

Unit 1



**One old friend is better than
two new friends**
Russian Proverb

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Introduction

- **Read the Introduction about friendship from SB Page: 6**
 - **Read a Magazine Article from page No: 7.**
 - **Read what a psychologist says about friendship in a monthly column from a magazine and see if you agree.**
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- **Questions:**
 - **1. Do you agree with what the psychologist says?**
 - **2. What 'rules' do you think friends should follow if their friendship is to be enjoyable and nurturing for both of them?**

Magazine Article- Friendship

Vocabulary

- 1.Geeks**
- 2.Disclose**
- 3.Divulge**
- 4.Reciprocity**
- 5.Loyalty**

Meaning

- 1.Experts**
- 2.Reveal**
- 3.Disclose**
- 4.The quality
of being
reciprocal**
- 5.Faithfulness**

Magazine Article- Friendship

Vocabulary

- 6.Facilitate**
- 7.Offload**
- 8.Let off steam**
- 9.Thrive**
- 10.Nurture**
- 11.Expend**

Meaning

- 6.Make an action easier**
- 7.Remove**
- 8.Get rid of strong emotion**
- 9.Develop**
- 10.Care**
- 11.Spend**

Model Paragraph Outlined in Step Up colors



Thirteen

Everyone should buy the book *The Day I Turned Thirteen*. First, the book has great pictures with lots of pretty colors. These pictures help you understand what is happening in the story. They also help you remember what you just read. Another reason to buy the book is that it only costs \$2.00. Where can you find such a colorful book for so cheap? Just think of all the other things you can buy with the money you will be saving. The story also has a great ending. It teaches you that presents are not always the most important things in life and that having family is always the best gift of all. Turning thirteen is not the easiest time in our lives but if you read this book it will be.

Parts of a Paragraph

Topic Sentence: This sentence tells the reader the main idea, or what the paragraph will be about.

Supporting Sentence One: This sentence gives specific details relating to the main idea.

Supporting Sentence Two: This sentence gives another specific detail relating to the main idea.

Supporting Sentence Three: This sentence gives more specific details relating to the main idea.

Concluding Sentence: This sentence refers to the topic sentence and sums up the main idea of the paragraph.

Aristotle

Aristotle, the student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great, is the most influential philosopher in history.

Ancient Greek philosophy

From The Nicomachean Ethics by Aristotle

The *Nicomachean Ethics* is the name normally given to Aristotle's best-known work on ethics. It consists of ten books. The title is often assumed to refer to his son Nicomachus to whom the work was dedicated or who may have edited it (although his young age makes this less likely). Alternatively, the work may have been dedicated to his father, who was also called Nicomachus.

Friendship

There are three kinds of friendship:

1. Friendship based on utility.
2. Friendship based on pleasure
3. Perfect friendship is based on goodness.

Read the text on page 9 of Students book.
Do you agree with Aristotle's view of friendship among young people?



‘ABOUT FRIENDS’

By BRIAN JONES

In this Poem , The British Poet remembers a perfect childhood friendship, and how he felt when he met his friend again after twenty years.

SB Page No: 10



Questions:

1. What was so special about the writer’s childhood friendship?

Metaphor

Compares two things by saying that one is something else; usually uses the words is, are, was, or were.

My life is a movie

Life is being compared to movie using the word is



They are clowns

in math class.

They are being compared to clowns using the word are

POEM

'FRIENDS'

By: ELIZABETH JENNINGS



What do you think the British writer of the poem has to offer as a friend? How would you describe this type of friendship?

Read the poem on page no: 11

Question:

What do you think of this poem?

Web page

Online friends, or e-pals can be a great way to explore new interests, or get to know people from other parts of the world.

Read the requests for e-pals from five fourteen year old students in different parts of the world.

WRITING TO AN E-PAL

- ▶ **Be an e-pal. Think about how you want to present yourself and your interests, and your way of life.**
- ▶ **Write your own request for an e-pal. Include a picture which may be of you, or something which interests you. Include information about yourself , and what you would like from your e-pal.**

Note-making

How to make notes

- Read the passage carefully.

- **Heading**

What is the main idea of the passage? Frame a heading based on the central idea and write it in the middle of the page.

- **Subheadings**

How has the main idea been presented and developed? Are there two or three subordinate/associated ideas? You can frame subheadings based on these.

