

6 A MOMENT OF FUN

Activity 1

Act out

Let's Watch a Drama

- Minuri** : Hi! Where are you going? What's in **that** box you are carrying?
- Rizna** : We are preparing for **the** drama competition. I'm taking **some** costumes for the actors.
- Minuri** : **What** drama competition? Is **your** class organizing one?
- Rizna** : No, not **our** class. It's the annual Inter-House Drama Competition. **The** English Literary Association is organizing it. They conduct it **every** year.
- Minuri** : Of course. Will there be **many** dramas?
- Rizna** : There will be **four** dramas-one from **each** house.
- Minuri** : **What's** the drama **your** house is performing?
- Rizna** : "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" by **the** German playwright Bertolt Brecht.
- Minuri** : How about the other houses?
- Rizna** : **One** house is doing "The Christmas Carol."**Another** "The Merchant of Venice." I think **your** house is performing "Everyman."
- Minuri** : I have read that play. Are you also acting?
- Rizna** : Yes, of course.
- Minuri** : **Which** character are you?
- Rizna** : I'm Grusha, one of **the** main characters in the play. **All the** students are invited. Don't forget to come.
- Minuri** : Definitely. I'd love to see it.
- Rizna** : Well, I have to go. The others have been practising since 8 o'clock.
- Minuri** : Okay. If you need **any** help with the preparations, please let me know.
- Rizna** : I sure will. Thanks.

Activity 2

Writing

Answer these questions.

- What is Rizna preparing for?
- What is in Rizna's box?
- Who is organizing the drama competition?
- How many dramas will be staged? List them out.
- What character is Rizna going to play?



REVISION POINT

Determiners

Note the following underlined words.

- What's that box you are carrying?
- We are preparing for the drama competition.
- We are going to have four dramas.
- Is your class organizing one?
- It's a play by the German playwright Bertolt Brecht.

The words underlined in the above sentences function as **determiners**. A determiner is used to modify a noun. They tell us whether the noun phrase refers to someone/something specific or general.

e.g. Noun phrase – that bundle

a play



Determiner (specific)



determiner (general)

Examples of determiners are:

- the, a, an
- this, that, these, those
- my, our, your, his, her, its, their
- one, two
- which, what, whose
- some, any, few, a little, much, many, more, most, several, all, half....
- each, every

Activity 3

Writing

Copy these sentences into your book and underline the determiners.

- The vacation we spent in Nuwara Eliya was wonderful.
- My uncle works in that factory.
- She is the lady I saw at the village market yesterday.
- Mr. Sumanasena can speak many languages.
- Which house is yours?
- This work is very easy. Any child can do it.

Activity 4

Writing

Complete the sentences using the given determiners.

- There arebooks on agriculture in the library. I am sure you can find what you need.
- I would like glass of milk, please.
- Aren't there mangoes in the basket?
- Only seats are available for the show.
- She brought little brother to the concert.

these any many her which a few a



REVISION POINT

The Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense

- For habitual actions

e.g: They conduct the drama competition every year.

The Present Continuous Tense

- For an action happening at the moment of speaking
e.g: I'm taking some costumes for the actors.
- For an action happening at present but not necessarily at the moment of speaking
e.g: We are preparing for the drama competition.

The Present Perfect Tense

- For past actions which are connected or relevant to the present in some way. The exact time of the action is not usually mentioned.
e.g: I have read that play.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- For actions that began in the past and are still continuing.
e.g: The others have been practising since 8 o'clock.

Activity 5

Writing

Complete the sentences using the above tenses.

- 1 A: Have you been to Trincomalee?
B: No, I..... (not). How long it usually (take) to get there by bus?
2. You (study) since early morning.
Please take a rest.
3. Thisuri is a good friend of mine. I(know) her since childhood.
4. I (go) to the library. Would you like to come with me?
5. The southwest monsoon usually..... (bring) a lot of rain.
6. My brother (study) hard for an examination these days.

Activity 6

Writing

Jerome saw this notice on the school noticeboard. Read it and complete the information sheet.



AUDITIONS

*Would you like to take part in the Inter-house
Drama Competition?*

Then, come join us!

We are casting for : Everyman
The Caucasian Chalk Circle
The Merchant of Venice
The Christmas Carol

Auditions will be held on Friday 20th September at 2 p.m. at the school Main Hall.

*Secretary
English Literary Association*

This notice is about:

Date:

Time:

Place:

Activity 7

Writing

Jerome's friend Faruk likes acting but he is absent today. Imagine you are Jerome and write a note to Faruk informing him about the auditions.

Activity 8

Writing

Prepare a notice for any one of the following.

- Calling for new members for the school band/choir.
- Calling for new members for the school dance troupe.

Activity 9

Reading

Forms of Entertainment

Entertainment is a performance or an activity that provides enjoyment to an audience. There are many forms of entertainment. Among them, films, dramas, music, dancing and opera are the most popular. All of these are art forms in which the medium of expression is different.

A drama is a piece of writing that tells a story and is meant for performance. Originally, dramas were meant to be acted on stage before a live audience. Radio and **television** dramas were later developments.

A film is a similar art form, where a series of images creates the **illusion** of continuous movement on a screen. Both dramas and films provide an audio-visual realistic experience to spectators who often tend to identify themselves with the characters.

Music is another popular form of entertainment. Music is considered “the universal language of mankind”. That is because a piece of music has the ability to appeal to listeners who are not even familiar with its language or the culture. That is why some **musicians** are famous all over the world even though their fans may not understand the language in which they sing.

