

2. Pride and Prejudice

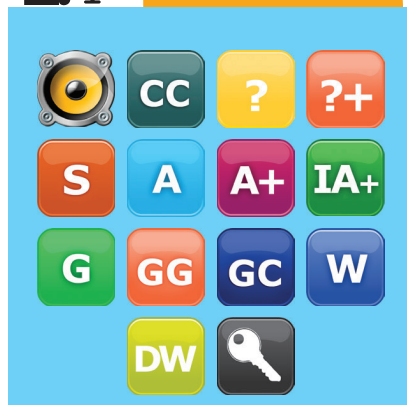
Neighbourhood and Community

Learning Outcomes

- ▶ read the comic strip and understand the context
- ▶ understand the rules of nominalisation
- ▶ learn the use of non-finite verbs
- ▶ learn the pronunciation of consonant and vowel digraphs
- ▶ write an informal letter



Digital Desk



Warm-up



Have you ever met someone who judges you for your habits or how you dress up? Is it correct to judge others? Have a discussion in the class.



Fever occurs when there is a rise in normal body temperature by a part in the human brain called the hypothalamus, also known as your body's thermostat. When this happens, a person may feel cold and shiver to generate more body heat, eventually resulting in an elevated body temperature.

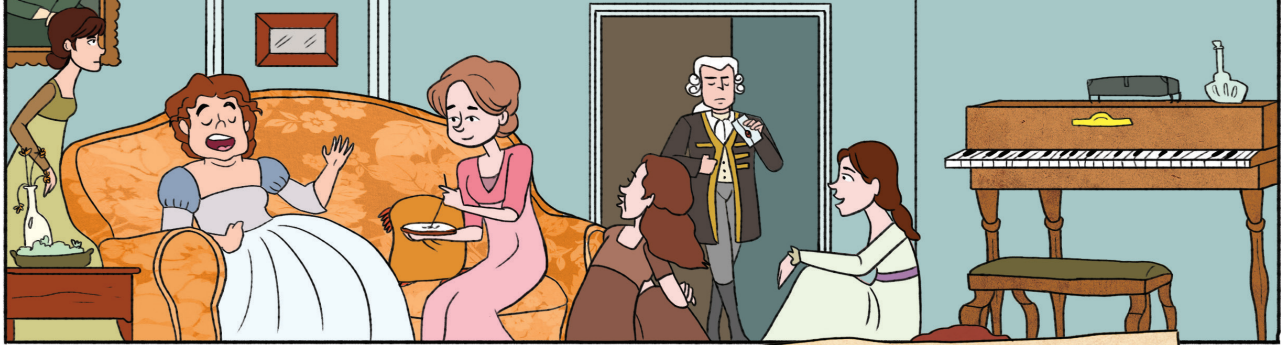
Normal body temperature varies throughout the day. It is lower in the morning and higher in the late afternoon and evening. Although most people consider 98.6° F (37° C) normal, body temperature can vary by a degree or more—from about 97° F (36.1° C) to 99° F (37.2° C)—and still be considered normal.



Cross-curricular Connection

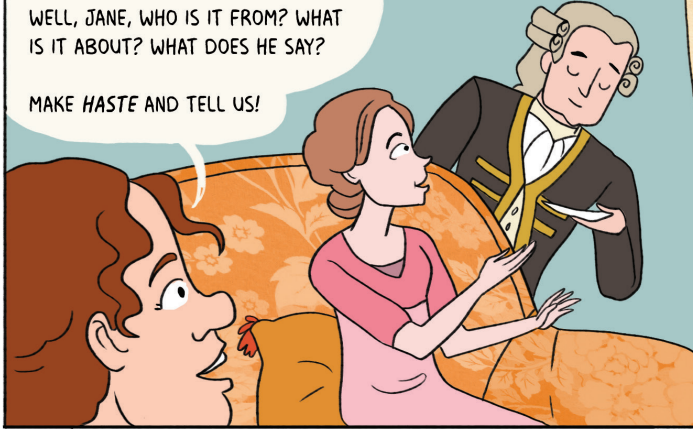
Read a comic strip adapted from an extract of the famous novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

EVER SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, MRS. BENNET FONDLY HOPED THAT HER ELDEST DAUGHTER, JANE, WOULD ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE WEALTHY MR. BINGLEY.



