Jack Kerouac was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1922. He is the author of more than 50 poetry collections. He has also set his poems to music on the audio versions of his anthologies. He often sings and plays guitar or most of them.

"Our nose in our personal air-conditioning system: it remains cold air-cools not air and future impetus in quelled stilted valuable pressed between two things.
1. Despite: lose hope
2. Catastrophe: sudden great disaster

Miriam letter

1) perplexed puzzled greatly
2) quenched: old British wine
3) mixed: thought
4) theoretic: a boundary
5) potential: approximately
6) circumstance: compared
7) felt: briefly observed
8) security: calmness
9) Felix: an object kept for its other association with the play
10) directly: indistinctly
11) accustomed to: used to
12) obsession: an idea for touching that completely occupies the mind.

Whizzing: a humming/buzzing noise
Dock: a pair of overalls that cover the chest flailing moving controllerly
Grab: apparel
Groping: examining
Mumbled: muttered.

Diamonds poems

It is a poem using seven lines in the following manner:

Teacher

Strict: patient

Teaching, helping, motivating
Principals: teachers, learning
Hearing, writing, talking
Dancer, student, student.
13) Experts: Heart
14) Nexus: to sleep for a short while.
15) Marvels: carrying great wonder and surprise.
16) Etc.: etcetera, etc.
17) Ltd.: limited
18) It's: It's
19) Vs.: versus
20) Heart Disease: Cardiology
21) Nervous Disorder: Neurology
22) Skin Disease: Dermatology
23) Mental Disorder: Psychiatry
24) Poison: Pathologist
25) Kidnays: Nephrology

Direct and Indirect speech.

With a question word with no auxiliary

Direct: How did it happen? Direct: "Am I doing nice?"

Reported: He asked his sister, "How did it happen?"

Reported: Sis asked, "How was living?"

Exclamatory Sentences:

Express sudden emotions of some time such as joy, sorrow, content,
The Telephone was being laid.

5) Results of events.

Passive in the past tense.

The Interrogative sentences:

1) Wh' questions or informal questions.
2) Verb questions.

Question tags:

1) Negative tags are used in positive sentences.
2) Positive tags are used in negative sentences.

The Apology

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

[Handwritten text with vocabulary and grammar notes]
1. Don't Quit - Edgar A. Guest

1) Trudging - walking slowly
2) Queer - strange
3) Pace - rate of movement

Sup: A race in space.

Interviewer: Naka Sashi Thiru

Srita Williams

Rutha B. Ashton, Jr., Gork

Unit 4: The One Minute Apology

President Abraham Lincoln to Colonel Scott

1) Apology - an expression of regret
2) Legacy - something handed down by people who lived before
3) Rejected - not granted
4) Imminent - nearing
5) Essential - important
6) Constant - repeated
7) Enforced - applied
8) Overside - set aside
9) Trampled - crushed
10) Yield - give in

13) Weak - tired
14) Affliction - sorrow
15) Regretful - feeling sorry
16) Wharf - a landing stage along the shore

Homophones are words that sound similar but have different spelling.

Eg: Know - no
    Love - our
    Here - their

Active Voice - passive voice

Uses of Passive Voice:

1. Passive Voice used in News papers.
2. "No man struck by lightning in a forest.
   A man was struck by lightning in a forest.
   (Demonstration is banned.)

2. Describing changes:

   Eg: Our classroom has been painted.
   New trees have been planted.

3. Promises made in election:
   Eg: More jobs will be provided for young graduates.
   A new industry will be set up.
Subject + have/has + been + V-ing + e

since ever since

The past perfect tense:

While the present perfect relates the present effect of an past action, the past perfect relates the presence of the effect of a past action at another past point of time.

Eg. Before I answered all questions, the final bell had rung.

Past perfect continuous:

Subject + had been + V-ing + e

Eg. I had been waiting for a long time before my bus came.

Basically this tense is used to look back from a point of time in the past and talk about something that was in progress up to that point.

Eg: 1) By the time we reach the stadium, the match will have started.
   2) It is already late. By the time we learnt all the lessons in our books.

Modals: Special group of helping verbs to do special functions are called Modals.

- Can
- Could
- Will
- Would

Ability, possibility, request, permission, capacity:

- Request, ability and possibility
- Intention, certainty, willingness, prediction, permission, seeking

- Probability, willingness, regular, habitual
- Post actions, wishes, requests (in &)
- Obligation, advice, duty, responsibility, necessity, expectation
- Permission, possibility, permission, wishes, concurrence

- Necessity, obligation, compulsion, certainty, conclusion, deduction
1. Sublime - grand and great
2. Submission - humbleness
3. Splendid - magnificent
4. Tranquility - peacefulness
5. Eternity - an endless time
6. Mystery - difficult to explain or understand
7. Yearning - longing, great desire
8. Bosom - chest or heart
9. Balsam - a pleasant-smelling liquid or resin-like substance obtained from certain trees.
10. Sheaves - a bundle of corn
11. Discrimination - realization

Fromita Devi - The Guardian Angel of words.
"Elephant Minister" found mention in the "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan" by Colonel James.

7. Figuré of Speech

Personification attributes life to inanimate things, objects, or abstract qualities. The words "Eternity" & "Time" are personified here, made capricious.

Grammar: Perfect & Perfect continuous tense.

