**UNIT-3**

I have a dream” speech was given by Martin Luther King on 28th August 1963. There was an audience of about 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington where the speech was given. This speech was mainly based on the freedom for the black’s referred to as Negros.

He was much concerned about the oppression and exploitation of the black Americans at that time and he wished that people would understand that they were all equal. Unfortunately, Martin Luther king was assassinated on 4th of April 1968 when he was thirty nine years old. However, Martin Luther king left a legacy and is remembered on Martin Luther King Day every year.

In the course of delivering his speech, Martin Luther King said, “I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation” (King speeches 1). This statement as he said has remained in our times and this is what has been happening all over the world.

People are fighting for their freedom. He viewed it as an end to all oppression that was continuously being witnessed. This is a sign of new life of freedom and equality. Since he was a theologian, Martin Luther King addressed many injustices according to the Bible.

Martin Luther King was enlightened and was tired of seeing blacks being exploited. He saw that the blacks were enslaved by the whites and yet they were helping them. He said,

One hundred years later, the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely Island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. (Speech 1)

his is a fact even in today’s society. Many countries have constitutions made up so as to bring about justice to the people. However, it is very unfortunate because many people are experiencing injustice in form of labor, race and tribe.

Martin Luther King said that, “It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment” (Speech 1). This signifies that it was a matter that needed to be addressed in urgency; otherwise it would bring great destruction to the society at large. The same applies to the world today.

If nations do not put away their differences it may lead to great losses to many people, for instance the mass killings which were witnessed in Rwanda, Yugoslavia and even currently the conflicts in the Middle East are consequences of injustices not being addressed urgently (United Human Rights Council 1).

Martin Luther King said, that he had a dream, that every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low meaning that he hoped for a future with equality. This is believed to have become the reality of the dream when, black American Barack Obama became the president of America.

Martin Luther King’s Speech remains important in the modern society. It consists of well founded goals which if well addressed will take many countries up the ladder. However, critics will always be there to search for the wrongs.

Today many people are being exploited because of their race, tribe and even their origin. Many are living in poverty in the midst of the rich. Martin Luther King had spoken about this in his speech. He regretted that even after the country got a constitution; it did not accomplish the purpose it was meant to accomplish: “This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”

**Synonyms**

A synonym is a word, or in some cases a phrase that has the same meaning as another word with regards to the same language. If the meaning is not exactly the same, the words have very similar meanings in the context.

When two words are synonyms of one another, we call them synonymous words. Let us take the example of the word “jump”. The words leap, bounce, hop are all synonymous to jump, i.e. they have the same (or very similar) meanings.

At some times there are cases where the word has more than one meaning. The meaning of the word can only be judged by the context in which it has been used as a sentence. In such a case the synonyms of the word will also differ according to the context. Let us take the example of the word “free”.

One meaning of the word free is to be without restrictions, and in this case, the synonym would be ‘[independent](https://www.toppr.com/guides/maths/probability/independent-events/)‘.

Another meaning of the word free is to be free of [charge](https://www.toppr.com/guides/physics/some-natural-phenomena/introduction-to-charges/), and so here the synonym would be ‘complementary’ or ‘gratuitous’.

Synonym Examples

Synonyms provide variety in our speech or writing. And, since there are endless arrays of synonyms, it's possible to avoid over-usage and repetition. Let's take a look at some examples of synonyms:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Amazing:** astounding, surprising, stunning | **Fertile**, fruitful, abundant, productive | **Polite:** courteous, cordial, gracious |
| **Annihilation:** destruction, carnage, extinction | **Gargantuan:** colossal, mammoth, tremendous | **Portion:** piece, part, segment |
| **Benefit:** profit, revenue, yield | **Hungry:** empty, ravenous, starved | **Risky:** dangerous, perilous, treacherous |
| **Brave:** courageous, valiant, heroic | **Injured:** damaged, wounded, harmed | **Sleepy:** drowsy, listless, sluggish |
| **Cohesive:** united, connected, close-knit | **Intelligent:** brilliant, clever, smart | **Senseless:** absurd, illogical, unreasonable |
| **Cunning:** keen, sharp, slick | **Kindle:** ignite, inflame, burn | **Tumultuous:** hectic, raucous, turbulent |
| **Destitute:** poor, bankrupt, impoverished | **Loyal:** faithful, ardent, devoted | **Vacant:** empty, deserted, uninhabited |
| **Deterioration:** pollution, defilement, adulteration | **Old:** elderly, aged, senior | **Veracity:** authenticity, credibility, truthfulness |
| **Enormous:** huge, gigantic, massive | **Organization:** association, institution, management | **Wet:** damp, moist, soggy |
| **Feisty:** excitable, fiery, lively | **Partner:** associate, colleague, companion | **Young:** budding, fledgling,tenderfoot |