The rhythmic movement of the body and feet to music is called dancing. Dancing exists in all cultures in different forms and styles.

Opera is an art form in which music, singing, drama, poetry and dancing are all combined together. Opera can be defined as musical drama. This is a classical form of entertainment preferred mostly by adults.

People need to engage in enjoyable activities in order to balance their busy lives. Entertainment helps people to become relaxed. At the same time, it is not good to spend too much time on entertainment. We may become addicted to it and neglect important things such as **education** or work. Maintaining a proper balance between work and pleasure will help us to lead a productive life.

1) Read the above article and complete the following sentences.

- Some examples for different forms of entertainment are
- Both dramas and films provide
- Entertainment helps people to
- Spending too much time on entertainment could

2) Find definitions for the following words from the text.

entertainment, drama, film/movie, dancing

Activity 10

Writing

Read these words aloud. Select and write words for each group.

electrician, nation, beautician, election, politician, addition, expression, passion, profession, discussion, decision, condition, magician, mention, optician, technician, admission, accommodation, promotion, description, occasion, commission, session, mathematician, permission, illusion			
-sion	-ssion	-tion	-cian
e.g.: Television	Expression	Education	Musician

Activity 11

Reading

Read the poem and answer the questions.



Poem

Leisure

*What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?*

*No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep and cows:*

*No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass:*

*No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night:*

*No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance:*

*No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began?*

*A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.*

W. H. Davies

1. "Stand and stare" in line 2 means:

- a. relax and look around us.
- b. do nothing.
- c. stand in one place.
- d. stare at something.

2. According to the poet, why can't we see where squirrels hide nuts?
Because ...
- a. they run away when they see us.
 - b. we are too busy to stop and enjoy the beauty of nature.
 - c. we dislike animals.
 - d. there are no squirrels in the woods.
3. "Streams full of stars; like skies at midnight" means:
- a. stars are reflected in the streams at midnight.
 - b. when the rays of the sun fall on the streams, the stones beneath glitter like stars in the sky.
 - c. stones in the streams in the area are shaped like stars.
 - d. shooting stars fall into the streams at night.
4. Which of these is **not** a theme of this poem?
- a. the importance of leisure.
 - b. relaxing and appreciating nature.
 - c. the beauty of nature
 - d. idling and wasting time.
5. Find the rhyming words in the poem.
6. This poem creates a lot of images in our mind. What are they?
e.g.: stand under the branches of green trees
7. Read the given explanations and answer the questions based on the poem.

Stanza: A group of lines in poetry that forms a smaller unit by themselves.

Some examples for stanzas:

- **Couplet** : a stanza with two rhyming lines.
- **Quatrain** : a stanza with four lines that may or may not rhyme.

Simile : an expression that compares two different things showing similarities.

Repetition : repeating a word, phrase, line or stanza to draw attention to an idea.

- How many stanzas are there in this poem?
- What type of stanzas are they?
- Are there any similes used in this poem? What are they?
- Is repetition used in this poem? Show some examples.

Activity 12

Speaking

Practise this conversation with your friend.

Mrs. Ganeshan phoned 'Star Cinema,' a movie theatre to book some tickets to watch a film.

Ticket Clerk : Good evening, Star Theatre.

Mrs. Ganeshan : Good evening, can I reserve some tickets for the 2.30 show of "The Mountain Adventures" on the 10th?

Ticket Clerk : I'm sorry, madam. They are all sold out.

Mrs. Ganeshan : Is that so? Do you have any tickets available for the other shows?

Ticket Clerk : Yes, madam. There are tickets available for the 4.30 and 6.30 shows.

Mrs. Ganeshan : That's great. Could you tell me the prices please?

Ticket Clerk : Certainly. Balcony tickets are 300 rupees. The others are priced at 150 and 250 rupees.

Mrs. Ganeshan : Is there a booking fee?
Ticket Clerk : No, madam.
Mrs. Ganeshan : I'd like to book four 250 rupee tickets.
Ticket Clerk : May I know your name please?
Mrs. Ganeshan : Ganeshan. G. A. N. E. S. H. A. N.
Ticket Clerk : How would you like to pay? In cash or by credit card?
Mrs. Ganeshan : In cash. Can I pay when I collect the tickets?
Ticket Clerk : Yes, madam. Please purchase your tickets before 5.30 p.m. otherwise this booking will be cancelled.
Mrs. Ganeshan : I understand. Thank you.
Ticket Clerk : You're welcome. Have a nice day!

Activity 13

Listening

Write numbers from 1 to 6 in your exercise book. Your teacher will read out 6 sentences based on the above telephone conversation. Listen to them and mark them true (T) or false (F).

Activity 14

Group Work

Write a telephone conversation for one of these situations. Present it to the class.

- To reserve train tickets.
- To make an appointment to visit the planetarium during your trip to Colombo.
- To make an appointment to see a doctor/dentist.
- To reserve tickets to see a musical programme.



REVISION POINT

Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Grammatical gender is a system of noun classification. Masculine nouns are words for men, boys and male animals. Feminine nouns are words for women, girls and female animals. There are nouns that do not fall into the above two categories. They are gender neutral.

Activity 15

Fill in the table with the correct noun.

god, lass, empress, grandchild, stallion, toddler, ram, lad, goddess, duke, wizard,
heir, emperor, steward, ewe, landlord, mare, heiress, witch, landlady, duchess,
stewardess

Masculine Form	Feminine Form	Gender Neutral