POLYWORDS

2.1 Overview

This chapter lists forty nine polywords from the comics selected for the study. The polywords are subdivided into four categories, namely, expressions of time, sentence adverbs, phrasal verbs and prepositions of place. The chapter provides the original context and usage for the first two types. For the next two categories phrasal verbs and prepositions of place, a description of their meaning is also presented along with the context and usage. Furthermore, in its second section, the chapter provides exercises and activities designed exclusively to teach the listed polywords. The chapter ends with a key to the exercises designed.

2.2 Expressions of Time

1) After a few months

   C: After a few months, all of us can shoot moving targets at twenty paces.

   U: She will acquire her Ph.D. degree after a few months.

2) In no time

   C: His new invention will surely have you out of bed in no time.

   U: The principal will be here in no time

3) A little later

   C: A little later, the second princess came by and the queen asked her for food.

   U: The police arrived at the spot a little later to rescue the captive.
4) After many days

   C: After many days, Ivan came upon a stone bearing an inscription.

   U: After many days, I met my childhood friends.

5) Within a few days

   C: Within a few days, you will find the horse in the stables at the rear of the castle.

   U: I would be relieved from my duties within a few days.

6) After sometime

   C: After some time, let us rest for a while.

   U: After sometime, you will have to discuss the issue in groups.

7) In the evening

   C: In the evening, are you back?

   U: In the evening, she goes to yoga classes to keep her body fit.

8) By now

   C: By now, the king and the courtiers were laughing.

   U: She should have completed her work by now.

9) By the time

   C: The tomato plants began to grow by the time, the day of the competition dawned.

   U: By the time I go home, I will be completely exhausted.

10) The next morning

    C: The next morning, Bhagatji found himself stiff and quite unable to get out of bed.

    U: Ravi came to me the next morning to seek my advice.
11) From that day
   C: From that day, Bhagatji dreaded the very thought of Balam and his good deeds.
   U: On June 9th 2010, I saw a man suffering from cancer due to over smoking. From that day, I took a resolution not to smoke.

12) From today onwards
   C: From today onwards… I am singing
   U: You will have to go to the library from today onwards to read the newspaper.

13) For almost a week
   C: Swarit has been quiet for almost a week now.
   U: She was hospitalized for almost a week before she got cured of the illness.

14) The next day
   C: The next day his luck changed
   U: I got an appointment letter just the next day of my interview.

15) In course of time
   C: In course of time, he bought a large house near the sea.
   U: In course of time, we get tuned to all the oddities of life.

16) Within a month
   C: Within a month, Foreman had resigned from his position at the church and set up a shop on the street.
   U: You have to complete your task within a month.

2.3 Sentence Adverbs

1) In the first round
   C: In the first round, the cows had to hit a ball.
   U: In the first round, we will have to take a written test.
2) In fact
   C: In fact, I have a stomach ache.
   U: In fact our team leader is a generous man though he appears to be stingy.

3) On no account
   C: On no account must you touch the cage!
   U: On no account should you leave us.

4) With his assurance:
   C: With his assurance, the king bedded down for the night.
   U: With his assurance that I would have good opportunities, I joined the course.

5) Because of this
   C: Because of this, water supply to major areas has been disrupted.
   U: Because of this, I am unable to attend the class.

2.4 Phrasal Verbs

1) Move into
   M: To begin living in a new house or area.
   C: You may move into the hero’s mansion.
   U: Our neighbours moved into a new house yesterday.

2) Starts off
   M: To make something start happening.
   C: No one starts off a moment too soon.
   U: The discussion started off on a pleasant note.

3) Give up
   M: To stop doing an activity usually because it is too difficult.
   C: You finally decided to give up science and invention?
   U: She gave up her decision to learn music.
4) Gave away
   M: To give something to someone without asking for payment
   C: I gave away the shirt to that beggar there.
   U: I gave away my old pans to a friend who’s just set up home.

5) Packed off
   M: To send someone away, usually because you do not want them to be with you.
   C: Dr. Know was packed off to prison
   U: I packed my sister off to her college.