## Antonyms

Now as opposed to a synonym, an antonym is a word whose meaning is exactly opposite to another word, in the same language. It originates from the Greek word “anti” which stands for opposite and “onym” which stands for “name”. For example the antonym for [hot is cold](https://www.toppr.com/guides/evs/blow-hot-blow-cold/effects-of-blowing-air/), and the antonym for up is down.

Antonyms are actually quite useful in the [English language](https://www.toppr.com/guides/english-language/). At times it is easy to understand the meaning and the context of a difficult word, by knowing what the opposite of the word means. Take for example the word “mundane” whose synonym is “humdrum”. The antonym for mundane is “[extraordinary](https://www.toppr.com/guides/business-law-cs/elements-of-company-law-ii/extraordinary-general-meeting/)” or “imaginative”. Now the word mundane has much better clarity.

Antonym Examples

Antonyms can be used to demonstrate contrast between two things or provide clues as to what is meant. Here is a list of antonyms for you to review:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Achieve - Fail | Giant - Dwarf | Random - Specific |
| Afraid - Confident | Gloomy - Cheerful | Rigid - Flexible |
| Ancient - Modern | Individual - Group | Shame - Honor |
| Arrive - Depart | Innocent - Guilty | Simple - Complicated |
| Arrogant - Humble | Knowledge - Ignorance | Single - Married |
| Attack - Defend | Liquid - Solid | Sunny - Cloudy |
| Blunt - Sharp | Marvelous - Terrible | Timid - Bold |
| Brave - Cowardly | Noisy - Quiet | Toward - Away |
| Cautious - Careless | Partial - Complete | Tragic - Comic |
| Complex - Simple | Passive - Active | Transparent - Opaque |
| Crazy - Sane | Permanent - Unstable | Triumph - Defeat |
| Crooked - Straight | Plentiful - Sparse | Union - Separation |
| Demand - Supply | Positive - Negative | Unique - Common |
| Destroy - Create | Powerful - Weak | Upset - Relaxed |
| Divide - Unite | Praise - Criticism | Urge - Deter |
| Drunk - Sober | Private - Public | Vacant - Occupied |
| Expand - Contract | Problem - Solution | Vague - Definite |
| Freeze - Boil | Professional - Amateur | Villain - Hero |
| Full - Empty | Profit - Loss | Wax - Wane |
| Generous - Stingy | Quality - Inferiority | Wealth - Poverty |

**ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES**

One word Substitution is one of the integral parts of vocabulary. It simply means that a sentence has to be replaced with a single word. This area requires a good vocabulary to solve the questions well. Questions based on one word substitution are often asked in various competitive exams.

For example: *A hater of womankind - Misogynist*

A government by the people - Democracy

A government by a king or queen - Monarchy

A government by the officials - Bureaucracy

A government by the rich - Plutocracy

A government by few – Oligarchy

A government by the nobles – Aristocracy

One who is all powerful - Omnipotent

One who is present everywhere - Omnipresent

One who knows everything - Omniscient

Killing of a human being - Homicide

Killing/ Murder of a king - Regicide

Killing of an Infant/ newborn baby - Infanticide

Killing of a race or community - Genocide

Killing of One's sister - Sorocide

Killing of self or self-murder - Suicide

Killing of either or both parents - Parricide

Killing of one's brother - Fratricide

Killing of one's father - Patricide

Killing of one's mother - Matricide

Killing of one's husband - Mariticide

Killing of one's wife - Uxoricide

Inaudible - a sound that cannot be heard

Inaccessible - that cannot be easily approached

Incorrigible - incapable of being corrected

Irreparable - incapable of being repaired

Illegible - incapable of being read

Inevitable - incapable of being avoided

Impracticable - incapable of being practiced

Invincible - one, too strong to be overcome

Indelible - that cannot be erased

Indefatigable - one, who does not tire easily

Infallible - one, who is free from all mistakes and failures

# ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE

**Active voice**

In most English sentences with an action verb, the subject performs the action denoted by the [verb](https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/verbs.htm).

    The example show that the [subject](https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/nouns.htm#Subject) is  *doing* the verb's action.

The man must have eaten five hamburgers.