WELL, JANE, WHO IS IT FROM? WHAT IS IT ABOUT? WHAT DOES HE SAY?

MAKE HASTE AND TELL US!

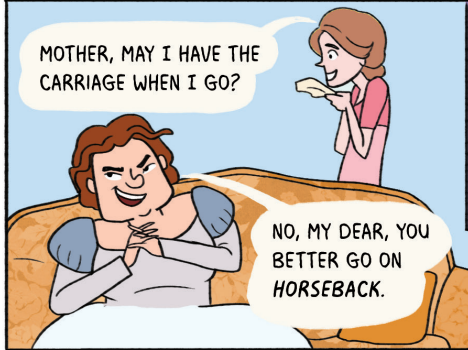


*My dear friend,
If you are not so compassionate as to dine to-day with Louisa and me, we shall be in danger of hating each other for the rest of our lives, for a whole day's tete-a-tete between two women can never end without a quarrel.*

Come as soon as you can on receipt of this. My brother and the gentlemen are to dine with the officers.

*Yours ever,
Caroline Bingley*

MOTHER, MAY I HAVE THE CARRIAGE WHEN I GO?



NO, MY DEAR, YOU BETTER GO ON HORSEBACK.



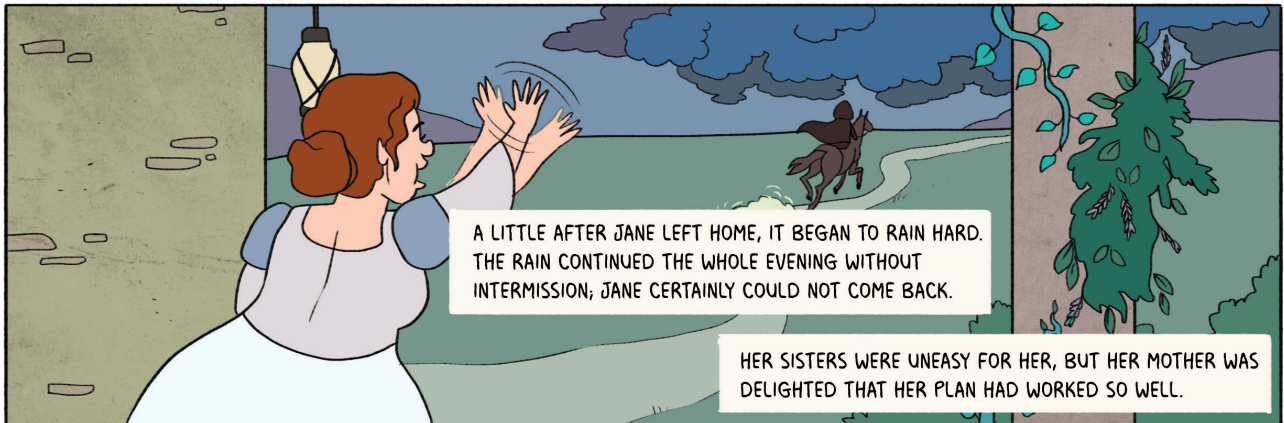
IT SEEMS LIKELY TO RAIN, AND THEN YOU MUST STAY ALL NIGHT.

THAT WOULD BE A GOOD SCHEME, IF YOU'RE SURE THEY WON'T SEND HER HOME.



I'D MUCH RATHER GO IN THE COACH.

BUT MY DEAR, YOUR FATHER CANNOT SPARE THE HORSES.



A LITTLE AFTER JANE LEFT HOME, IT BEGAN TO RAIN HARD. THE RAIN CONTINUED THE WHOLE EVENING WITHOUT INTERMISSION; JANE CERTAINLY COULD NOT COME BACK.

HER SISTERS WERE UNEASY FOR HER, BUT HER MOTHER WAS DELIGHTED THAT HER PLAN HAD WORKED SO WELL.



THE NEXT DAY...

My dearest Lizzy,

I find myself very unwell this morning, which, I suppose, is to be imputed to my getting wet through yesterday. My kind friends will not hear of my returning till I am better. They insist also on my seeing Mr. Jones—therefore do not be alarmed if you should hear of his having been to me—and, excepting a sore throat and headache, there is not much the matter with me.

