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AT HOME ACTIVITIES

ENGLISH A & B

ENGLISH B

NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVE/ POINT OF VIEW

Click on the LINKS below. Carefully listen to the presentation, then read the notes that follow to reinforce what you've learnt in the presentation.

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFHuPmHtuD0>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0OSmvCXiTG&t=9s>

Definition

Narrative perspective refers to the way a story is told.

Authors don't speak to us directly in literary works. They use a device called a narrator (a person who tells the story). Narrative perspective is the view of that narrator.

Types of Perspective

- First Person Perspective
- Second Person Perspective
- Third Person Perspective
 - Third Person Objective
 - Third Person Limited
 - Third Person Omniscient

First person perspective means writing from the perspective/ point of view of the author or main character.. In these writings, the main character narrates his/her story, and uses first person pronouns, such as "I" and "we." The readers see everything through this person's eyes.

Second person point of view is structured around the "you" pronoun, and is less common in novel-length work. ("You thought you could do it.") Second person can allow you to draw your reader into the story and make them feel like they're part of the action because the narrator is speaking directly to them.

Third person point of view- the author is narrating a story about the characters and refers to them with the third person pronouns "he/she." ("He was hungry.") This point of view is subdivided into third person omniscient, third person limited and third person objective.

The third person omniscient narrator knows everything about the story and its characters. This third person narrator can enter anyone's mind, move freely through time, and give the reader their own opinions and observations as well as those of the characters. This narrator also knows more than the characters—think of the omniscient narrator as having a god's-eye-view of the characters.

The third person limited point of view is when an author sticks closely to one character but remains in third person. This style gives you the ability to be inside a character's thoughts, feelings, and sensations, which can give readers a deeper experience of character and scene.

Third person objective doesn't go inside any of the characters' heads or reveal anybody's feelings or thoughts. This causes distances between the characters and the reader.

ACTIVITY #1

POINT OF VIEW

INSTRUCTION: Read the situations CAREFULLY then answer the questions that follow.

Question 1

The birds were chirping and the sun was shining. Kevin and Juno were sitting on a park bench together. Neither of them was smiling. After a long period of silence, Kevin said, "This isn't going to work. I mean, you're a dog person and I'm a cat person." Juno nodded. A tear rolled down her face. Kevin went on, "If we got married and bought a house, what kind of pet would we get? Some kind of cat-dog? Somebody's going to be unhappy." Juno began sobbing and said, "Ok, let's just end it now. Have fun with your slobbery dogs." She jumped off the bench and ran into the woods.

Which perspective is given?

- a. First-Person
- b. Second-Person
- c. Third-Person Objective
- d. Third-Person Limited
- e. Third-Person Omniscient

Give a reason for your answer.

Question 2

The dew on the grass made my running shoes damp. It didn't bother me. The sound of my feet hitting the street formed a rhythm, a steady pattern of light thumps. I timed my breathing with the rhythm. These sounds filled my head. I thought of nothing other than the next step and keeping my tempo. I soared over the sidewalks like concrete clouds.

Which perspective is given?

- a. First-Person
- b. Second-Person
- c. Third-Person Objective
- d. Third-Person Limited
- e. Third-Person Omniscient

Give a reason for your answer.

Question 3

Red looked across the prairie. He didn't see anything concerning. He wondered why Texas Joe had hollered like that. Texas Joe turned to him. The ghost that Texas Joe had just seen was gone. Texas Joe swatted at the air. Now he felt crazy. "You have to believe me, Red. It was just here," said Texas Joe. Red scowled at him in disbelief. "What was just here, Joe?" he asked. Red was angry with Texas Joe for disturbing his sleep for no apparent reason.

Which perspective is given?

- a. First-Person
- b. Second-Person
- c. Third-Person Objective
- d. Third-Person Limited
- e. Third-Person Omniscient

Give a reason for your answer.

Question 4

If you are confused about something in class, don't wait. Raise your hand and ask for help immediately. Do it while your teacher is still explaining the material. Your teacher will probably be happy that you are taking an active part in your education and should attempt to explain the material in a different way. If you are still confused, ask your teacher if he or she is available after class to give you additional instruction. You are worth it. Don't give up on yourself.

Which perspective is given?

- a. First-Person
- b. Second-Person
- c. Third-Person Objective
- d. Third-Person Limited
- e. Third-Person Omniscient

Give a reason for your answer.

Question 5

Jeremiah squinted from the sun. He was thinking about the game. They could have won. He could have won the game for them. All he needed to do was catch the ball, but he didn't. He dropped it. His coach talked to him. "Jeremiah, we had a great season. Nobody's perfect. Look at me. Ha ha," he said. Jeremiah smiled at the coach, but he couldn't forgive himself so easily.

Which perspective is given?

- a. First-Person
- b. Second-Person
- c. Third-Person Objective
- d. Third-Person Limited
- e. Third-Person Omniscient

Give a reason for your answer.

ENGLISH A

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Continuation)

ACTIVITY #3

Write the questions and the short answers.

1. your dad / work / today / ?

Yes, _____

2. you / have a good time / on holiday / ?

Yes, _____

3. your mum / cook dinner / now / ?

Yes, _____

4. your friends / play football / ?

Yes, _____

ACTIVITY #4

Complete the dialogues.

1. a. I'm going on holiday.

b. Where _____ ?

2. a. He's cooking dinner.

b. What _____ ?

3. a. My sister is going to England.

b. Who _____ ?

4. a. We aren't staying in a hotel.

b. Where _____ ?

ACTIVITY #5

Complete the statements with the appropriate form of the present continuous tense.

1. I _____ (watch) a reality show on TV.

2. My favourite team _____ (win)!

3. Someone _____ (swim) in the sea.

4. Two people _____ (cook) dinner on the beach.

5. We _____ (not watch) a soap opera.

6. I _____ (not do) my homework.

7. Mum _____ (read) a magazine.

8. My brother _____ (not listen) to the radio.

9. Dad _____ (not cook) dinner.

10. Tara _____ (talk) by phone.

11. Joe _____ (play) on the computer.

12. Who _____ (watch) TV?

13. Tina _____ (do) grammar exercises.

14. I _____ (eat) a pizza.

15. We _____ (sit) in the classroom.

16. I _____ (not write) an email.

17. Amy _____ (not go) to school today.

18. We _____ (not have) fun today.

19. My team _____ (not win) the match.

20. My parents _____ (drive) to work now.

21. _____ they _____ (read) magazines?

Yes, they are.

22. _____ you _____ (learn) English? Yes I am.

23. _____ Helen _____ (write) a letter? No, she isn't.
24. _____ Sarah _____ (play) the guitar? Yes, she is.
25. We _____ (not play) basketball.
26. Trina _____ (walk) past the supermarket.
27. Where are you? We _____ (wait) for you!
28. I'm on a bus and it _____ (not move).
29. When _____ you _____ (come) to see me?
30. I _____ (sit) on a bus.
31. Pete's mother _____ (not have) a burger.

32. John's friends _____ (play) football at the Sports Centre.
33. My best friend _____ (sit) next to me.
34. I _____ (not wear) something blue.
35. My teacher _____ (not stand) behind me.
36. I _____ (not write) with a pencil.
37. Irama _____ (have) a shower.
38. Montse _____ (leave) the room.
39. Marcelo _____ (make) a phone call.
40. Rosa _____ (open) the door.
41. Olga _____ (brush) her teeth.
42. Eva _____ (sing).