn't/couldn't speak a word.
	(2) He was so sad that he said many words.
(b) Vedant is too aggressive to listen to his parents.	(1) He is so aggressive that he doesn't like to listen to his parents.
	(2) He is so aggressive that he always listens to his parents.
(c) Samir's dance performance was impressive enough to win the audience's hearts.	(1) His performance could not win the audience's hearts.
	(2) His performance was so impressive that he could win the audience's hearts.

Write these sentences without changing the meaning and without using 'too' or 'enough'.

(1) The good fortune was too good to last.

Ans : _____

(2) Every kid isn't fortunate enough to have a bicycle of his own.

Ans : _____

F.4 Read the situation and the two options. Give your advice by writing YES or NO with a reason using 'too' or 'enough'. An example is given for you.

Example. Mayank Rajani earns Rs. 7000 per month.

(A) Should he buy a mobile phone worth Rs. 10000? (NO)
Reason : The mobile phone is too costly for him to buy.

(B) Can he pay Rs. 200 as his birthday party bill? (YES)
Reason : Mayank has money enough to pay his bill.

(1) Ilyas has scored 52 percent in HSC Science Stream with B Group.

a. Can he get admission in medical field?

Reason : _____ (low)

b. Can he get admission in BSc?

Reason : _____ (high)

(2) Vedant is sitting in a local train to reach Mumbai urgently.

a. Will he reach there as early as expected?

Reason : _____ (slow)

b. Should he take a Super Fast Train to reach there earlier?

Reason : _____ (fast)

(3) Vinayak books cabs, tickets and pays bills through online banking.

a. Is it advisable enough for him to write the password in his diary?

Reason : _____ (safe)

b. Should he motivate his friends for online banking?

Reason : _____ (convenient)

F.5 Complete the paragraph using proper word/phrase from the brackets. Use capital letter where needed.

(excellent, they, he, to excel, too, has won, that, clever, enough, she, his, her, such)

Heer is my student. ____ is clever _____ to answer any question. She is an extra-ordinarily clever student. On the contrary, ____brother Neel is not _____a _____ student like her. _____ is ____ dull _____ in any exam. But he is a good sports person. He is so _____ in sports ____ he _____ many competitions. ____ attitude remains positive about health and life. Though they are good at different activities, ____ help each other.

F.6 Read the passage carefully.

We went for a long walk in the evening. After a while, Jenish was too tired to walk further. He had to hire a cab. Unfortunately, none had any money and we had forgotten even to bring any ATM cards with us. We became too frustrated to think of any option. Luckily, one of our friends Muneer appeared and he gave us money. Jenish was too happy to express his feelings. He was overjoyed enough to hug our friend Muneer.

Rewrite the above paragraph without using 'too' and 'enough'. See that the meaning doesn't change.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

F.7 Read this dialogue. Pay attention to the underlined words.

Ami : Hi, dear. I was waiting for you the whole day. You didn't come online then.

Ravi : Sorry, yaar. I was so busy with the project that I could not spare time.

Ami : Oh, really. Good excuse. You are so smart that you can convince anybody.

Ravi : Is it so? Thanks then.

Ami : But .... You can't convince me as I am not so innocent that I will accept what you say.

Ravi : Ok baba. Will be online tonight.

This time, use 'too' and 'enough' and rewrite the statements without changing the meaning.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

F.8 Read these pairs carefully.

(1) Jenish was so tired that he could not walk further.
Jenish was such a tired boy that he could not walk further.

(2) The park is so beautiful that people visit it every now and then.
It is such a beautiful park that people visit it every now and then.

Write the sentences using 'such…that…' You can add a suitable noun.

(1) You are too young a boy to cast your vote.

_____

(2) He is so old a person that the driving license cannot be issued.

_____

(3) Meera was bold enough to slap that eve-teaser.

_____

(4) His result was so nice that he got admission in that college.

_____

F.9 Read the questions and complete the answers using the word/s given in the brackets using 'too', 'enough', 'so…that'.

Example. Will you join us for the dinner tonight?
No, I am busy enough not to join you. (busy)

1. Did the children play on that road?
   No, that road was …… (dusty)
2. Should Medhavi work hard for the next exam?
   Yes, her result in the first exam ……(dull)
3. Can that machine be operated by this operator ?
   No, the machine ……(rusty)
4. Should Vivek ride his bike slowly?
   Yes, there is …….. (traffic, hurt)
5. Do you visit banks for money transactions?
   Generally I don't as online banking is …… (convenient)

F.10 Compose a paragraph on each situation using 'too', 'enough', 'so…that', 'such…that', etc.

(a) Shashank wants to sell his old vehicle on OLX. He has to describe his vehicle for getting better selling price.

(b) Two friends converse praising their pet animals. Write a dialogue.

F.11 (A) Work in groups of six or seven. Match A with B and write at least four sentences for each item as shown in the example. Mark your time to find out which group completed it first.

Example: [smooth-hilly_____to walk]

1. This road was smooth enough to walk.
2. The road was so smooth that they could walk properly.
3. It was such a smooth road that they could walk properly.
4. This road was too hilly for them to walk comfortably.
5. This road was so hilly that they could not walk comfortably.
6. It was such a hilly road that they could not walk comfortably.

(A)	(B)
rich-poor	to carry
tall-short	to run fast
dull-clever	to catch a bus
fat-thin	to solve a problem
heavy-light	to reach the shelf
slow-fast	to pay fees

(B) Read the sentences. Fill in the blanks with names from your own class.

a) _____is so friendly that he/she can make new friends easily.

b) _____ is kind enough to help even a stranger.

c) _____ is too introvert to communicate with any.

d) _____ has such a beautiful handwriting that he/she is liked by all teachers.

You must be having some students with the qualities mentioned here. Identify those students and frame sentences as given in F.11 (B).

(clever, helpful, extrovert, tall, strong, proactive, understanding, punctual, polite, adjusting, co-operative, and more.)

F.12 Read the pairs and tick mark if they are similar in meaning. If not, rewrite the second sentence to make it similar.

(1) Dhanpura is too small as a village for a bank to open its branch here.
Dhanpura is such a small village that any bank will open its branch here.

_____

(2) The maintenance of this bike is low enough to attract more buyers.
This maintenance-free bike doesn't attract any buyers.

_____

(3) She is not fast enough to win the race in Khel Mahakumbh.
Hemangini is such a fast runner that she will win the race in Khel Mahakumbh.

_____

(4) APJ Abdul Kalam had such an effective personality that people still love him.
People still love Dr Kalam for his charismatic personality.

_____

Writing

W. 1 Describe your favourite cartoon series in about 150 words. You can use these points.
[Name of the show – main character – creator of the show – storyline/theme – why do you like it?]

W. 2 Draw or paste an image of your favourite Walt Disney cartoon character, and write a note answering these questions.

- When were you introduced to this character?
- Through which medium (book or movies) were you familiarized with this character and who introduced it to you?
- What do you like / dislike about this character?
- Do you find any similarity in traits between that character and yourself or people you know around you? Describe one or two similar traits.

W.3 Ask Walt.

As a newspaper reporter if you want to ask five interview questions to Walt Disney, what would they be?

Example : *How old is Mickey Mouse this year ?*

Activity

A.1 Visit some websites to know more about Disney and his world of imagination.👪(in lab or home)

e.g. (a) http://thewaltdisneycompany.com
(b) www. waltdisney.org

Find out interesting things which are not mentioned in Read-1. Present them before the class using powerpoint presentation/ chart.

*