*Yours ever,
Jane Bennet*



WELL, MY DEAR, IF JANE FALLS DANGEROUSLY ILL OR DIES, IT WOULD BE A COMFORT TO KNOW THAT IT WAS ALL IN PURSUIT OF MR. BINGLEY.

OH, PEOPLE DO NOT DIE OF LITTLE TRIFLING COLDS. SHE WILL BE WELL TAKEN CARE OF THERE.

ELIZABETH, FEELING ANXIOUS, WAS DETERMINED TO GO TO HER SISTER. THE CARRIAGE WAS NOT AVAILABLE; AND AS SHE WAS NO HORSEWOMAN, WALKING WAS HER ONLY ALTERNATIVE.



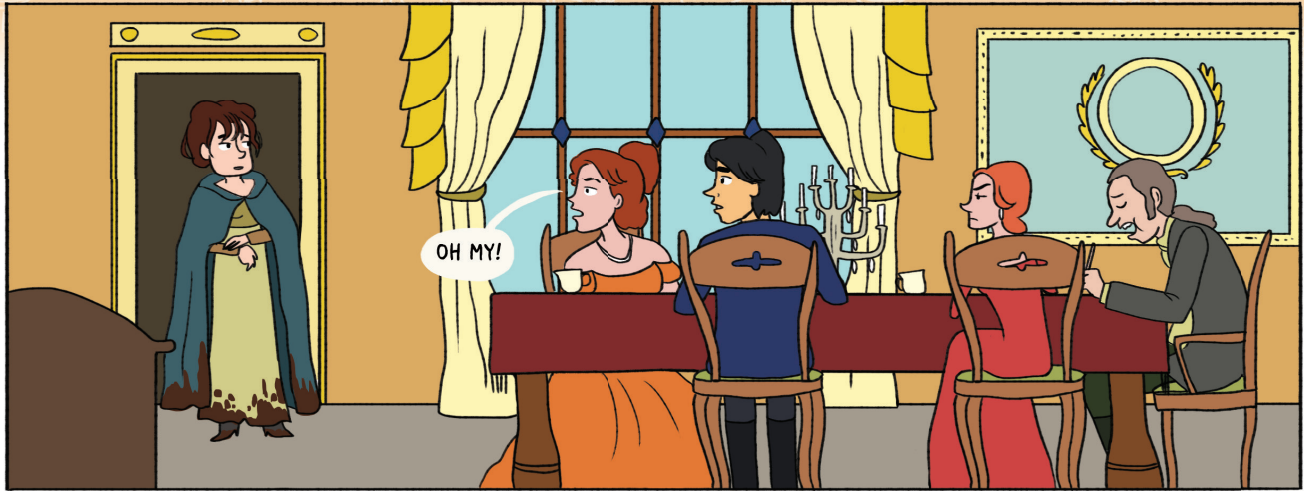
I SHALL BE FIT TO SEE JANE — WHICH IS ALL I WANT.

HOW CAN YOU BE SO SILLY? YOU WILL NOT BE FIT TO BE SEEN WHEN YOU GET THERE.

IS THIS A HINT TO ME, LIZZY, TO SEND FOR THE HORSES?

NO, I DON'T WISH TO AVOID THE WALK. THE DISTANCE IS NOTHING WHEN ONE HAS A MOTIVE; ONLY THREE MILES. I SHALL BE BACK BY DINNER.