The man(sub)is doing the eating(verb)

Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the **active voice.**

**Passive voice**

One can change the normal word order of many active sentences (those with a [direct object](https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/nouns.htm#Direct%20Object)) so that the subject is no longer *active*, but is, instead, being *acted upon* by the verb - or *passive.*

    Note in the example how the subject-verb relationship has changed.

Five hamburgers must have been eaten by the man.

Hamburgers (subject)are being eaten (verb)

To change a sentence from active to passive voice, do the following:

  1.  Move  the active sentence's direct object into the sentence's subject  slot

 2. Place the active sentence's subject into a  phrase beginning with the [preposition](https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/prepositions.htm) *by*

3. Add a form of the [auxiliary verb](https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/verbs.htm#Auxiliary%20verbs) *be* to the main verb and change the  main verb's form.

As you read through the following example sentences, you'll start to become an active voice expert.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active Voice** | **Passive Voice** |
| Harry ate six shrimp at dinner. | At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry. |
| Beautiful giraffes roam the savannah. | The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes. |
| Sue changed the flat tire. | The flat tire was changed by Sue. |
| We are going to watch a movie tonight. | A movie is going to be watched by us tonight. |
| I ran the obstacle course in record time. | The obstacle course was run by me in record time. |
| The crew paved the entire stretch of highway. | The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew. |
| Mom read the novel in one day. | The novel was read by Mom in one day. |
| I will clean the house every Saturday. | The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday. |
| The company requires staff to watch a safety video every year. | The staff are required by the company to watch a safety video every year. |
| Tom painted the entire house. | The entire house was painted by Tom. |
| The teacher always answers the students' questions. | The students' questions are always answered by the teacher. |
| The choir really enjoys that piece. | That piece is really enjoyed by the choir. |
| A forest fire destroyed the whole suburb. | The whole suburb was destroyed by a forest fire. |
| The two kings are signing the treaty. | The treaty is being signed by the two kings. |
| The cleaning crew vacuums and dusts the office every night. | Every night, the office is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew. |
| Larry generously donated money to the homeless shelter. | Money was generously donated to the homeless shelter by Larry. |
| The wedding planner is making all the reservations. | All the reservations are being made by the wedding planner. |
| Susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale. | Two dozen cookies will be baked by Susan for the bake sale. |
| The science class viewed the comet. | The comet was viewed by the science class. |
| The director will give you instructions. | Instructions will be given to you by the director. |
| Thousands of tourists visit the Grand Canyon every year. | The Grand Canyon is visited by thousands of tourists every year. |
| The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell. | The house was remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell. |
| The saltwater corroded the metal beams. | The metal beams were corroded by the saltwater. |
| The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch. | The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch. |

**Letter Writing**

**Letter writing** is an important topic in the **English writing skills section for school students. Everyone must know how to write a letter**. While writing a **formal letter**, one has to follow the **format for letter writing**. A formal letter can be written for various reasons. Here we have covered the **format of a formal letter** written for different purposes. On the other hand, an **informal letter**is written to one’s friends, family or relatives. As an **informal letter**is not an official letter, one does not have to follow the [format of an informal letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/informal-letter-format-examples-topics.html)strictly. Here, we will discuss **samples of letter writing**.

A letter is one person's written message to another pertaining to some matter of common concern.  
Letters are of two types –

1.**Formal Letter**

2. Informal Letter

## Formal Letter

A Letter written for a formal purpose is called a Formal letter. It addresses a serious issue.  
Let us discuss the types of formal letter -

### Types of Formal letter

1. [Letter to the editor](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/letter-to-the-editor-format-cbse-class-9-10-12.html)  
2. Letter to the Government  
3. Letter to the police  
4. [Letter to the principal](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/application-for-school-leaving-certificate.html)  
5.[Order letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/order-letter-format-english-letter-writing-skills-class-x-xii.html)  
6. [Complaint letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/complaint-letter.html)  
7. [Inquiry letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/enquiry-letter-format-english-letter-writing-skills-class-x-xii.html)  
8. Business letter  
9. [Application letter for job](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/job-application-bio-data.html)  
10. [Letter to the Bank manager](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/application-letter-bank-manager.html)  
11.[Invitation letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/invitation-letter-format-examples.html)  
12. [Resignation letter](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/resignation-letter.html)  
13. [Leave Application](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/leave-application.html)  
14. [Leave Application for marriage](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/leave-application-for-marriage.html)  
15.[Leave Application for maternity](https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/writing-skills/maternity-leave-application.html)

**FORMAL LETTER FORMAT**

**Format of a Formal Letter includes:**

The following points need to be taken into consideration while writing a Formal letter-

a. A Formal Letter strictly follows the **prescribed Format**for writing a Formal Letter.

b. Use of colloquial words, abbreviations and slang language should be restricted while writing a Formal letter.

c. A Formal Letter must be precise and to the point.

d. The Subject line is very important in a Formal Letter.

