

2.2 THE HOUSE-BUILDER

WARMING UP

(1) Discuss and match the professionals involved in

construction with the work they do.

A

(1) Architect □□□□□□□□

a) plans and design structure

(2) Engineer □□□□□□

b) ensures structure will be strong and stable

(3) Building contractor

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c) supervises constructions, employee workers, professionals, etc.

(4) Carpenter □□□□□

d) makes wooden framework of doors, windows

(5) Mason □□□□□□

e) builds walls, roof, etc. and plasters

(6) Tiler □□□□□□ □□□

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f) does the flooring

(7) Interior decorator

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g) beautifies the inside of a home.

(2) A word can be broken up into units of pronunciation each having one vowel sound (with or without consonant sounds around it).

Each such unit is called a syllable.

For example: *to, got, will, see etc. have just one syllable.

*fa-ther, ma-son, buil-der have two syllables.

*en-gin-eer, car-pen-ter, cons-truc-tion etc. have
three syllables.

MARGIN QUESTIONS

1) Why was the mason a very good workman?

Ans: The Mason was very good workman because he gave an
excellent and appealing finish to whatever he built.

2) What sudden decision did the mason take?

Ans: The Mason took the sudden decision of retirement.

3) What was the contrast in the workmanship of the last house?

Ans: The mason didn't put his careful attention in his work. His work was rough and was done without interest or dedication. His building material was of low quality. He had completed his work hastily and roughly. Because of rough structure, weak walls, poor finish the workmanship was not good at all, as designed. It was far away from his original worship.

4) What shock awaited the mason?

Ans: The mason was waiting for the contractor to hand over the key to the house to him. He gave the keys to him but the

contractor instead, handed over the legal documents and the keys of the new house to the mason. The contractor had given the new house to the mason as a gift for his good work done before.

1. Find from the story the Noun forms of the following.

- (1) dedicate : dedication (5) own : ownership
- (2) measure : measurement (6) give : gift
- (3) decide : decision (7) responsible : responsibility
- (4) perfect : perfection (8) persist : persistence

2. Choose the proper phrase / expression to complete the sentences meaningfully.

(to send for, with full dedication, in great demand, to meet the needs of, make up one's mind, to no avail, to hand over)

- (1) She does her job with **full dedication**.
- (2) One should **make up one's mind** to help others, when needed.
- (3) As Mr. Jadhav was transferred to Chennai he had **to hand over** his responsibilities to his assistant.
- (4) the labourer's income was not sufficient to meet the needs of his family.
- (5) Because of a fault in the wiring, they will have **to send for** an electrician.
- (6) Mother tried hard to change her son's habits, but to no avail.
- (7) Mangoes from Ratnagiri are always **in great demand**.

3. Read the story and answer in your words.

(a) The owners of the new houses built by the mason would be extremely pleased. WHY?

Ans: Because he used to give an excellent and appealing finish to every house.

(b) The contractor compensated for the mason's good work. HOW?

Ans: The contractor compensated for the mason's good work by gifting a mason the new house keys.

(c) The mason made a firm decision to retire. WHEN?

Ans: The mason made a firm decision to retire after working with great dedication for many years, till he became a grandfather.

4. Read the following words from the story aloud and fill them in the proper columns.

(story, work, perfection, architect, leave, building, full, door, way, quality, responsibility, measurement, great, many, avail, excellent, material, complete, sufficiently, ready, documents, broad, happy, ownership, subsequently.)

One syllabic	Two syllabic	Three syllabic	More than three
work	story		
leave	many		
full	avail	perfection architect	
door	complete	excellent quality	responsibility measurement
way	ready	documents ownership	material sufficiently subsequently
great	happy		
broad	building		

5.

(A) Words that have the same sound / pronunciation, but differ in spellings and meanings are called Homophones.

For example: hair - hare pick out from the lesson Homophones of the following words:

- (1) waist waste, west
- (2) knew new
- (3) lose lose
- (4) maid made
- (5) grate great
- (6) won one
- (7) sight site
- (8) week weak

(9) would wood

(10) sea see

(B) Select any three pairs of homophones from above and make simple sentences of your own to show the difference in their meaning.

(1) (i) It is dark outside at night.

(ii) The knight wore a suit of armour.

(2) (i) I hit the ball into the hole.

(ii) I ate a whole red apple.

(3) (i) The sun rises in the east.

(ii) I have a son named Rahul.