6) Turn off
   M: To touch a switch so that a machine or a piece of electrical equipment stops working.
   C: Tina, turn off the T.V. now.
   U: Could you please turn off the radio?

7) Calmed down
   M: To make someone stop feeling upset, angry or excited.
   C: I am happy that Tina calmed down.
   U: The agitated mob was calmed down by the police.

8) Brim over
   M: To feel or show a lot of good emotion or good quality.
   C: Chinni’s large eyes brimmed over with tears.
   U: His heart brimmed over with happiness.

9) Hold out
   M: To hold something in front of you.
   C: Hold out your sari and I’ll drop the Jamuns.
   U: She held out a bar of chocolate to me.
10) Shin down

M: To quickly climb down something using your hands and legs.

C: Daya Shankar shinned down the tree.

U: The thief shinned down the drain pipe and ran off.

11) Came upon

M: To meet someone or to find something when you do not expect to.

C: After many days of travel, Ivan came upon a stone bearing an inscription.

U: Mr. Syam came upon an amazing building on his way to his friends place.

12) Set out

M: To start a journey.

C: So, the three princes set out.

U: They said they would set out at about 7o’clock.

13) Look for

M: To try to find something or someone, either because you have lost them or because you need them.

C: I’m going to look for the princes.

U: We shall be looking for an improvement in your work this term.

14) Call upon

M: To officially ask someone to do something.

C: We now call upon Swarit Kanna from G.K School.

U: I now call upon Dr. Collins to express his views on the topic.
15) Doze off

M: To gradually start to sleep, especially during the day.

C: Olas lost interest in the bird after a while and began to doze off.

U: She dozed off in front of the fire.

16) Go through

M: To experience an unpleasant or difficult situation or event.

C: Our king, as you may have heard, is going through a bad period.

U: She is going through a difficult situation.

17) Descending into

M: To emphasize that the situation that someone is entering is very bad.

C: It’s been seen in these parts. Indeed it has been reported descending into garden.

U: The country was descending into chaos.

18) Pass up

M: To decide not to use an opportunity or a chance.

C: I should not pass up this opportunity.

U: Please do not pass up this wonderful opportunity.

19) Took off

M: If an aircraft, bird, or insect takes off, it moves from the ground and begins to fly.

C: It ran forward with Olas clinging one of its legs and took off.

U: The plane took off an hour later.
20) Checked into

M: Arrive at a hotel
C: You checked into the same hotel where a famous diamond was being exhibited and it goes missing.
U: He checked into a hospital for minor operation.

21) Look out

M: Something you say or shout in order to tell someone that they are in danger.
C: I hope this short cut…… Look out.
U: Look out! There is an elephant coming.

22) Shove off

M: To leave somewhere.
C: AAAAAH! Shove off!
U: Shove Off! I don’t want to talk to you.

23) Egged on

M: To encourage someone to do something, often something that is wrong, stupid or dangerous.
C: Unable to resist the fat fee and egged on by his wife, Shikari Shambu soon finds himself a guiding scientist.
U: He hit the boy as his friends egged him on.

24) Watch out

M: To warn somebody to be careful because something unpleasant might happen to them or they might get into difficulties.
C: I would if I could! AAAAAH! Watch out!
U: Watch out! There is a car.
25) Get into

M: To start being involved in an activity.

C: Get into the porthole and fetch the wooden pellets discharged from the guns.

U: How did you get into journalism?

26) Set up

M: To start a company or organisation

C: Foreman had designed from his position at the church and set up shop on the street.

U: Mr. Paul set up an organisation in Delhi.

27) Rolling in

M: If money or request for money (e.g. bills) roll in, they arrive in large numbers.

C: Some of your neighbouring villages are rolling in money.

U: Offers of help are still rolling in.

28) Get away

M: To leave a place or person, often when the situation makes it difficult for you to do this.

C: Don’t let him get away.

U: I got away with him forever.

29) Caught up

M: To become involved in an activity or situation which prevents you from moving or making progress.

C: Pasanadi was caught up in other problems.

