



CLASS VII– ENGLISH
The Face on the Wall
Edward Verrall Lucas

Week: 14 – 18th December 2020

Blocks – 3

Dear Student

- This lesson is based on the topic ‘*The Face on the Wall*’ from New Images.
- Read the PDF of the lesson attached.
- Mark the vocabulary words in the lesson and find out their meanings using a dictionary.
- Mark the answers of the back exercise questions in the book itself. (Pg no.120)
- The Assignment exercise and the Vocabulary Enhancement Exercise must be attempted in the English fair notebook.
- Do not forget to write the questions as well.
- Complete the exercise based on conditionals (Type1 and Type2)

Subtopics

- Introduction and summary
- First person narration.
- Reflect upon the title, ‘The Face on the Wall’
- Assignment questions.
- Conditionals (Type1 and Type2)

Instructional Aids

- Microsoft Word to be used as a white board (screen sharing).
- Flow chart to summarize the lesson.
- Worksheet based on conditionals.

Learning Outcomes

Each learner will be able to:

- Summarize the chapter briefly.
- Do a literary appreciation.
- Learn to identify type1 and type2 conditionals.

Link for the Video: <https://youtu.be/R9BU67LWS8E>

Activity

- 1. Brainstorming:** To ask the students to recall any strange incident/experience that might have happened in their lives.
 - While reading, the learners shall underline vocabulary words and deduce their meanings in the given context.
- 2. Brief Discussion** – A discussion to be held on the use of supernatural element in a story.

BLOCK – I



E.V. Lucas (1868-1938)

I. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Edward Verrall Lucas was a famous English essayist, poet, novelist and short story writer. He was born on June 11, 1868, in Eltham, Kent, England. He received an irregular education before starting work at a bookshop in Brighton where he began to read widely. He has written nearly 100 books. Some of his essays about cricket are still considered among the best instructional material. He is remembered best for his essays and books about London and travel abroad. Lucas died in London on June 26, 1938.

II. INTRODUCTION:

The story "The face on the wall" by E. V. Lucas is very captivating. The story is set in an old house in Great Ormond Street in London. The author talks about a group of people who presented the stories one after another. A little man, listened to the stories with great attention, and he was eventually asked to tell a story too.

The little man started the story about a strange patch on the wall of his room. It reminded him of a face of a man. He calls the face on the wall 'remarkable'. He says that with the passage of time, the face grew more and more real. There was a curious curve of the nose and the forehead that was remarkable. He couldn't sleep under the obsession to find the man whose looks resembled the face on the wall.

The narrator began a search for this man, convinced that the real man and he were in some way linked by fate. He went to places where people gathered in large numbers. He stood at busy corners in an expectation to find the man whose face resembled the face on the wall. The narrator finally found his man in a taxi, driving east along Piccadilly. He gathered courage and approached the man and asked him for his card.

What the narrator reveals at the end of his story comes as a surprise to the listeners.

II. SUMMARY

- The people gathered at Dabney's were talking about and narrating stories of events that could not be explained by natural causes
- Among the strangers was a little man with an anxious face.
- The man was watching each speaker with the closest attention.
- Dabney wished to include the little man in their talks and invited him to share an experience or narrate a story.
- The man started narrating his story. He told everyone that it was about an occurrence which happened to him personally.



- A year or two ago, the man took in an old house in Great Ormond Street.
- The bed room walls of the room in which the stranger was staying as a lodger had been painted by the previous tenant.
- But the place was damp and there were great patches on the walls.
- One of the patches was exactly like the face of an uncommon man, one in a thousand.
- The face began to get a firmer hold of the speaker when he fell ill with influenza.
- All day long he had nothing to do except read and think.
- The face looked different from the other patches on the wall. There was a curious curve on the nose and the forehead was remarkable.
- The narrator was convinced that the real man whose face resembled the face on the wall existed.
- He (the narrator) had a strong feeling that he was in some way linked with the man who resembled the face.



- The narrator began his search for this man.
- He often went to places where people gather in large numbers – political meetings, football matches, and railway stations.
- He stood at busy corners watching the crowd until people thought he was mad and the police began to be suspicious.
- The narrator finally found his man in a taxi, driving east along Piccadilly.



- The narrator followed the man from Piccadilly to a ship and waited for his chance to speak to him.
- The man was with two ladies and a little girl. They were going to France.
- The narrator quickly purchased a ticket to Folkstone as he was desperate to speak to the man.

