T E A C H E R' S   G U I D E   P. T. Pack 3A

STEP 1   Read content notes P.T.Pack 3B, then come to Step 2.
           Don't read step 2 before reading content note.

STEP 2   (1) Write the following two sentences on the blackboard

                     I <u>do not</u> like tea
                     I <u>don't</u> like tea
           Tell the student
                 "do and not combine and form one word 'don't.' Thus
           'don't' is a contracted form of 'do not' "

           We often use contracted forms of words in conversation.
           Hence we say 'don't', 'can't', 'wouldn't', etc.

           (2) Tell the students "Remember to things about contractions.

                     (a) Some words are dropped.
                     (b) Mark of apostrophe is put in place of the
                         dropped word.

           (3) Explain the difference between a comma and an
               apostrophe with regard to their placement

               "A comma is placed below the lower side of words (,)
               and an apostrophe is placed on the upper side of
               words (').

STEP 3   Distribute the PLM to the students. Let the students
           work with their own speed. Help students on request.

STEP 4   Collect the material from those students who have
           completed the programme. Allow others to take it home.
           Ask them to bring it on the next day.

STEP 5   Collect the material from the students. Assess criterion
           frames. Return the material so that students can see
           their mistakes.

           Distribute Remedial Exercises to those students who
           couldn't secure 60% marks on the criterion frames.

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The apostrophe mark (') is used to indicate

(a) contraction
(b) the possessive or the genitive case and
(c) the plural forms of numbers, letters and words.

Example

(a) He couldn't come to my house at 2'Oclock.
(b) Mohan's father is an army officer.
(c) (i) There are two 2's in 262.
    (ii) There are four S's in stresses.
  (iii) You use too many but's in your sentences.

Let us discuss the first use of the apostrophe mark.

Some words, in some linguistic situations, combine, contract and form one word. During the process of contraction, some letter or letters disappear. A mark of apostrophe is put in place of the omitted letters.

Examples

do + not   = don't
does + not = doesn't
he + will   = He'll
we + have   = We've

Contracted forms are very common in spoken English. They are also pronounced differently.

There are two main types of contractions, one when some auxiliary verb joins 'not' two when the auxiliary verb joins a pronoun.

Examples

1. is + not = isn't; are + not = aren't, were + not = weren't, has + not = hasn't, have + not = haven't

2. He + is = He's; they + are =they're, I + am = I'm, we + are = we're.

Some exceptions

Some words are spelt differently. They behave exceptionally.

Can + not = can't)
will + not= won't)

Some Mischievious Situations

There are some situations whih are very confusing for Indian students. Note the underlined words.

1. It's a cow. Its tail is very short.

The first underlined word is a contracted form of It+is. The second word is a possessive pronoun.

Possessive pronouns DO NOT take an approstrophe mark.

2. (i) We're students of this school.
   (ii) Were they playing yesterday?

In the first sentence we're is a contracted form of we + are. In the second sentence 'were' is not an auxiliary verb.

3. (i) He's my uncle.
   (ii) His name is Sri Ram Chandra.

In the first sentence He's is a contracted form of He+is. In the second sentence the underlined word is a pronoun.

Students should carefully learn how to spell and pronounce contractions correctly*

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* These notes do not give any hint about the pronounciation aspect of contractions. Teachers should consult Advanced Learners Dictionary by Hornby for this purpose.

F(1)

> (A) You are a student.   (B) They are students.
>
> उपरोक्त (A) और (B) के वाक्यों को निम्न प्रकार से भी लिखा जा सकता है:
>
>   (A) You're a student.   (B) They're students.
>
>   You are --------→ You're
>
>   They are --------→ · ...... (रिक्त स्थान भरिये)

They're

F(2)

> She does not like tea = She doesn't like tea
>
> He does not like mangoes = He _____ like mangoes.
>   (रिक्त स्थान भरिये)

doesn't

F(3)

> (a) do not = don't
>
> (b) you are = _____ (रिक्त स्थान भरिये)
>
> (c) They are = They're
>
> (d) does not = _____ (रिक्त स्थान भरिये)

(b) you're   (d) doesn't

F(4)

> (i) उपरोक्त पदों में तुमने देखा कि कुछ शब्द मिलकर एक शब्द बना लेते हैं। शब्दों के ऐसे स्वरूप को कोन्ट्रेक्शन (contraction) कहते हैं।
>
> (ii) ग्रुप A में शब्द अलग अलग लिखे हुए हैं और ग्रुप B में उन शब्दों के संक्षिप्त स्वरूप (contractions) लिखे हुए हैं। तुम उन्हें ध्यान से देखो।

(A)	(B)
You are -------------	You're
They are -------------	They're
He is -------------	He's
do not -------------	don't
does not -------------	doesn't

नीचे लिखे शब्दों में जो Contractions (कोन्ट्रेक्शन्स) हो उसके बायीं ओर के रिक्त स्थान में (✓) का चिन्ह लगाओ ।

------------------ (a) He is.

