

UNIT 2 – WIT & HUMOUR

DETERMINERS

The word 'enough' is that part of a speech in a sentence where it could be a pronoun, adjective or an adverb.

- Had you had **enough** to eat? [pronoun]
- Two slices of bread will be **enough**. [pronoun]
- We have just **enough** money for the bus fare. [adjective]
- There is **enough** room for everyone. [adjective]
- Are you warm **enough**? [adverb]
- You don't practice **enough**. [adverb]

ADVERBS

Adverbs modify or describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

Adverbs modify **Verbs** == The baby slept **soundly** [answers the question 'how?']

Adverbs modify **Adjectives** == He was extremely hungry. [says or describes more about the **adjective** 'hungry']

Adverbs modify other **Adverbs** == The hall was very attractively decorated. [says more about the **adverb** attractively]

The Adverb Questions

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ○ How? | Teachers work very hard. |
| ○ When? | I read the Bible every day . |
| ○ Where? | I met my friend there . |
| ○ To what extent? | Partially , I completed the project. |
| ○ Why? | Children ride the ponies for fun . |

A. Now decide whether 'enough' in the following sentences is used as a '**adjective**' or as an '**adverb**'.

1. This house is not big **enough** for me.

- Adverb [describing manner]

2. We didn't leave early **enough**.

- Adverb [to what extent]

3. I was not trained **enough** for the game.

- Adverb [how]

4. Is there **enough** room for me?

- Adjective [determiner qualifying room]

5. I don't have **enough** clothes for my journey.

- Adjective [quantifying how much?]

B. Complete the sentences:

1. Harish wants to be a great wrestler, but he is not strong enough.

2. I want to sit and watch TV, but I just don't have enough time.

3. He tried to win the race, but he came third as he was not fast enough.

4. This bath is freezing. The water is not warm enough.

5. We had to sleep on the floor as there were not enough beds.

6. There **is not enough** water to make a cup of tea! What is wrong with the pipes?
7. If Sujatha does not have **enough money**, I can lend her.
8. Vasavi is **not old enough** to become a member of this club. She must be at least 18 years of age to join.
9. Is this coffee **sweet enough** for you? Would you like some more sugar?
10. Do you think he has **studied hard enough** to pass the entrance exam?

C. We generally use articles (a, an or the) before common nouns. But in some cases, articles are not used before them. Read the following sentences from the play 'The Dear Departed' and notice the underlined common nouns.

- a. He went out soon after **breakfast** to pay his insurance.
- b. And when we'd finished **dinner**, I thought I'd take up a bit of something on a tray.

In the above sentences the underlined common nouns 'breakfast / dinner' refers to the names of meals and food. In the primary and general sense, we don't use articles before the words that refer to the names of meals and food i.e., breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, pizza, fish fry, and omelet.

The following are cases where 'the' is not used in the primary sense.

- a. Before proper nouns (Rama, Sita, Mohan, India, Ongole, Gandhi Nagar, etc.)

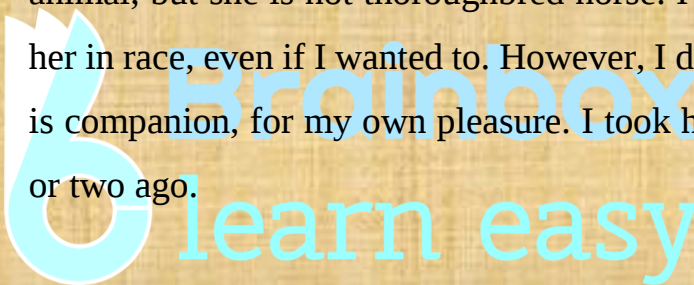
- b. Before abstract nouns and material nouns (honesty, beauty, poetry, iron, gold, etc.)
- c. Before the words (man, woman, society, heaven and hell)
- d. Before the names of diseases, games and sports, seasons, days, months (fever, cricket, summer, April, etc.)
- e. Before the words 'church, jail, prison, school, college, market, hospital, office, university, temple, mosque, bank, home and nursing home)
- f. Before plural nouns (books, people, villages, pens, etc.)
- g. Before the words referring to relations (mother, father, brother, sister, aunt etc.)
- h. Before the names of languages (Telugu, English, Hindi, Tamil, French etc.)
- i. In certain expressions or phrases (catch fire, send word, set sail, set foot, at home, in hand, in debt, by car, at night, on demand, on earth, on foot, etc.)

Write the following paragraphs, inserting **a**, **an** and **the**, where needed.

- A. Horse knows when he is going to race. How does he know?
His breakfast was scanty. (He is angry about that) He does not have saddle on his back. He is being led, not ridden, to

grandstand. He is led under grandstand into unusual, special stall. Horse is nervous. Sometimes he does not know what to do when starting gate flies open and track is before him. If he does not begin to run instantly, other horses are already ahead of him. During race, when he sees another horse just ahead of him, he will try to pass him. Sometimes jockey holds him back to save his energy for last stretch. Eventually, horse gets to run as fast as he can. Exercise boy, watching owner's favourite jockey riding horse he has exercised day after day, says nothing. Secretly, he is planning for day when he will be jockey himself, and his horse will be first to cross finish line.

