

Module II

OTG

2.1 Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

- Robert Frost

2.1.2 Understanding the poem

1. State whether the following statements are true or false:

- a. It is the middle of winter.
 - **True**
- b. The speaker feels guilty and uncertain about stopping.
 - **True**
- c. The speaker has lost his way.
 - **False**
- d. At the end of the poem, the speaker and his horse leave the woods and go home.
 - **False**
- e. The speaker thinks uneasily about his own death.
 - **False**
- f. The speaker admires the snowy woods and is attracted to its stark beauty and solitude.
 - **True**
- g. The owner is known to the speaker.
 - **True**
- h. The owner of the woods lives in the forest.
 - **False**
- i. The horse is worried about the author stopping in the woods.
 - **False**

2. Find out from the poem, the lines which have the same meaning as the following.

a) There is no one to watch the speaker trespassing.

.....**He will not see me stopping here**.....

b) The horse thinks that it is strange to stop in the woods.

.....**My little horse must think it queer**.....

c) The little horse draws the master's attention.

.....He gives his harness bells a shake.....

3. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why does the narrator say that he thinks he knows who the woods belong to?

The narrator recalls that the owner of the woods lives in the village. He says he thinks he knows him. He may not be sure.

- b. Why does he mention that the owner's house is in the village?

He mentions that the owner's house is in the village because he does not want the owner to see him enjoying the beauty of his woods.

- c. Why is the narrator stopping between the woods and the frozen lake instead of passing by them?

The narrator cannot leave the beautiful sight of the woods covered with snow and continue with his journey. He wants to enjoy it.

- d. What mood is set when the narrator says "The darkest evening of the year"?

The poet mentions that it is the darkest evening of the year. It suggests mystery and uncertainty.

- e. Why do you think the horse wants to ask if there is some mistake?

The horse finds no reason to halt without a farmhouse near. May be, that is what they normally do during their long journeys.

- f. How does the horse express his feelings?

The horse expresses his feelings by giving his harness bells a shake.

g. Why is the narrator suddenly mentioning sounds?

The horse shaking his harness bells suddenly breaks the silence of the woods.

Then the traveller becomes aware of the sounds of the woods, of the slowly flowing wind and the snow flakes falling.

h. How does the narrator feel about the woods

The narrator feels that the woods are lovely, dark and deep.

i. Why is the poet forced to go from the woods?

The poet is forced to go from the woods because he has promises to keep.

j. What might these promises be?

Promises mean commitments and responsibilities. They are what compel him to leave the beautiful woods behind and continue with his journey.

k. The speaker in this poem is in two minds. He must take a decision. What does he decide?

The speaker desires to enjoy the beauty of the woods for a while. But he decides to continue with his journey.

l. What contrasts (opposites) can you find in the poem?

desire and obligation, mind and intellect, nature and nurture.

m. Look at the words used in the beginning of the poem and then at the end. How does

the language change at the end? What kinds of words are used there?

.....The words in the beginning of the poem are suggestive of the traveller's confusion and uncertainties. By the end of the poem, his thoughts gain clarity and he arrives at a decision. The words used in the last stanza makes it quite clear.....

n. Does the poem have a rhyme scheme? Examine.

AABA BBCB CCDC DDDD

2.1.3 Alliteration

Alliteration is a literary style that deals with the repetition of similar or identical consonant sounds. The consonant sounds are usually repeated at the beginning of each word in a line, but can also appear anywhere else where a word is stressed. It makes a line fun to read and adds to the musicality of the poem.

Assonance is a literary device that employs the repetition of vowel sounds in quick succession and in more than two instances. The use of assonance is usually in a number of nearby words in a sentence, line, or phrase and can be anywhere in a word.

Find examples of alliteration and assonance from the poem. What do they do for the poem?

An example of alliteration in the poem is the line “The woods are lovely dark, and deep”. The /d/ sound in this line is a consonant. The sound /i:/ that comes in quick succession in “He will not see me stopping here” and /i/ in “He gives his harness bells a shake” are examples of assonance.

2.1.4 Try to answer these.

1. “And miles to go before I sleep” is repeated. What could it mean other than the literal meaning?

It could mean the long journey that needs to be completed before death.