- **Points**

Are there further details or points of the subtitles that you wish to keep in these notes? **Note: Do not write full sentences**

What happens when friends fall out?

SB Page:14

Sometimes friends fall out when their paths diverge or they turn to other people for companionship. It is a part of growing up that people change and move on. This can come to a head very quickly.

The
Absolutely
True
Diary
of a
Part-Time
Indian



A NOVEL BY

SHERMAN
ALEXIE

ART BY ELLEN FORNEY



Fiction

stories that are made up from
the author's imagination



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- *Not real
- *Story talk
- *Read to enjoy
- *Read in order
- *Illustrations
- *Beginning, middle, end
- *Characters, setting
- *Problem, solution

- *Real
- *Fact talk
- *Read to learn
- *Read in any order
- *Photos, charts, graphs
- *Table of contents
- *Index, glossary, bold words, labels
- *True information, directions

Telling Rowdy

Junoir is a fourteen-year-old boy who feels trapped living on an Indian reservation in Washington State, USA. Eventually, Junior decides he will attend Reardan, the school for white children twenty miles away, and make something of his life. But that means leaving behind his life-long best friend, Rowdy. Junior has to tell Rowdy that he is leaving the reservation school and going to Rearden.

QUESTIONS

1. Why does the author make the parallel reference to the *Tale of Two Cities*?

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2. What is the difference between life on the reservation and Rearden?

GERUNDS

- ▶ The gerund always has the same function as a noun, although it looks like a verb. It can be used in the same way as a noun.
- ▶ EXAMPLES
- ▶ Eating vegetables is healthy.
- ▶ Driving too fast is dangerous.
- ▶ After having a shower, I waited for Steven.

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Perfect Participles

- ▶ The perfect participle indicates completed action. You form the perfect participle by putting the present participle *having* in front of the past participle
- ▶ For example:–
- ▶ *having done, having finished, having read, having spoken*
- ▶ – If we wish to emphasise that one action was before another then we can use a perfect participle(having + past participle):

Questions

Change the sentence to Perfect Participle form.

After reading the book, I took it back to the library.

Change the sentence to Gerund/ing form.

Having eaten the meal, the family cleared the table and washed up together

WRITING A DIALOGUE

- **Think of a reason why you might have to stop seeing so much of a friend who has been important to you.**
- **Write down the dialogue for your imagined conversation as a script or through reported speech.**

EXTENSION READING
From The Lion, the Witch and
Wardrobe by C.S.Lewis

FICTION

Meeting Mr.

Tumnus

SB Page: 17-23

QUESTIONS

- **1. What does Lucy like about Mr. Tumnus?
What does she find so reassuring about his
manners and behaviour?**

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- **2. What dreadful thing has Mr. Tamus done?
What does he do to make up for it?**

INTERVIEW

- SB PAGE 24-26

From an interview between the actors

Georgie Henley and James

McAvoy, who starred in the Walt Disney film version of the novel, *The Chronicles of Nornia: The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe*.

The two of them discuss the friendship that grew between them in real life as it did in the story.

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JOURNAL

- **Describe a situation in which you got to know someone well, because you had to spend a lot of time together.**

Relative Pronouns

WHO

- Relates to people (subject)

WHOM

- Relates to people (object)

WHICH

- Relates to animals and objects

THAT

- Relates to people, animals and things

WHOSE

- Refers to possession

WHERE

- Refers to places

WHEN

- Refers to time

WHY

- Refers to reason

WHAT

- Relates to things

∅ (ZERO)

- Relates to people and things

Question tags WB Page:6

- We usually use a negative question tag with a positive sentence and a positive question tag with a negative sentence.

They will go to the birthday party, **won't they?**



It hasn't rained yet, **has it?**



GRAMMAR

1. Question Tags come at the end / at the beginning of a sentence.
2. When the sentence is affirmative, we use negative / affirmative tag.
3. When the sentence is negative, we use negative / affirmative tag.
4. FORM: auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun

Reported Speech

- ▶ **When we report someone's words we can do it in two ways.**
- ▶ **We can use direct speech with quotation marks (*"I work in a bank"*).**
- ▶ **or we can use reported speech (*He said he worked in a bank.*)**

Tense changes

- ▶ **Normally, the tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech:**

She said, "I am tired." = She said that she was tired.