U: I was caught up in the riots.
2.5 Phrasal verbs with two particles

1) Standing up for
   M: To defend something that you believe is important
   C: Real courage is standing up for what you believe in.
   U: Always stand up for your rights.

2) Catch up with
   M: to try to understand or learn something new.
   C: My teacher says I need extra coaching to catch up with the class.
   U: I will catch up with you.

3) Came up with
   M: to think of or to suggest a plan or idea.
   C: Each day, Swarit came up with a new lie.
   U: John came up with a feasible plan.

4) Get on with
   M: If you get on with someone, you like them and have a friendly relationship with them.
   C: Good, now let’s get on with the butterfly stroke.
   U: I can’t get on with him anymore.

5) Come on in
   M: To encourage someone to hurry up in entering a house or a room.
   C: You worry too much, come on in.
   U: Hey! Don’t wait, come on in.
2.6 Prepositions of Place

1) Out of bed
   M: To say someone is awake
   C: His new invention will surely have you out of bed in no time!
   U: Don’t tease her. She is just out of bed.

2) Back at home
   M: When you are giving an account, to show that you are going to
   start talking about what happened
   C: Back at home, the elder princes presented their linens.
   U: I have a friend back at home who is very helpful.

3) On the way
   M: If you are on your way, you have started your journey
   somewhere.
   C: On the way he saw a garden and long spiked slats of wood that
   served as a fence.
   U: On the way to school, I met one of my relatives.

Exercises and Activities

2.7 Expressions of Time

Exercise: 1

Match the words in column A with words in column B to form
expressions of time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) After a</th>
<th>2) In no</th>
<th>3) A little</th>
<th>4) After many</th>
<th>5) After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) time</td>
<td>2) days</td>
<td>3) sometime</td>
<td>4) few months</td>
<td>5) later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise : 2

Write meaningful sentences using the polywords given below.

1. Within a few days 2. By the time 3. In the evening 4. By now

Activity1

Instruct the learners to sit in groups to discuss and write at least ten expressions of time they had encountered in the past. Ask a member from each group to read out their expressions to the whole class.

Exercise : 3

Choose the right expression of time from the two options in the brackets to make a meaningful sentence.

1. He received an appointment letter just _______ after the completion of his course. (the tomorrow morning/ the next morning)

2. He attended the classes from_______ without fail. (that day/ particular day)

3. You will have to go to music classes from ________ .(on this day/today onwards)

4. She had been suffering from cold for _______ before she met the doctor.(almost a week/ a week days)

5. The feeble lady became strong in ________ .(during the time/course of time)

6. You shall submit your report_________ (within a month/ a month)

7. ________ he was called to give a report on the project. (the next day/tomorrow)
Exercise : 4

Use these expressions of time in sentences of your own.

Activity 2

Provide the learners with a comic story to spot out the expressions of time and underline them and label them as polywords. Also, ask any one learner in the class to read out what he has noticed. If the learner has overlooked any, others can add to the existing list.

2.8 Sentence Adverbs

Exercise : 5

Match the phrases in column A with phrases in column B to form meaningful sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) In the first round</td>
<td>a) you should leave the class once the lecture starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) On no account</td>
<td>b) there will be a quiz on current affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) With this assurance</td>
<td>c) India still remains to be a poor country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Because of this</td>
<td>d) the students called off the strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 3

Make the learners sit in groups. Allot each group one sentence adverb. Ask them to write down as many sentences as possible using the adverb. Nominate one person in each group to read out the sentences composed.
2.9 Phrasal Verbs

Exercise : 6

Underline the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. Some friends of mine have just moved into our street.

2. She started off the meeting with a report on the sales.

3. I had to give up halfway through the race because I was so tired.

4. It was meant to be a surprise until Tom gave it away.

5. I packed him off to the doctor’s.

6. Make sure you turn off all the lights before you leave.

7. Calm down for a minute and listen to me.

8. I remember him brimming over with joy at the birth of his first daughter.

9. She held out her hand for me to shake.

Exercise : 7

Refer to a phrasal verb dictionary to find out if the phrasal verbs underlined by you have multiple meanings other than the ones given to you and make sentences using those phrasal verbs.