------------------ (b) You're

------------------ (c) doesn't

------------------ (d) do not

------------------ (e) You are

(b) ✓   (c) ✓

F(5) कोन्ट्रेक्शन्स (Contractions) बनाने में कुछ अक्षर लुप्त हो जाते हैं। निम्न लिखित कोन्ट्रेक्शन्स (contractions) में जो अक्षर लुप्त हुये हैं उनको सामने दिये गये रिक्त स्थानों में लिखो।

(a) They're ------------------

(b) You're ------------------

(c) He's ------------------

(a) a   (b) a   (c) i

F(6) (i) अन्ग्रेजी भाषा में कुछ शब्द आपस में मिलकर अपना संक्षिप्त स्वरूप बना लेते हैं। शब्दों के इस मिले हुए स्वरूप को contraction (कोन्ट्रेक्शन) कहते हैं।

(ii) Contraction (कोन्ट्रेक्शन) बनते समय कुछ अक्षर (जिनमें स्वर ध्वनि निकलती हो) लुप्त हो जाते हैं।

(iii) लुप्त हुए अक्षर या अक्षरों के स्थान पर अपोस्ट्रोफी (Apostrophe) का चिन्ह (') लगाता है।

you + are -------- / you're   4 242

नीचे कुछ contractions (कॉन्ट्रेक्शन्स) लिखे हुए हैं जिस contraction में apostrophe (अपॉस्ट्रॉफी) का चिन्ह नहीं लगा हो उसके बायीं ओर के रिक्त स्थान में (X) का चिन्ह लगाइए।

-------------- (a) Youre

-------------- (b) does not..

-------------- (c) do not

-------------- (d) hes

-------------- (e) doesnt

(a) x   (d) x   (e) x

F(7)

निम्न वाक्यों को पढ़िए और Contractions (कॉन्ट्रेक्शन्स) वाले शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिये।

(a) They don't play football.

(b) He does not read in my school.

(c) You're my fast friend.

(d) He is my uncle.

(a) <u>Don't</u>   (c) <u>You're</u>

F.(8)

निम्न सारिणी को ध्यान से पढ़िये।

Do not   = don't)
)
does not = doesn't)   not -------n't
)
would not=wouldn't)

He is   = He's   )
)
She is   = She's   )
)   is------   's
It is   = It's   )

You are = You're)
)
They are= They're)   are --------- 're
)
we are = We're   )

```
She will    = She'll    )
                        )
He will     = He'll     )      will --------- '11
                        )
They will   = They'll   )
                        )
  I am      = I'm       )      am ----------- 'm
```

9) ग्रूप A के नीचे contractions (कन्ट्राक्शन्स) एवं ग्रूप B के नीचे उनके पूर्ण स्वरूप लिखे हुए हैं । ग्रूप B के नीचे दिये गये रिक्त स्थानों में उन शब्दों के उपयुक्त contractions(कोन्ट्रेक्शन्स) लिखिए।

```
            Group A                         Group B.
(i) He'll ---------------------(@)-- (a) We will

(ii) They're    ------- ----- (b) did not

(iii) I'm        ---------- -(c) He will

(iv) didn't ,    ----------- (d)  I am

(v) We'll        ----------- (f)  They are.
```

(a) We'll   (b) didn't   (c) He'll   (d) I'm (e) They're

(10) निम्न प्रकोष्ठों में ग्रूप A के नीचे शब्दों के पूर्ण स्वरूप एवं ग्रूप B के नीचे अनेक contractions(कन्ट्रेक्शन्स) लिखे हुए हैं । ग्रूप के आगे रिक्त स्थानों में उन शब्दों के contractions(कोन्ट्रेक्शन्स) लिखिए।

(10)1.

```
       Group A                      Group B.

 (1) I am    = ------------      (a) I'll

 (2) We are  = ------------      (b) They're

 (3) I will  = -----------       (c) We're

 (4)  They are = -----------     (d) I'm
```

(1) I'm   (2) We're   (3) I'll   (4) They're

(10)2
```
        Group A                    Group B.
(i) It will  = ----------- -    (a) That's

(ii) That is = -----------      (b) You're
```