The **Format of a Formal Letter** is as follows –  
1. Sender’s address: The address and contact details of the sender are written here. Include email and phone number, if required or if mentioned in the question.  
2. Date: The date is written below the sender’s address after Leaving one space or line.  
3. Receiver’s address: The address of the recipient of the mail (the officer / principal / Editor) is written here.  
4. Subject of the letter: The main purpose of the letter forms the subject. It must be written in one line. It must convey the matter for which the letter is written.  
5. Salutation (Sir / Respected sir / Madam)  
6. Body: The matter of the letter is written here. It is divided into 3 paragraphs as follows -  
Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.  
Paragraph 2: Give a detail of the matter.  
Paragraph 3: Conclude by mentioning what you expect. (For example, a solution to your problem, to highlight an issue in the newspaper, etc).  
7. Complimentary Closing  
8. Sender’s name, signature and designation (if any)

### Informal Letter

A**Letter written for an informal**purpose is called an Informal letter. It is written for a casual purpose.  
Let us discuss the types of informal letter –

### Types of Informal letter

1.Letter to parents

2. Letter to siblings

3. Letter to friends

4. Letter to classmates

5. Letter to neighbours

### Format of an Informal Letter

The following points need to be followed while writing an Informal letter-

a) An **Informal Letter** does not strictly follow the prescribed Format.

b) The language of an Informal Letter must be friendly and casual.

c) An Informal Letter can have extra information.

d) The Subject line is not required in an Informal Letter.

The Format of an Informal Letter is as follows –

1. Address: The address of the sender is followed by that of the receiver.

2. Date: The date is written below the address after leaving one line.

3. Salutation / Greeting (Dear / Hi / Hello)

4. Body: The matter of the letter is written here. It is divided into 3 paragraphs as follows -

a) Paragraph 1: beginning

b) Paragraph 2: Main content.

c) Paragraph 3: ending

5. Sender’s name and signature.

### Sample Letters

1. Write a letter to the Mayor of your city seeking a solution to the problem of water logging in your area. You are Raj / Rani of Dharma Colony, Ramgarh.

|  |
| --- |
| 14 / 8, Dharma Colony Ramgarh. |
| Date: 23 August 2018 |
| The Mayor Ramgarh |
| Subject: Complaint regarding the problem of water logging in Dharma Colony |
| Sir / Madam |
| I am Raj, a resident of Dharma Colony. The residents of the area are facing a lot of problems due to water logging. Every year in the monsoon season, the area gets filled with water as the drainage system gets choked. We have requested the area committee many times, but the situation is still the same. The residents’ lives have become miserable as many water - borne diseases have spread. All the houses are submerged, and we are facing a tough time. Please consider the issue as serious and find a solution at the earliest. |
| Yours Sincerely |
| Raj |

2. You are Garima / Gaurav. Write a letter to your friend Sanjana / Sanjay, inviting her / him to your birthday party. Give details regarding the day, time, venue, etc. Add interesting details like theme, dress code, etc.

|  |
| --- |
| 45, Jan Marg Delhi.  33, Khan Gali Delhi. |
| Date: 21 August 2018 |
| Dear Sanjay |
| Hi! You are invited to my birthday party on 25th August. The party will be at Archie’s Place, Nehru Park from 4:00 to 7:00 PM. As the party is based on ‘Spiderman’ theme, please wear a dress in red / black colour combination. It will be fun as I have arranged a Mask game, a ‘Spidey’ web game and a never – seen – before neon light and music show. I am very excited as I will wear the special Spidey costume designed by my sister. Please come as it will be good to have your company. Also, bring your brother Saurav. Waiting for your confirmation. |
| Gaurav |

Assignment Questions

1. Assume you are Ravi Malhotra, Write a letter to the bank Manager,HDFC,Abids about education loan which you want to avail.
2. Write a letter to the Editor of a News Paper reflecting on the trffic menace and lack of security in your locality.
3. Write a letter to the British Council Library,Jubliee Hills enquiring about the membership plans they offer.