Activity 4

Nominate two students in the class to read out the meanings and explanations of the phrasal verbs. Let the other students listen to them and clarify with them if they have any doubts.
Exercise : 8

Fill in the blanks using a particle from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>off</th>
<th>up</th>
<th>upon</th>
<th>through</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>into</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) I saw him shining ______ a drainpipe at the back of the house.
2) During his research, he came ______ a case of a woman who was allergic to water.
3) She’d set _____ with the aim of becoming the youngest ever winner of the championship.
4) How long have you been looking_____ a job?
5) Frequently Tom was called ______ to resolve conflicts.
6) Paula was so tired that she started dozing_____ in the conference.
7) She has gone______ absolute hell during her divorce.
8) He was ultimately overthrown and the country descended_____ chaos.
9) I can’t believe she passed_____ the chance to go to America.
10) Kalpana Chawla liked watching planes take_____

Exercise : 9

Put the particles in the box into the empty bubbles to make acceptable phrasal verbs.
3.

for  after  at  down  into

4.

by  from  through  at  across
Activity : 5

Work in groups to make sentences for the phrasal verbs identified in the diagrams given above.

Exercise : 10

Match the phrasal verbs in column A with their meanings in column B.
| 1. Egg on | a. to start a company or an organisation |
| 2. Get away | b. if money or requests for money roll in, they arrive in large numbers |
| 3. Check into | c. something that you say when you are angry to tell someone to go away. |
| 4. Watch out | d. to be involved in a situation, often when you do not want to be |
| 5. Roll in | e. to leave a place or person |
| 6. Shove off | f. something you say to tell someone to be careful so that they can avoid danger or an accident |
| 7. Caught up | g. to arrive at a hotel and say who you are so that you can be given a key for your room |
| 8. Set up | h. to become interested in an activity to encourage someone to do |
| 9. Get into | i. to encourage someone to do something often something that is wrong |

Exercise : 11

Fill up the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs given above.

1) After I _________ the hotel, I had lunch.

2) I have to _________. I will see you later.

3) _________ by his friends, Joe climbed the tallest tree in the college.

4) _________! there are land mines all over the place.

5) I _________ the train that would take me to my college.
6) A committee has been ________ to investigate the problem.

7) He only set up the business last year and the money’s already ________.

8) We walked to the next platform to ________ from the crowds.

9) I was ________ in heavy traffic on the way home.

Activity : 6

Create webs to the following verbs. Work in groups to discuss the phrasal verbs formed by using these verbs. Write them on a piece of paper and circulate them among other groups.

Take

Get
2.11 Phrasal verbs with two particles

Exercise : 12

Complete the following sentences using the phrase prepositions in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come up with</th>
<th>stand up for</th>
<th>come on in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catch up with</td>
<td>get on with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. She always _____________ what she believes in.

2. I’m trying to__________ all this new technology.
3. Experts have ___________ an explanation for the failure of the system.

4. The host fears the guests won’t ___________ her.

5. ___________ , Tom! Don’t hesitate.

2.11 Prepositions of Place

Exercise : 13

Complete the conversations using the prepositions of place given below.

On my way Out of bed back at home

1) A: Hello! David.
   B: Tell me Hasan.
   A: Where are you? Everyone is waiting for you at the party.
   B: I am ___________. I’ll be there in 10 minutes.

2) A: Hi Sam.
   B: Hi Tom
   A: You look worried. What’s the matter?
   B: __________, a good friend of mine is seriously ill.
   A: Don’t worry Sam. Pray to God for her good health.

3) A: Where are you going Cathy?
   B: I am going to Tom’s place to discuss the assignment.
   A: I think you are going to him at a wrong time.
   B: Why? It’s already 7:00 a.m.
A: But he will be ________ only at 8:00a.m.

B: Oh! Is that?

**Activity 8**

Make the learners sit in groups to discuss and write down as many prepositions of place as possible. The group which writes the maximum number is declared the winner.

Also, provide the learners a comic story to spot out the prepositions of place and check their answers.