F.11.　　　　नीचे प्रकोष्ठों में लिखे गये contraction (कोन्ट्रक्शन) म उपयुक्त स्थान पर apostrophe (अपोस्ट्रोफी) का चिन्ह (') लगाइए।

F.(11)1
```
(i) Hasnt.
(ii) havent
(iii) didnt
```

(i) has't　　(ii) Haven't　(iii) didn't

F.(11)2
```
(i)　Hes
(ii) Shes
(iii) Its
```

(i) He's　　(ii) She's　　　(iii) It's

F(11)3
```
(i) Youre
(ii) Theyre
(iii) were
```

(i) you're　(ii) They're　(iii) We're

F(11)4.
```
(i) Shell
(ii) I ll
(iii) hell
```

(i) She'll　(ii) I'll　(iii) he'll.

F(11) 5
```
(i) Shes
(ii) Hell
(iii) havent
(iv) didnt.
```

(i) She's　(ii) He'll　(iii) haven't　(iv) didn't

F(12)　　　निम्न वाक्यों में contractions (कोन्ट्राक्शन्स) का प्रयोग कर उन्हें रेखांकित किया गया है किन्तु उनमें उपयुक्त स्थान पर (') apostrophe (अपोस्ट्रोफी) चिन्हित नहीं किया गया है। उसे चिन्हित कीजिये।

(1) _Its_ a wonder picture.   *- ful*

(ii) If you _arent_ feeling well, you can go.

(iii) He _doesnt_ look happy today.

(iv) _Shell_ good marks in the examination.   *get*

(i) It's   (ii) aren't   (iii) doesn't   (iv) She'll

फ्रेम १३ से २० में वाक्यों के सामने शब्दों के पूर्ण स्वरूप दिये गये हैं उनके contractions (ऑन्ट्रेक्शन्स) वाक्यों में दिये गये रिक्त स्थानों में भरिये।

F.(13)	i) They _are't_ going to market	(are not)
	ii) She _____ ill.	(is not)
	iii) I _____ any work to do.	(have not)

(ii) isn't   (iii) haven't

| F.(14) | i) This flower ----------look pretty. | (does not) |
| | ii) We ----------- want to waste our time | (do not) |

i) doesn't   (ii) don't

| F(15) | (i) She----- going to post a letter. | (is) |
| | (ii) He---- - write a letter tomorrow | (will) |

(i) She's   (ii) He'll

| F.16 | (i) You ------- drawn a beatiful picutre. | (have) |
| | (ii) We -------buy a new bicycle tomorrow. | (will) |

(i) You've   (ii) We'll

| F.(17) | (i) They ------ making a notise. | (are) |

F.19

(i) We----- decided to leave this place   (have)

(ii) They----- seen this place before.   (have not) 246

(i) We've   (ii) haven't

F.20

(i) He - ---- my uncle's son .   (is)

(ii) They------- sare ~~~ guests. (are)

(i) He's   (ii) They're

C.F(21)

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में contractions (कौन्ट्रैक्शन्स) को रेखांकित कीजिए।

1. It's my book.

2. You're my brother.

3. My brother doesn't like milk.

.F.(22)

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में जो contractions (कौन्ट्रैक्शन्स) हैं उनको रेखांकित करके उन पर यथा स्थान Apostrophe का चिन्ह लगाईए।

(i) I dont play football.

(ii) Shes an honest servant

(iii) Hell come tomorrow.

C.F(23)

निम्न वाक्यों के सामने शब्दों को पूर्ण स्वरूप में लिखा गया है। उनके contractions वाक्यों दिये गये रिक्त स्थानों में भरिए।

(i) I -------invite Ram .   (wouldnot)

(ii) They ----- any money in their pockets (have not)

(iii) My brother ----- drink tea in the morning. (does not)

(iv) We ----- going to school today.   (are not)

REMEDIAL EXERCISES   P.T.Pack 3D

CONTRACTIONS

As a short cut in language we press two
words together, often omitting a vowel or a vowel
and a consonant

Examples

1. do + not   = (Donǿt) = don't
2. does + not = (doesnǿt) = doesn't
3. did + not = (didnǿt) = didn't

MAKE CONTRACTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

is + not	=	_____
are + not	=	_____
has + not	=	_____
have + not	=	_____
was + not	=	_____
were + not	=	_____

READ THESE CONTRACTIONS CAREFULLY

1. can + not   = can't
2. will + not = won't

COMPLETE THE BLANKS

I = am	=	I'm
He + is	=	he's
You + are	=	You're
They + are	=	_____
We + are	=	_____
She + is	=	_____
It + is	=	_____