

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

O well for the Sailor Lack, That he sings in his boat on the bay!

a. who is the boat?

Ans! - The sailor's son is in the boat.

b. What closs the fact that he is singing signify?

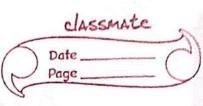
Ans:- The fact that he is Singing signify the boy's cheerfulness and delight.

C. How does the poet-ful when he realizes that the

Ans: - The grief of the poet-becomes more ocute on realizing that the boy is singing.

2. But 0 for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is Still!

a what does the poet want to touch?



Ans:-	The poet wants to touch his friend.  Arthur Hallam who is dead.
	Arthur Hallam who is dead.
<b>b</b> .	what does the poet want to hear?
Ans:-	He wants to hear the voice of his friend, and have a conversation with him.
	and have a conversation with him.
<i>c</i> ·	what is the mood of the poel-when he writes these lines?
New York	writes these lines?
21	
Ans: -	The poet is in a clepressed and sad moved as he feels deprived of the company of his loved friend.
	mode as he feels deprived of the
	company of his loved friend.
B	Answer the questions.
1.	the waves breaking on the Shore?
741.00	the waves breaking on the Shore?
.13	
Ans:	The poet watches the sece battering the
	The poet watches the sece battering the Stones. He appears frustrated that the sea can keep moving and making noise while he is unable to utter his thought The sea's buch roas its abilities to inter
	sea can keep moving and making noise
	while he is unable to utter thought
	The sen's loud roase its ability thent



its energy is something which he lacks. The poet thinks that the waves could rise and strike against the rocks but his thoughts remain unanpressed.

2. What does the phrase 'O well' mean?

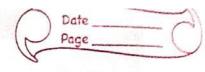
Ans:- The phrase couell' means that it's well and good that the fisherman's son and daughter are Shouting Playing with his sister

why does the poet envy the fisherman's boy?

He is envious of the fisherman's boy and girls as they had the ability.

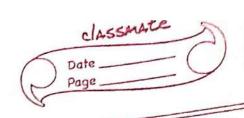
To communicate. They were not occupied with gloom like him, where as such joy was not for the poet. He is thus overwhelmed with grief and feels jealous of the joy experiences by these children.

what is the thing that will never return?



Ans:- The happy old days when his friend was alive will never return. 5. Cohose voice is cstill? Ans:- His beloved friend, Hallam's voice is still as he is dead and the grief of the poet- is intense as he can no longer converse with him. Think and answer. 1. What is the "heaven conder the hill"? Ans: - The Cheaven cender the hill is the port which is the destination of majestic Ship.

The fancy Stately Ships pass by the speaker and head to their Chaven or protected port. 2. whe does the poet use the phrase a day that is clearly to refer to the past? Ans: The poet-ceses the phrase the day thatis dead to refer to the past- because



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whom	nuce ou	rugacus	The hogy	/	
good	ofal de	aces.			
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the sea comfort the speaker?

The Sea is an appropriate image in this poem. The speaker wishes he could give voice to his sad thoughts and memories to more and speak like the sea.

The speaker appears frustrated that the sea can keep moving and making moise while he is unable to retter his thoughts. He feel he lacks the ability to vent his feelings whereas the sea could do it with a loud roar. No, the sea doesn't give him comfort for both the sea and the speaker continue their useless but repeated actions hopelessly.

ability (can, could). Can is used to seek/give permission and to express ability. Mazhar can drive very well. (ability)

Could is used to express an ability that is in the past, or to express past or future permission. It is also used to express possibility.

Swati could sing beautifully at the age of three. (past ability) Sumit could visit us, I suppose. (future possibility)

permission or possibility (may, might). Both may and might express permission. Might is the past tense of may and expresses greater uncertainty than may.

May I visit my friend, Mother? (permission) If all goes well, I might go to Ladakh this year. (possibility)

intention (will, would). Both express willingness to do something. Will can also be used to express an intention and to make a prediction. Would is the past tense of will.

