



1. The matron and the *dhobi* cross themselves when they hear Rohan laugh. Why do you think they do this action?
2. Usually ghost stories terrify their readers. What feelings does this story evoke in you? List the reasons and discuss with your class.
3. Do you like the boys in Lawley's Boarding School? Give reasons.

Vocabulary

Verbs with multiple meanings

The verbs *come* and *go* usually have the following meanings:

come—to move towards *go*—move away or travel to some place

However, these verbs can have other meanings too.

Examples: Bell-bottomed trousers *came* into fashion in the 1970s.

Ugh! The milk has *gone* sour.

Every time I have to be on stage, my feet *go* cold.

I have *come* to a conclusion.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by using forms of *come* or *go*.

1. The two countries have *come* to an agreement.
2. Most of my time *goes* in reading novels.

3. How did the exam *go* ?
4. The time has *come* to meet and talk.
5. This sauce *goes* well with macaroni.

Grammar

Reported speech

look at the following situation:



When we present what someone has spoken earlier, we do it in two ways:

1. We can use the exact words of the speaker: The police man said, "Pick up the litter."
2. We can retell the matter using different words: The policeman told the man to pick up the litter.

When we use the exact words of the speaker, the sentence is said to be **direct speech**.

When we retell the matter in our own words it is called **indirect speech**.

- Examples:
1. He said, "I am leaving *tomorrow*."
He said that he was leaving *the next day*.
 2. They said, "We will receive it *next week*."
They said that they would receive it *the following week*.
 3. My grandmother told me, "It is raining *now*."
My grandmother told me that it was raining *then*.
 4. Anu said to Tiya, "I met Sid *this morning*."
Anu told Tiya that she had met Sid *that morning*.

Fill in the blanks below to complete the reported speech.

1. Jayanth said, "My sister knits beautiful sweaters."
Jayanth said that his sister *was knitting* beautiful sweaters.
2. Ashok said, "I'm reading a book now."
Ashok said that he *was reading* a book *at that time*.
3. Jerry said, "I have read this book."
Jerry said that *she* had read *that* book.
4. Ashok's other friends said, "We have read it too."
They said *that they* had read it too.
5. Ashok's mother told us, "You must watch the film based on the book tomorrow."
Ashok's mother told us that *we* must watch the film based on the book *the next day*.
6. Kajal said, "I will play the film here."
Kajal said that *she* would play the film *there*.

Punctuation

Inverted commas

Inverted commas are also called quotation marks, speech marks or quotes. As we have seen, we use them when we want to quote someone's exact words.

Here are a few points to remember to use inverted commas correctly:

- Enclose all the words the character speaks in inverted commas. Capitalize the first letter of the first word.
- A piece of speech will end in a comma, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Place these marks inside the inverted commas.