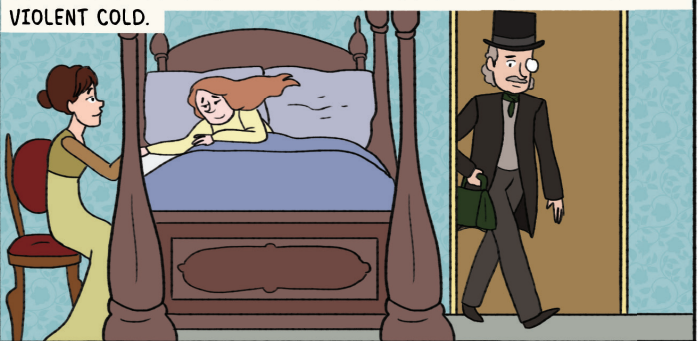




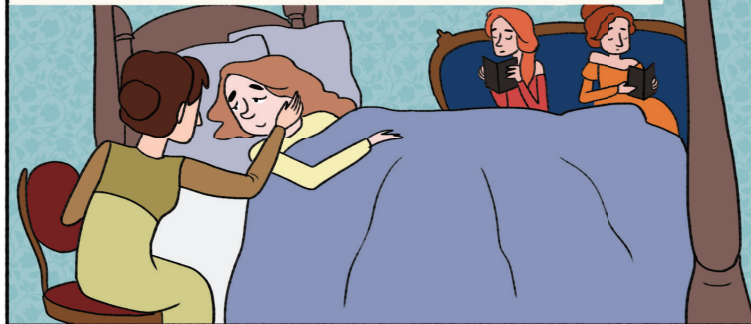
JANE HAD SLEPT BADLY AND WAS TOO ILL TO LEAVE HER ROOM.



THE DOCTOR ARRIVED, AND CONFIRMED THAT JANE HAD CAUGHT A VIOLENT COLD.



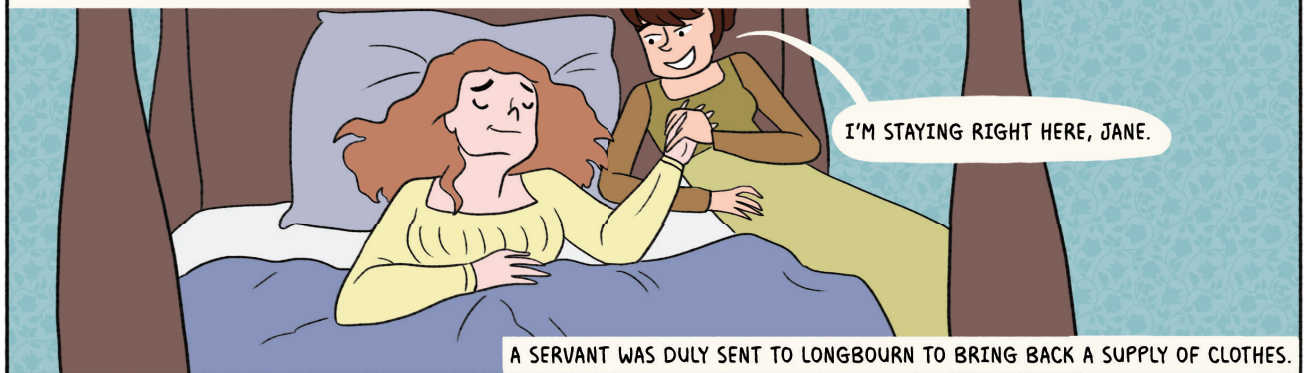
HE ADVISED JANE TO STAY IN BED, ADVICE THAT WAS FOLLOWED READILY, FOR JANE'S FEVER HAD INCREASED AND HER HEAD ACHECED ACUTELY.



WHEN THE CLOCK STRUCK THREE, ELIZABETH FELT THAT SHE MUST GO HOME.

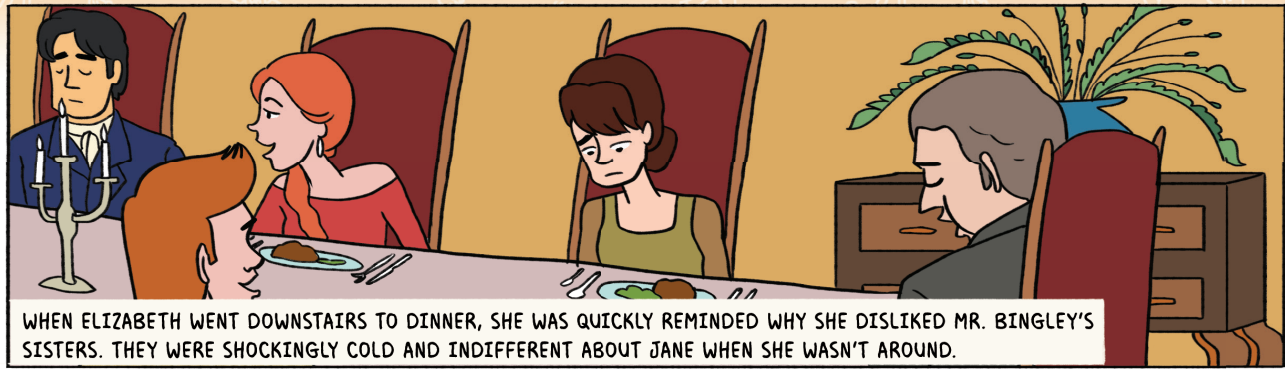


MISS BINGLEY WAS OBLIGED TO INVITE ELIZABETH TO REMAIN AT NETHERFIELD FOR THE PRESENT.