I will visit the museum today. (intention)

As a child, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan would practise playing the sarod for three hours every day. (past action)

• a suggestion or a promise (shall, should). Shall is used when expressing a suggestion or when making a promise. Should is usually used when giving advice. It is also used to express obligation or expectation.

Shall I get you some tea? (suggestion) You should visit the Eiffel Tower when you are in Paris. (advice)

	Fill in the blanks. Use can, could, would, may or might.
	have taken the earlier unit.
2.	When you say something seems possible, it means we might expect it to happen.
3.	The sky is overcast. You had better take an umbrella. It
4.	The sky is overcast. You had better take an unificial to run up that hill and race down too!  When we were younger, we run up that hill and race down too!  If an alternative plan is suggested, you decide to adopt that one, couldn't you?
5.	If an alternative plan is suggested, you see and such
G	Complete the dialogue with will, would, won't, wouldn't, could, ought to and must.  ANITA: You

# Writing



formal letter

H Write a persuasive letter to the Residents' Welfare Association of the society you live in asking them to change all the light bulbs in the park to LED lights to conserve energy.

Brainstorm before writing the letter.



# Break, Break, Break

Word Study

A paradox is a statement or an expression of ideas that are opposite to a paradox does not seem to make sense, it can be compared to the compared of the compa A paradox is a statement or all explosing to make sense, it can be to other. Even though a paradox does not seem to make sense, it can be to MILLY.
All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others. funny or witty.

of these paradoxical statements.

Match the two parts of these	5 a.	begin with dou
I can resist anything	4 b.	it is too crowde
2. I must be cruel	6 c.	following the m
3 You can save money by	3 d.	spending it.
4. Nobody goes to that restaurant because	1 e.	but temptation
5. To believe with certainty, we must		

6. Those who try to lead the people can only d

An elegy is a sad poem, written to mourn the death of someone.

### Underline the lines that show mourning.

Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown. Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth, And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere, Heav'n did a recompense as largely send: He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear, He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, (There they alike in trembling hope repose) The bosom of his Father and his God.

## **Grammar Study**

Verbs such as shall, will, could, would, should, may, can and might are modal verbs. In a sentence, they express intent would), ability (can, could), possibility (might, may) or prop



Fill in the blanks with the correct modals.	
May (May / Might) I give a suggestion?	
2. You may (shall/may) be right but I'll check anyway.	
3. If we're lucky it Would (could/would) stop raining tomorrow.	
(May/Can) you play the violin?	
5. One Should (can/should) not smoke in public places.	
6. 1 Shall (would/shall) cook dinner tonight.	
7. could (Could/Might) I use your phone please?	
8. Madhu would (shall/would) have done everything to help you.	
O Complete these sets of questions and answers with the correct	
modal verbs.	
1will Sara be joining us for dinner?	
No, she may not; she has already eaten.	
2. Do you think England win this match?	
Thing [DI]	er?
A I All Enally bill that ulit ion in	ne
Yes it is, saving so much money	
didn't let that stop him.	
4. Did you know that Vasudha dance so beautifully?  No, I had no idea! But now I never doubt her dancing skills	5.
No, I had no idea! But now I	
5. May I borrow your umbrella? Yes, but you must return it tomorrow, because it belongs to my	
Yes, but you return it tollionoli, see	
want to use it.  mother and she might want to use it.  should we visit the orphanage this Saturday?" asked Punit.  carry some gifts for	
6. Should we visit the orphanage this Saturday: disher disher should Perhaps we carry some gifts for I think we Should Perhaps we carry some gifts for	the
children there.	
Writing	formal le

formal letter

A formal letter is written for official or business reasons, usually to someone A **formal letter** is written for official of business reasons, usually to someone you do not know very well. It must therefore be written in the appropriate format and in a formal tone. You should clearly state the matter and use all the format and in a formal tone also avoid short forms.