2. Symbols take the form of words, sounds, gestures, ideas, or visual images and are used to convey other ideas and beliefs. For example, a red octagon is a common symbol for "STOP"; on maps, blue lines often represent rivers; and a red rose often symbolizes love and compassion. Could the woods be a symbol? Support your opinion with evidence from the text.

Firstly, it symbolizes distractions of different kinds and temptations of life. When we get caught in them, we end up failing to reach our goals. Secondly, woods symbolize the beautiful aspects of life and the possibilities of enjoying them.

3. The poem is believed to have a reference to the poet’s life itself. What could the following signify?

- a. the speaker’s journey- life
- b. snowy evening- mysterious beauty of life
- c. darkest evening- uncertainties in life
- d. lovely, deep, dark woods- beauty and mystery of nature
- e. promises- commitments and responsibilities to oneself and others
- f. sleep- death

2.2. Join the following pairs of sentences using suitable connecting words from the words given below:

yet although not only...but also but

when since or so...that

1. The poet left the woods. He did not like to go.
 - **The poet left the woods *although* he did not like to go.**

2. You should use safety wear. You are working with a machine.
 - **You should use safety wear *since* you are working with a machine.**

3. I wanted to attend the party. My father did not permit me.
 - **I wanted to attend the party *but* my father did not permit me.**

4. Will you have tea? Will you have coffee?
 - **Will you have tea *or* coffee?**

5. He is a rich businessman. He is not happy.
 - **He is a rich businessman *yet* he is not happy.**

6. Jaffer is good at studies. He paints well.
 - **Not only **Jaffer is good at studies**, *but also* **paints well**.**

7. Jacob is weak. He cannot run.
 - **Jacob is so weak that he cannot run.**

8. The train had left. We reached the station.
 - **The train had left *when* we reached the station.**

2.3 OTG – On the Go

Now that you have read the passage on OTG (refer to page number 61) try to find out the answers to the questions given below:

1. What is the difference between a host and a device?

A mobile phone may read from removable media as the host, but present itself as a (USB Mass Storage) device when connected to a host computer.

2. What is an OTG pen drive?

A pen drive that could be plugged both into the Micro USB slot of a smartphone as well as the USB port of a computer is called an OTG pen drive.

3. What are the benefits of OTG pen drives?

There are two major benefits of using an OTG pen drive. The first advantage is that we do not need any cable to connect the smartphone to the pen drive. It is also useful as a standard external storage device for our phone.

2.3.1. Prepare notes on the above passage:

1.2 USB flash drives, mouse or keyboard as device

1.1.1.1 These devices can be plugged and played.

1.2.1 Don't require cables to connect to host

2. Benefits

2.1 We don't need any cable to connect the smart phone to the pen drive

2.1.1 It is plug and play pen drive. We can connect it directly to the micro-USB port of the phone.

2.2 It is also useful as a standard external storage device for our phone

2.2.2.1 We can move huge files on our phones to the pen drive

3. It functions as an extension for our phone.

2.12.2.1

of

hosts and devices

1.1 Tablets, smartphones etc. function as host

1.2 USB flash drives, mouse or keyboard as device

1.1.1 These devices can be plugged and played

1.2.1 Do not require cables to connect to host

2. Benefits

2.1

2.1.1 On the Go

1. Consists of hosts and devices

1.1 Tablets, smartphones etc. function as host

1.2 USB flash drives, mouse or keyboard as device

1.1.1 These devices can be plugged and played

2.4 Tense

These are stanzas from two poems prescribed for you. Read it and try to answer the questions that follow.

a) Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods, fill up with snow. (Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening)

Tense used: **Present tense**

Reason: **happens in present time**

b) I remember the night my mother

was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours

of steady rain had driven

to crawl beneath a sack of rice. (Night of the Scorpion)

Tense used: **Simple past**

Reason: **The speaker remembers in present time an incident that happened in the past**

2.4.1 Which of the following statements related to the passage (refer page number 63) are true?

1. 'Now, I am doing a part time B. Tech....' This statement shows what he is doing at present. **True**
2. 'I had worked in ASG Tyres....' This statement denotes that it happened before something else. **True**
3. 'I noticed a slight variation in temperature....' This refers to something that is happening at present. **False**
4. 'The payment is also good,' This points to a fact. **True**
5. 'So, I will continue here....' This shows Rahul's plan for the future. **True**

Rahul tells us about past aspects, present aspects and future plans. The verbs refer to time in a sentence. Can you classify verbs in their respective columns of past, present and future?