The present perfect tense tells you the result/ effect of the past action. The action is over, perfect, complete, but the result of the action is still present.

Ex: Who has switched off the fan?
I think I have seen you before.

Subject + have/has + verb in the past participle form + e.

No time reference should be used with present perfect tense. But we can use, some indefinite points of time.
1. MLA - Member of Legislative Assembly.
2. INTERNET - International Computer Network.

Sentence Patterns
1. Alliteration: The repetition of same consonant sound in several words in the same line.
   Drink, deep, deep, diligent.
2. Simile: A comparison made between two objects of different kinds, which has some resemblance, introduced by like, so as, as, as... so.
3. Metaphor: A condensed or an implied simile.
   "Laugh till the game is played.
   Life is compared to a game here.
4. Verbs: a man who had no eyes, machinery, theft.
   1. Battred - worn out
   2. Shaggy - hairy
   3. immaculate - clean & tidy
   4. Sodded - persuaded
   5. boorish - rude
   6. overinflated - curious
   7. reminiscence - remembrance
   8. truncated - took over
   9. staggering - shaking
   10. fiendish - wicked
   11. stare - look fixedly.

British English: | American English |
-----------------|----------------|
lift             | elevator       |
holiday          | vacation       |
film             | movie          |
autumn           | fall           |
post             | mail           |
flat             | apartment      |
puddle           | pond           |
chair            | seat           |
reflected        | reflected      |
visualise        | visualise      |
visualise        | visualise      |
honor            | honour         |
centre           | centre         |
realistic        | realistic      |
mystery         | mystery        |

1. GAO - Food & Agricultural Organization
2. UNO - United Nations Organization
3. ISF - International Service for Children
4. CPU - Central Processing Unit
5. IRS - Internal Revenue Service
6. MBA - Master of Business Administration
Unit - 1: Buds to Bloom

 Aim high and achieve success against all odds.

1. shudder - shiver
2. crouch - lower the body close to the chest.
3. conditioned - habituated
4. ferocious
5. impediment - obstacle
6. ferocious - fierce, wild
7. irrefutably - convincingly
8. afflicted - troubled
9. torrential downpour - heavy rain
10. perseverance - continue with determination
11. ripple - wave
12. endowed - blessed
13. attributes - qualities
14. charisma - power to inspire
15. dormant - hidden

Singular - plural
1. son-in-law - sons-in-law
2. commander - commanders, chief
3. man of war - men of war
4. passer-by - passers-by

Instructor - instructors, general

Rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhyming lines in a stanza or poem. Some rhyme schemes apply to a single stanza while some others continue their pattern throughout an entire poem. Every rhyming word in a stanza is given a lower which is always in small letters.
Prepositions Expressing Relationship in Time:

1) Before - earlier than
2) After - later than
3) At - is used with a point of time
4) By - not later than, as in
   We must leave by 9 o'clock, or we shall not arrive in time.
5) During - while that period of time or event is in progress
   Nobody was allowed to go out during the examination.
6) For - denotes time during which an action or state continues
   I work for 2 hours everyday and then I take rest for an hour.
7) From - marks the beginning of a period
   The bank will be open from 9 o'clock onwards.
8) In - is used with a specific period of time as in the morning.
9) In - marks the end of a period of time
   I'll call again in 5 minutes.
10) On - is used before days of the week and dates as in
    We will meet again on Sunday.
    No preparation needed - We met last Friday.

Poem: Footprints

Supplementary Reading:

The Sunbeam

Curiouser and curiouser

by Neeja Raghavan
Prepositions Expressing Relationship in Time

1. Before - earlier than
2. After - later than
3. At - is used with a point of time
4. By - not later than, as in
5. During - while that period of time or event is in progress
6. For - denotes time during which an action or state continues
7. From - marks the beginning of a period
8. In - is used with a specific period of time, as in the morning
9. On - marks the end of a period of time
10. On - is used before days of the week and dates, as in
11. Thru (through) - from the beginning to the end of a period

This delay went on throughout the night.

12. Until (always replaceable by till) marks the end of a period
   We waited until 12 o'clock

13. Within suggests that the performance of an action is limited to a certain period
   We must be back within (in) 15 minutes

Poem: Footprints

Anonymous

Supplementary Reading

The Sunbeam

Curious and curious

by Neeraja Raghavan
What is swimming?
The Special Olympics are an international competition held every two years for people who have intellectual difficulties.

1) resolve - determine, decide
2) stumble - slip, doing feet, hit against
3) stagger - sway, unsteady movement
4) ovation - round of applause
5) learning - studying
6) asphalt - cement used to cover a road

-er/ - or a person. Teacher, player.
-full of useful, wonderful
-logy - subject of study. Zoology, Biology
-less without endless, forever
-by makes an adverb from an adjective

Supplementary Reading
God, This is Charles.

Galaxy - collection of stars
nutrient - food
Milky Way - one galaxy
explosion - sudden burst
swarming - flooded with
matured - took care of
extinction - when an animal or plant no longer exists
depending - removing
displaced - forced to leave their place
submerged - completely under water
refuse - rubbish
segregate - to separate
refrain - stop doing it.

Grammar - Prepositions:
The word 'Preposition' means that which is placed before. It is used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.
under, on, in, near, behind, between show the relation of one thing to another in space.