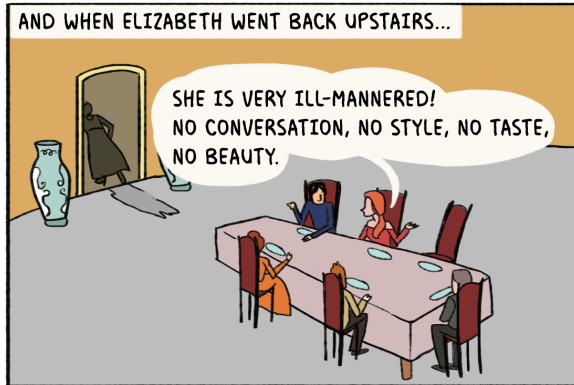


A SERVANT WAS DULY SENT TO LONGBOURN TO BRING BACK A SUPPLY OF CLOTHES.





WHEN ELIZABETH WENT DOWNSTAIRS TO DINNER, SHE WAS QUICKLY REMINDED WHY SHE DISLIKED MR. BINGLEY'S SISTERS. THEY WERE SHOCKINGLY COLD AND INDIFFERENT ABOUT JANE WHEN SHE WASN'T AROUND.



AND WHEN ELIZABETH WENT BACK UPSTAIRS...

SHE IS VERY ILL-MANNERED!
NO CONVERSATION, NO STYLE, NO TASTE,
NO BEAUTY.



SHE LOOKED ALMOST WILD WHEN SHE CAME THIS MORNING.

HER HAIR WAS SO UNTIDY!
WHY MUST SHE SCAMPER
ABOUT THE COUNTRY
BECAUSE HER SISTER HAD
A COLD?

I HOPE YOU SAW HER PETTICOAT,
SIX INCHES DEEP IN MUD.



I THOUGHT MISS ELIZABETH BENNET LOOKED
REMARKABLY WELL WHEN SHE CAME INTO THE
ROOM THIS MORNING. HER DIRTY PETTICOAT
QUITE ESCAPED MY NOTICE.



MR. DARCY, I AM SURE YOU WOULD NOT WISH
TO SEE YOUR SISTER DO THE SAME.

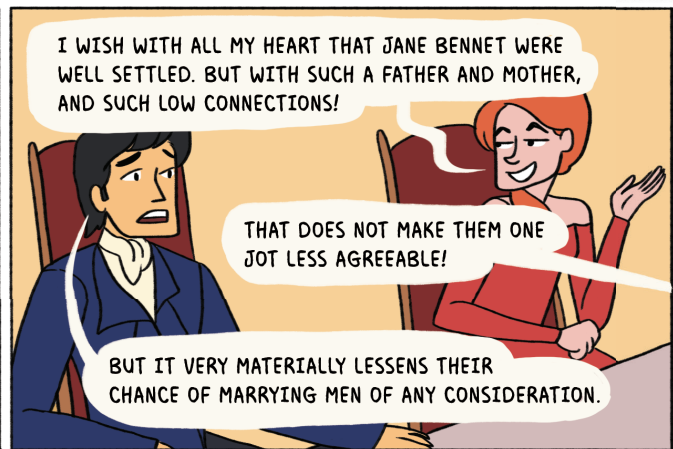
CERTAINLY NOT. IT SHOWS AN ABOMINABLE
SORT OF CONCEITED INDEPENDENCE, AN
INDIFFERENCE TO DECORUM.



IT SHOWS AN AFFECTION FOR HER SISTER
THAT IS VERY PLEASING.

I AM AFRAID, MR. DARCY THAT THIS
ADVENTURE HAS RATHER AFFECTED
YOUR ADMIRATION OF HER FINE EYES.