**2.12 Summary**

This chapter has identified four types of polywords from the selected comic stories. It has sub-classified these chunks as expressions of time, sentence adverbs, phrasal verbs and prepositions of place. It has provided exercises and activities that could be used in the teaching of these polywords. At the end, it has provided a key to the exercises.

**KEY**

**Exercise 1**

1. d  2. a  3. e  4. b  5. c

**Exercise 2**

1) She will be promoted as a senior manager within a few days.

2) By the time I go home, my mother will be busy in the kitchen.

3) We shall meet in the evening to discuss the issue.

4) She should have submitted her Ph.D thesis by now.
Exercise 3

1) The next morning  2) that day
3) today onwards  4) almost a week
5) course of time  6) within a month
7) the next day

Exercise 4

1) The next morning Tom rang up his sister to tell her that he will be at her place the next morning.

2) Sam’s friend scolded her badly before everyone in the department. From that day onwards, she stopped talking to him.

3) Today onwards, you will not be permitted to enter the hostel after 6:30 p.m

4) She was hospitalized for almost a week before she recuperated from her illness.

5) In course of time, she acclimatized with the surroundings.

6) I wish you could submit your thesis within a month.

7) The next day she was asked to return his book.

Exercise 5

1.b 2.a 3.d 4.c

Exercise 6

Exercise 7

1. Move into
   a) to become involved in a particular business for the first time.
      e.g: In 1984, Renault moved into the executive car market.

2. Start off
   a) To start a life, existence, or profession in a particular way.
      e.g: He started off as a doo-to-door salesman and look where he is now.
   b) To start a journey
      e.g: We started off down the road and I suddenly remembered that we’d forgotten Tom’s book.

3. Give up
   a) To stop a regular activity or a job
      e.g: I had to give up French classes because I just didn’t have time.
   b) to stop trying to think of the answer to a joke or a question.
      e.g: Do you give up?
   c) To stop owning and using something
      e.g: They were forced to give up their home because they could not pay the mortgage.

4. Give away
   a) to let someone know something that should be kept secret, often by mistake.
      e.g: After much persuasion, he gave away the secret.
5. Turn off

a) to leave the road you are travelling on and travel along another one.

  e.g: You need to turn off at the next exit.

b) to make someone decide that they are not interested in something.

  e.g: Bad teaching can turn children off poetry for life.

6. Calm down

a) If a situation calms down, or if you calm it down, it becomes more peaceful.

  e.g: I managed to calm the situation down by talking to them.

7. Slip in

a) to add a remark to your conversation or speech in a quick, informal way that does not attract too much attention.

  e.g: Did you notice the way she managed to slip in a reference to her famous brother?

8. Hold out

a) If a supply of something holds out, you have enough for a particular period of time

  e.g: Our food supplies will only hold out for another two weeks.

b) to continue to defend yourself against an enemy or attack.

  e.g: The longer the rebels hold out, the more publicity they’ll receive for their cause.
Exercise 8

1) Shinning down  
2) Came upon
3) Set out  
4) looking for
5) Called upon  
6) dozing off
7) gone through  
8) descending into
9) passed up  
10) take off

Exercise 9

1.
   Call back later 
   Call upon the chief guest 
   Call off a strike 
   Call in for a coffee 
   Call out a name 

2.
   Go about the project 
   Go after a thief 
   Go through the report 
   Go ahead with the work 
   Go by the rules 

3.
   Look down a person 
   Look after my parents 
   Look at the report 
   Look for a job 
   Look into the case
4.

Come across a friend
Come at a problem
Come by a job
Come from a poor background
Come through the exam

5.

Take out the tooth
Take back my words
Take after your mother
Take down the notes
Take up a job

Exercise: 10

1. i  2. e  3. g  4. f  5. b  6. c  7. d  8. a  9. h

Exercise: 11

1) Checked into  2) shove off  3) egged on  4) watch out
5) got into    6) set up    7) rolling in  8) get away  9) caught up

Exercise: 12

1) Stands up for  2) catch up with  3) come up with
4) get on with   5) come on in

Exercise: 13

1) On my way  2) back at home  3) out of bed