B. I have horse of my own. I call him Pretty Girl. She is intelligent animal, but she is not thoroughbred horse. I could never enter her in race, even if I wanted to. However, I do not want to. She is companion, for my own pleasure. I took her swimming day or two ago.



III. Compound Prepositional phrases

Read the following sentences from the play "The Dear departed" and notice the underlined words.

1. Victoria dressed according to her mother's instructions.
2. You both say that because of what I have told you about leaving my money.

3. It was here instead of in his room.

The underlined phrases are compound prepositional phrases. The following are some more important compound prepositional phrases. Their meanings are given in the brackets.

- along with (together with)
- by means of (through the agency of)
- apart from (separate from)
- ahead of (earlier than somebody/something)
- in front of (located before)
- in place of (as a substitute)
- in spite of (disregarding the difficulty)
- on account of (because of)
- in case of (in the event of)
- by way of (via)
- due to (on account of)
- for the sake of (for the good of)
- in addition to (added to)
- in accordance with (in agreement with)

A. Use the above compound prepositional phrases in sentences of your own.

B. Fill in each blank with the correct compound prepositional phrase from the options given under each sentence.

1. I finished my project work several days ahead of the deadline.
2. Sravani goes to school along with Yamuna daily.
3. My house stands apart from all other houses in the street as it is big in size.
4. Madhu got a good job by means of his own abilities and skills.
5. She was unable to attend the party due to her marriage engagement.
6. In case of fire, ring the alarm bell.
7. Sriram continued his batting carefully for the sake of his team though he was hungry.
8. You should complete your B. Ed. in addition to your B. Sc. to get a teacher job.
9. The physical director of our school selected me in place of my friend, Ganesh for tomorrow's match.
10. In spite of his poverty, he completed his Ph.D. in English.

I. Language Function (It's time + Simple Past Verb ...)

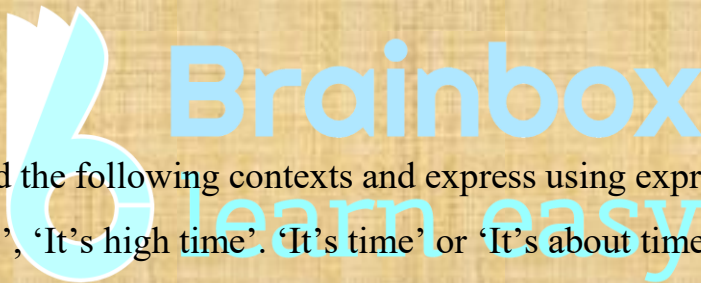
Read the following sentences from the play and notice the underlined expression.

It's quite time you came to live with us again.

The underlined expression 'It's quite time + simple past verb' is used to say that something is not happening, but it should be happening or to express that something should be done and that it is already a little late.

Now the sentence can be understood as: It is a suitable time for you to live with us. / It is already late that you should live with us.

Note: the expressions 'it's quite time', 'it's high time', 'it's time', and 'it's about time', are all the same. The adjectives 'high' or 'quite' are used to make the feeling stronger.



- I. Read the following contexts and express using expressions 'It's quite time', 'It's high time', 'It's time' or 'It's about time'
1. Bhavani usually wakes up at 6 a.m. daily. It's 6.15 a.m. now. Bhavani has not woken up yet. You feel it is already late. Express your idea using 'It's high time'
 - **It's high time** Bhavani **woke** up.
 2. You and your friend have spent more time than you spend daily in the playground. You feel it is late and better to go home. What would you say to your friend? Use the expression 'It's time'
 - Friend, **it's high time** we **went** home.

3. You to your friend: 'You have not thought seriously about what you want to do in your life.' How would you express this idea using 'It's high time'?

- **It's high time** you **thought** seriously about what you want to do in your life!

4. Your friend promised you to make a phone call at 7 a.m. but you haven't received any phone call from him yet. It's 7.30 a.m. How would you express this idea using 'It's time'?

- **It's time** he **called** me.

5. Your friend has been working on a project for 5 months. But he has not completed it yet. You feel that your friend should take your help to complete the project fast. Give him/her advice, using 'It's time'

- **It's time** you **let** me help you with the project!

II. The following passage has some errors. Identify and rewrite them with necessary corrections.

- Varanasi is locate on the norther eastern part of India. Hindu pilgrims go to there to purify their souls. To the Hindus Varanasi is a holiest pilgrimage centre to all.
- Thousands of pilgrims visit this wholly city every year.
- As early as four o'clock at the morning the pilgrims are seen make their way to the famous bathing steps knowed as Gatz. From there they board row boats to the holy river ganges to

take bath. In doing this the pilgrims believe that their sins would be wash away.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

- Varanasi is **located** on the north eastern part of India. Hindu pilgrims go ~~to~~ there to purify their souls. To the Hindus, Varanasi is **the** holiest pilgrimage **centres of** all.
- Thousands of pilgrims visit this ~~wholly~~ **holy** city every year.
- As early as four o'clock ~~at~~ **in** the morning, ~~the~~ pilgrims are seen ~~make~~ **making** their way to the famous bathing steps ~~known~~ **known** as Gatz. From there they board row boats to the holy river **Ganges** to take **their** bath. ~~In~~ **By** doing ~~this~~ **so**, the pilgrims believe that their sins would be washed **ed** away.