NOT AT ALL, THEY WERE BRIGHTENED BY THE EXERCISE.



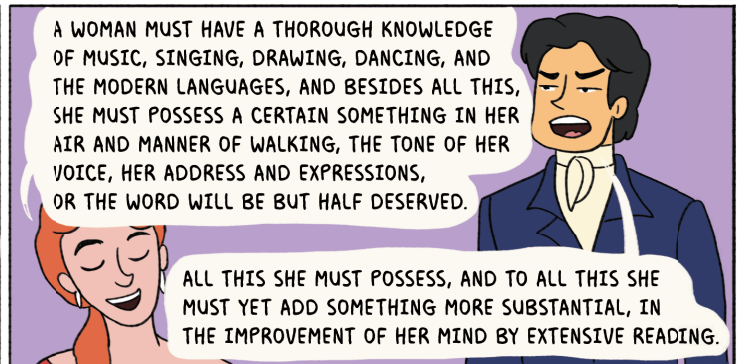
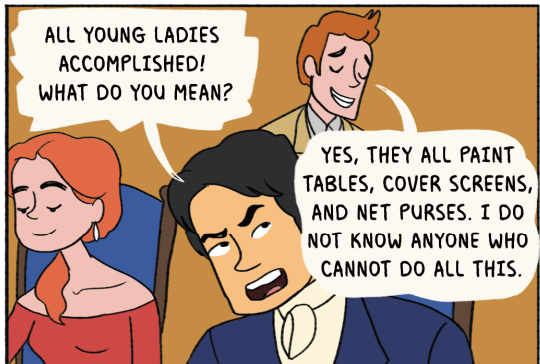
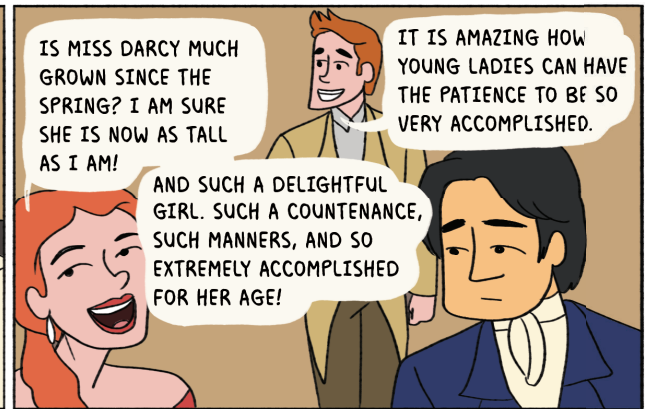
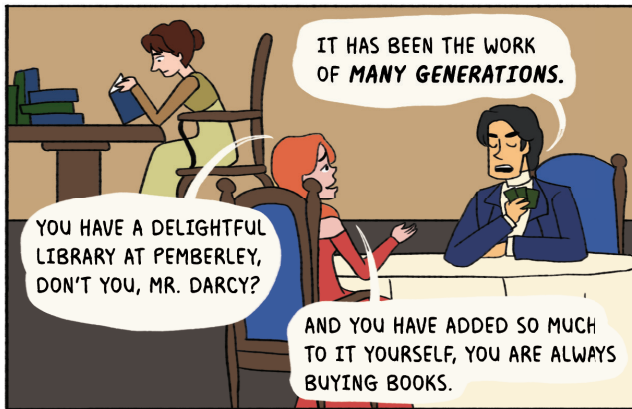
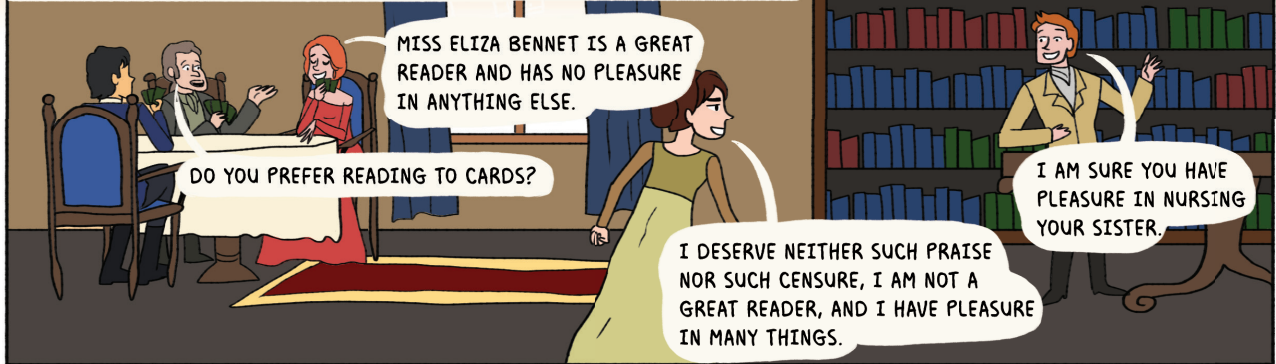
I WISH WITH ALL MY HEART THAT JANE BENNET WERE
WELL SETTLED. BUT WITH SUCH A FATHER AND MOTHER,
AND SUCH LOW CONNECTIONS!