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
had worked	have	will continue
	am doing	will give
faced	am working	
noticed	like	
damaged	gives, use	
intervened	am, is, is satisfied	
joined	includes	
	happen, ensure	

2.4.2 Activities

1. Some daily activities are given below. Pick up items related to you and frame sentences. (e.g., I work from 9 am to 5 pm.)

WORK

NUTRITIOUS FOOD

PLAN WELL

WAKEUP EARLY

REMAIN CALM

HELP OTHERS

PLAY GAMES

ENOUGH SLEEP

PRAY

HYGIENE

DRINK WATER

EXERCISE

- I work from 9 am to 5 pm.
- I eat nutritious food.
- I plan well for the day.
- Usually, I wake up early.
- I help others.
- I play games with my neighbours.
- I pray to God.

☐ I drink water in a cup.

☐ I exercise regularly.

2. Picture description

Write down five sentences describing what is happening in the picture (refer page number 65). (E.g., A man is picking oranges from the rack.)

A man is packing items..

People are waiting.

A lady is billing items.

Customers are busy shopping.

3. Write down what you did yesterday.



Yesterday I woke up at **7'O clock.** (time)



I ate **dosha.** (item)



I studied **Math for an hour.** (subjects)



I browsed the **Internet for ten minutes.** (minutes)

4. Combine these sentences using the tense forms

- a) I completed my assignment (8 am yesterday). I met the teacher. (9.30 am yesterday).
- **I had completed my assignment before I met the teacher.**
- b) I returned home. I forgot my textbook
- **I returned home but I had forgotten my textbook.**

5. Here are some sentences expressing the future. Fill in the blanks appropriately.

- a) I will support your food supply start up project. (support)
- b) I **will submit** my assignment tomorrow itself. (submit)
- c) We **will meet** my boss next week. (meet)
- d) He **will pay back** the amount in six instalments. (Pay back)

2.4.2. Let's do some exercises.

1. Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- a) We **will have** a review of our sales tomorrow. (have)
- b) Yesterday, our company **got** an order for 10 lathe machines. (get)
- c) Now, I **am designing** the front elevation of our new project. (design)
- d) Did you **inform** the service centre about the issue with our printers? (inform)
- e) The company **announced** additional incentives as the workers **had achieved** their target. (announce, achieve)

2.4.3. Correct the errors in the following conversation between a customer and a service agent:

Service agent: Contact us when you had any issue related to our products. We

provided free service for one year.

- **have, provide**

Customer: What did I pay after one year?

- **should**

Service agent: Only the cost of spare parts. There had been no labour charges for three years.

- **will be**

Customer: Thank you for the information.

Service agent: You are welcome

2.5.1. Let's do it.

Some verbs which are often needed in presentations are given below. Complete the introduction of the presentation by inserting suitable verbs from the box. You may need to use some of these twice.



1. Good morning, everyone. I am Rajiv Menon. Today, I am going to **talk** to you about the UPS Maintenance Project taken up by our institution. So, I'll begin by **giving** you the background of the project and then I'll **keep** you up to date on the progress of the project. I'll go on to **highlight** what I see as the main achievements of the project. After that, I will be **sharing** our plans for further extension of the project. In the end I will **tell** you how you can become a part of this project. You may raise your questions and queries after my presentation.

2. Good afternoon, dear friends. I am here to **discuss** with you the problems faced by

students with online learning. I will **start** with village areas where these are largely felt by the student population in our state. I will then **go on to** semi-urban and urban areas.

2.5.4. Signposting

Signposts are useful to guide the listeners through a presentation. Look at the phrases given below. These will help us to guide our audience through the presentation.

to move on

to go back

to summarize

to expand on

to recap

to conclude

to elaborate on

to illustrate

Choose one of the signpost expressions from the above for the following situations:

- i. When you want to make your next point- **to move on**
- ii. When you want to refer to an earlier point- **to go back**
- iii. When you want to repeat the main points- **to recap**
- iv. When you want to give a wider perspective- **to elaborate on**
- v. When you want to give an example- **to illustrate**
- vi. When you want to do a deeper analysis- **to expand on**
- vii. When you just want to give the basic points- **to summarize** once again

viii. When you want to finish your talk to **conclude**