Simple present	Simple past
"I always drink coffee", she said	She said that she always drank coffee.
Present continuous	Past continuous
"I am reading a book", he explained.	He explained that he was reading a book
Simple past	Past perfect
"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday.

Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
"We were living in Paris", they told me.	They told me that they had been living in Paris.
Future	Present conditional
"I will be in Geneva on Monday", he said.	He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.
Future continuous	Conditional continuous
She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday".	She said that she would be using the car next Friday.

Present perfect

"I **have been** to Spain", he told me.

Past perfect

He told me that he **had been** to Spain.

Past perfect

"I **had just turned out** the light," he explained.

Past perfect

He explained that he **had just turned out** the light.

Present perfect continuous

They complained, "We **have been waiting** for hours".

Past perfect continuous

They complained that they **had been waiting** for hours.

Questions

1. Jessica: "I am going to clean the room."
Jessica told me that she _____.
2. Jeff: "They like the song."
Jeff said that they _____.
3. Ian and Marvin: "We need new shoes."
Ian and Marvin remarked that they _____.
4. Kathy: "He can speak Spanish."
Kathy told us that he
_____.

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Rules for the Change of Pronouns in Reported Speech

- ▶ **First person pronouns** in the direct speech change according to the subject of the reporting verb in the indirect speech.

Direct: **He** said, 'I am busy.'

Reported: **He** said that **he** was busy.

Direct: **They** said, 'We will not permit this.'

Indirect: **They** said that **they** would not permit that.

- ▶ **Second person pronouns** in the direct speech change according to the object of the reporting verb in the indirect speech
- ▶ Direct: She said to **me**, '**You** can go.'
- ▶ Indirect: She told **me** that **I** could go.

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- ▶ **Third person pronouns** in the direct speech will not change in the indirect speech.

Direct: He said, '**She** is a good girl.'

Indirect: He said that **she** was a good girl.

Time and place must often change when going from direct to reported speech

today	that day
"I saw him today", she said.	She said that she had seen him that day.
yesterday	the day before
"I saw him yesterday", she said.	She said that she had seen him the day before.
The day before yesterday	two days before
"I met her the day before yesterday", he said.	He said that he had met her two days before.
Tomorrow	the next/following day
"I'll see you tomorrow", he said	He said that he would see me the next day.
The day after tomorrow	in two days time/ two days later
"We'll come the day after tomorrow" they said	They said that they would come in two days time/ two days later

Last week/month/year

the previous/week/month/year

"I was on holiday last week",
he told us.

He told us that he had been on
holiday the previous week.

ago

before

"I saw her a week ago," he
said.

He said he had seen her a
week before.

this (for time)

that

"I'm getting a new car this
week", she said.

She said she was getting a
new car that week.

this/that (adjectives)

the

"Do you like this shirt?" he
asked

He asked if I liked the shirt.

here

there

He said, "I live here".

He told me he lived there.

Questions

1. They said, "This is our book."
→ They said _____
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
→ She said _____
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
→ He said _____
4. You said, "I will do this for him."
→ You said _____
5. She said, "I am not hungry now."
→ She said _____
6. They said, "We have never been here before."
→ They said _____

Conducting an interview, WB Page: 7

- Interview a friend or family member about a fantastic time he or she shared with a friend. Think of some questions to prepare.
- Write a Good paragraph in the third person, telling the story of the *FRIENDSHIP*.

Independent Clause

An **independent clause** is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **verb** and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself.

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Example

Rick **eats** potato chip

coordinating
conjunction

subject | verb

She | cooked

and

subject | verb


he | cleaned

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COMPOUND SENTENCES

- ▶ A ***compound sentence*** is made up of two complete sentences joined together with a conjunction.
- ▶ There are seven coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Questions

- 1.The dangers of smoking are well known.Many people continue to smoke anyway.
 2. An assignment notebook helps you stay organized.You should consider using one.
 3. You will be able to see better if you sit at the front of the classroom.You will also be able to hear better.
 4. He must have lost his key.He knocked on the door for us to let him in.
 - 5.The dictionary contains definitions of words.It also contains a great deal of other information.
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ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY

WRITE A STORY ON ***FRIENDSHIP***

Think of an unusual or unlikely friendship you may have .Write a story based on that friendship. Share the writing with the class.

THE END

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