THAT DOES NOT MAKE THEM ONE
JOT LESS AGREEABLE!

BUT IT VERY MATERIALLY LESSENS THEIR
CHANCE OF MARRYING MEN OF ANY CONSIDERATION.



ELIZABETH JOINED THE OTHERS IN THE DRAWING ROOM AFTER JANE WAS ASLEEP.



Abridged from *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen



prejudice: an unreasonable dislike of or preference for a person or a group, pride in oneself especially when it is based on one's race, gender or religion

tete-a-tete: a private conversation between two people

imputed: attributed or blamed

trifling: silly and unimportant

abominable: terrible

conceited: having too much pride in oneself

censure: criticism

countenance: face or features



About the Author

Jane Austen (1775–1817) is one of the most famous English authors of all time, and her face even graces the £10 note of her country, England. She enjoyed staging plays with her siblings and writing poems and stories. *Pride and Prejudice* was the first of her six famous novels, which she completed writing at the age of 21.



Comprehension

A. Number these sentences in the correct sequence.

- Jane falls ill.
- Caroline Bingley, Mr Bingley and Mr Darcy discuss the qualities of an accomplished woman.
- Caroline Bingley invites Jane to her house.
- Mrs Bennet asks Jane to ride to Netherfield on horseback instead of taking a coach.
- Elizabeth walks to Netherfield.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Why does Mrs Bennet ask Jane to ride to Netherfield on horseback? What does this tell you about Mrs Bennet's character?
2. Why does Elizabeth dislike Mr Bingley's sisters?
3. What is your impression of Mr Darcy? Choose any two adjectives to describe his character and explain why you think so.
4. Write a short note on the portrayal of women characters in the comic you have just read.



5. In this comic, how is Elizabeth Bennet portrayed to be different from the other characters? Quote examples to justify your answer.

C. Think and answer.

1. If you were in Elizabeth's place, would you have gone and joined Jane where she had fallen ill? Why?
2. Who, according to you, is the protagonist in the comic you have just read? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Does society treat girls and boys the same way? What are some expectations that people have of girls and women? Are the expectations for boys and men different?



Word Wonder

Read these sentences carefully.

- ▶ I **resolved** to be pretty terse with him.
A **resolution** was made to be pretty terse with him.
- ▶ My cousin **insisted** that I stay over. My mother was angry.
My mother was angry because of my cousin's **insistence** to stay over.

Did you notice how the verb and adjective change into nouns in the above examples?

The key elements that are a part of every comic strip are as follows.

1. The panels are the rectangles where the artists draw their comics.
2. The space between the panels is known as the gutter.
3. What a character says is usually placed in a dialogue balloon.



The process of word formation in which a verb or an adjective is used as or transformed into a noun is known as **nominalisation**.

A. Rewrite the sentences after nominalising the highlighted words.

1. The officer **evaluated** the situation and this **explains** the loss of lives.
2. The workers are protesting to **reduce** the working hours.
3. The foundation of the building was **strong** and it could withstand the fury of the earthquakes.
4. The worker measured how **wide** the road was.
5. The father **divided** the assets among his children, which led to a family feud.
6. Arya was an **intelligent** girl, hence she got through a prestigious university.



Learn About Language

Read these sentences.

- ▶ Megan loves **skiing**.
- ▶ Vikas doesn't like to **ski**.
- ▶ We met **skiing** experts on our trip.

