

UNIT 3 – WHAT CAN A DOLLAR & ELEVEN CENTS DO?

I. PUNCTUATION (?) (!)

Read the following conversation paying special attention to the use of question marks, and exclamation marks.

“Where’s the champion of Israel?” shouted Goliath.

“Let him come and fight with me!”

“Who is this man?” said David.

“I’ll go and fight him.”

“How stupid you are!” Goliath exclaimed.

You understand from the above sentences that a question ends with a **question mark (?)** and an exclamatory sentence with an **exclamation mark (!)**

Now read the following conversation and use question mark or exclamation mark wherever necessary.

Tess: I want to buy a miracle. How much does it cost?

The Shopkeeper : I am sorry.

Tess : Why?

The shopkeeper : Because we don’t have any medicine like “a miracle”.

Tess : What a pity!

SUGGESTED ANSWER

Tess : I want to buy a miracle. How much does it cost?

The Shopkeeper : I am sorry.

Tess : Why?

The shopkeeper : Because we don’t have any medicine like “a miracle”.

Tess : What a pity!

II. Apostrophe (‘) in possessive case of nouns and contractions

Read the following passage.

Andrew’s disease worried **Tess’s parents** because they did not have enough money for the treatment. Tess heard her **father’s** words. She decided to buy a miracle to cure her **brother’s disease**. She went to the medical store to buy the medicine. The shopkeeper said, “We **don’t** sell miracles here. **I’m** sorry.”

As you can see from the words / expressions in bold, the apostrophe is used to indicate the following.

Possessive form

Contracted form

- Tess’s parents (the parents of Tess.)
I’m
- Andrew’s disease (the disease of Andrew)
don’t

The **apostrophe** is used here to talk about something that belongs to somebody or something.

But it is also used to indicate the omission of a few letters, thus forming short forms or contractions.

Don’t is the short form of **do not**. Similarly, **I’m** is the short form of **I am**.

June’**09** is the short form of June **2009**. In this case, apostrophe indicates that some letters/ numbers are omitted.

Read the following sentences and identify the contracted forms. Rewrite them in long form.

1. “I don’t know” she replied. “He’s really sick and Mummy says he needs an operation.”
2. But Daddy can’t pay for it.
3. Let’s see if I’ve the kind of miracle he needs.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. “I **do not** know” she replied. “**He is** really sick and Mummy says he needs an operation.”
2. But Daddy **cannot** pay for it.
3. **Let us** see if **I have** the kind of miracle he needs.

III. Read the following story:

Two rats **fell** into a milk pot. The first rat **stopped** making attempts to swim thinking that no one would save it. So, it drowned and **lost** its life. The other rat **decided** to continue swimming in the pot round and round. After some time, the milk turned into curd, the rat sat on it, and thus saved its life.

Look at the verbs underlined above. They fall into two categories as shown below.

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
decide	Decided (d)	fall	fell
stop	Stopped (ed)	lose	lost

The **past tense** forms of **regular verbs** are formed by adding ‘**d**’ or ‘**ed**’ to their **present tense** forms. **Irregular verbs** have different forms for the present and past tenses.

Here are some irregular verbs.

Present Past	Present Past
fall fell	sing sang
give gave	leave left
rise rose	teach taught
speak spoke	drink drank

Read the table given below and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

Write “**regular**” or ‘**irregular**’ in the third column.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Regular or Irregular
	bought	
clean		
close		
	danced	
	ate	
swim		
take		
	thought	

SUGGESTED ANSWER

Present Tense	Past Tense	Regular or Irregular
bring	bought	Irregular
clean	cleaned	Regular
close	closed	Regular
dance	danced	Regular
eat	ate	Irregular
swim	swam	Irregular
take	took	Irregular
think	thought	Irregular

IV. Read the following sentences.

Andrew needed a costly surgery now and there was no one to loan him money. Dr. Armstrong operated on Andrew without any charges, and within a few weeks, he was back at home doing well.

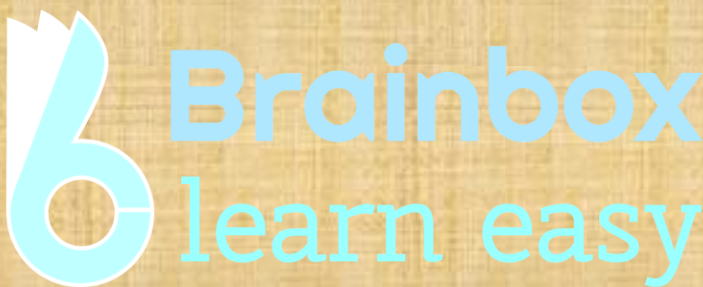
Observe the underlined words. They do not specify the exact amount or number but quantify things. They are called **quantifiers**.

The words **no**, **none**, **any**, **a lot of**, **much**, **many**, **a little**, **a few**, etc. come under this category.

- We use **no** or **none of** to indicate not or not any in order to emphasize the negative idea in a sentence.
- We use **a few** and **a little** to talk about a small number and quantity.
- **Much** is used with **uncountable nouns** like sugar, and
- **many** is used with **countable nouns** like pen, book, etc.

Examples:

1. Chandu has so **much** interest in English that he reads one book a week.
2. He has **many** friends in school.



V. Study the table of marks secured by students of class X in English carefully. The minimum marks required to pass is 35.

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Marks scored in English	Sl. No	Name of the student	Marks scored in English
1	Rani	65	16	Bhanu	67
2	Lata	60	17	Ramya	73
3	Kamala	73	18	Saleem	80
4	Lakshmi	80	19	Sai	71
5	Krishna	64	20	Ruchira	85

6	Bharat	75	21	Nandu	67
7	Ganesh	82	22	Mary	62
8	Meghana	63	23	Usha	64
9	Meenakshi	67	24	Sarada	75
10	Nithya	73	25	Bujji	82
11	Sindhu	80	26	Sandhya	63
12	Chandu	71	27	Sridhar	67
13	Mani	85	28	Jyothi	73
14	Chinni	67	29	Kumar	80
15	Ravi	62	30	Swarna	71

Answer the following questions using ‘no’, ‘none’, ‘any’, ‘a few’ and ‘many’.

Write them down in your notebook. The first one has been done for you.

- How many students have scored more than 70 marks?
 - **Many** students have scored more than 70 marks.
- Are there any students who have scored 90 marks?
 - **None of** them scored 90 marks.
- How many students have failed in English?
 - **None** failed in English.
- How many students have scored below 60 marks?
 - **No one** scored below 60 marks.
- How many students have scored between 64 and 75?
 - **Many** students have scored between 64 and 75.