The words highlighted in the above examples serve a different purpose in each sentence. These words do not express any tense.

A verb that has no subject and does not express any tense, person or number is called a **non-finite verb**.

There are three types of non-finite verbs.

- a. gerunds b. participles c. infinitives

Let us learn more about them.

- a. A **gerund** is formed by adding **-ing** to a verb. It always acts as a noun. However, it can serve as a **subject, direct object, subject complement** and **object of preposition**. Let us look at the following table to understand this better.

Gerund	Function	Example
skiing	subject	Skiing is my favourite winter activity.
	object	Do you enjoy skiing ?
	subject complement	My favourite hobby is skiing .
	object of preposition	Natalie is really good at skiing .

- b. An **infinitive** is formed by adding a **to** before a verb.

An infinitive can be used as a noun, adjective or adverb. It can serve as a **subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective** or **adverb**.

Look at this table to understand this better.

Infinitive	Function	Example
to err	subject	To err is human.
to travel	object	Mihir wants to travel .
to spread	subject complement	The purpose of my life is to spread happiness.
to fight	adjective	The soldiers did not have the will to fight .
to learn	adverb	You must study to learn .



- c. A **participle** is formed by adding an **-ing** or **-ed** to a verb. A participle is used as an adjective.

There are two types of participles: **present participles** and **past participles**.

Present participles end in **-ing**. Past participles end in **-ed, -en, -d, -t, or -n**.

For example,

- ▶ I saw the child **brushing** his teeth.
- ▶ **Scared** by a dog, the baby began to cry.

Identify the non-finite verbs in these sentences and state their type.

1. International Relations is an ever-growing field of study.
2. Overwhelmed by options, I asked my sister to choose.
3. They have taken the fan to be repaired.
4. I enjoy watching a meteor shower.
5. We went to the market to pick up groceries.



Language Lab

Read these words aloud.


what **gush** **chiming** **thought**

In these words, **wh**, **sh**, **ch**, and **th** are digraphs.

A **digraph** is a combination of two letters that together make one sound.

Digraphs are of two types:

- a. **Consonant digraphs:** They refer to a joint set of consonants that form one sound. The most common consonant digraphs are **ch**, **ph**, **sh**, **th** and **wh**. Some digraphs can be used both at the beginning and at the end of a word. Others are strictly initial consonant digraphs, such as **kn**, or final consonant digraphs, such as **ck**.
- b. **Vowel digraphs:** They refer to joint set of vowels that when placed together make one sound. This includes double vowels such as the **long oo** as in 'moon' or **short oo** as in 'foot'. Other vowel digraphs are formed by joining two different vowels such as **ai, ay, ee, ea, eu, ew, ie, ei, ou, ow, oe, ue, ey, oy, oi, au** and **aw**.

- A. Write a poem using as many consonant and vowel digraphs as possible. Read it aloud in class paying attention to the pronunciation of each digraph. 



B. Write two tongue-twisters using digraphs.

It is very important to **make an announcement** properly so that it catches everyone's attention. Keep these points in mind, when making an announcement. An announcement should

- ▶ be short and to the point.
- ▶ contain all the necessary information. If it is about an emergency situation, it should ask people not to panic and to follow the instructions calmly. If the announcement involves an event, it should state the time, place and purpose clearly.
- ▶ be read out clearly. All the words should be pronounced properly so that they can be understood easily.
- ▶ repeat important information twice to ensure everybody hears it.

Now, make announcements in class for these situations.

1. Celebration of Teachers' Day in school
2. Birth of Prince Louis on 23 April 2018 in England

Composition

You have already learnt how to write an informal letter.

A letter written to a friend, relative or someone with whom one doesn't have a formal relationship is called an **informal letter**. We use unofficial language in an informal letter.



A. Imagine you lent your favourite book to a friend of yours. But, she or he hasn't returned it. Write a letter to your friend reminding her/him to return the book.



B. Write a letter to your cousin congratulating him/her on scoring well in the class 12 board examination.

Activity



Choose a story and adapt it in the form of a comic. Make a mini comic book with illustrations or by sticking pictures. Add your own dialogues and share it with the class.



Further Reading: *Maus* by Art Spiegelman