- The narrator was determined to go with him, but had only just enough for a single fare to Boulogne.
- The narrator waited opposite to the man's cabin.
- He gathered courage and approached the man when he came out of his cabin.
- He (the narrator) hesitatingly, asked the man for his card.
- On the card, were the words: *Mr. Ormond Wall*, with an address at Pittsburgh, USA.
- The next thing the narrator remembers is finding himself in a hospital in Boulogne.



- One morning, when the narrator woke up, he found the face on the wall faintly visible.
- The morning newspaper carried the news about Mr. Ormond Wall's accident. It also said that his condition was critical.
- When the narrator returned to his room, he found that the face on the wall had completely disappeared.
- Later, he learnt that it was at that very moment when the patch on the wall disappeared that Mr. Ormond Wall had died.
- The narrator revealed three most extraordinary things about his story: **one was that it was possible for a patch on the wall of a house in London to not only form the features of a gentleman in America, but also have a close association with his life. Another was that the gentleman's name was the same as the spot on which his features were reproduced by some unknown agency. The third extraordinary thing about the story was that he had made it up about half an hour ago.**

BLOCK – 2

Learning Outcomes

Each learner will be able to:

- Recall the use of supernatural element in the story.
- Comment on the ending of the story.
- Pick out the correct answer from the given options.
- Attempt the following questions.

I. Reference to the context

- 'I, at last, saw him. He was in a taxi, driving east along Piccadilly. I saw an empty taxi coming. "Follow the taxi," I said and leaped in.
 - Identify the 'I' in the above lines
 - Who does 'he' refer to in the above lines?
 - Why did he follow the taxi?
- He seemed to be greatly surprised, but he granted my request.

- i. Who is 'he' in the above lines?
- ii. Why was he greatly surprised?
- iii. What request was made?

II. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill in the blanks:

- a) 'The Face on the Wall' is written by _____
 - i. Stephen Leacock
 - ii. Ruskin Bond
 - iii. R.K. Laxman
 - iv. E.V. Lucas
- b) The stranger first saw the man in the story at _____
 - I. the Saloon.
 - II. On the platform.
 - III. On the train.
 - IV. In a taxi.
- c) In the beginning of the story the narrator was at _____ house.
 - I. Ormond wall's
 - II. Greenlands
 - III. Dabney's
 - IV. Boulogne

III. Mark these sentences as True (T) or False (F). Re-write the false statement with reasons.

1. The little man narrated the story to his friend.
2. The little man took a house in Great Ormond Wall Street.
3. The bedroom walls had many paintings on it.
4. The little man found the man at the airport.
5. The patch on the wall was the only one which kept changing every day.
6. The patch on the wall disappeared when Mr. Ormond fell with influenza.
7. The third extraordinary thing about the story was that he made it up an hour ago.

4. How do you think the face on the wall controlled the narrator?

5. In your words write the three things that were extraordinary about the story.

6. Bring out the similarities between the man in the taxi and the face on the wall.

7. Evaluate the story telling skill of the narrator. (50-60 words)

(Hint: He showcased his impressive storytelling skill to the people around him, captured everybody's attention, crafted a thrilling story, made it sound realistic, reached the listeners and the readers, craftily put in the supernatural elements)

CONDITIONALS

Learning Outcome:

Each learner will be able to:

- ❖ Identify the conditionals.
- ❖ Complete the exercise based on conditionals type1 and type2.

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express the idea that the action in the main clause can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

Video Link: <https://youtu.be/Pky4riFpzLc>

Explanation:

The first conditional is a structure that indicates that something will happen in the present or in the future. A first conditional sentence consists of two clauses, an “if” clause and a main clause.

Form:

If clause: *if* + subject + first form of the verb

Main clause: subject + will + first form of the verb

Example:

If clause main clause
If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

- ❖ If the “if” clause comes first, a comma is usually used.
- ❖ If the “if” clause comes second, there is no need for a comma:

Example

- Frank will play the DJ if the others bring along their CDs.

Grammar

IF + S. PRESENT , S. FUTURE

As in all conditional sentences, the order of the clauses is not fixed.

The **type 1** conditional refers to a **possible condition** and its **probable result**.

These sentences are based on facts, and they are used to make statements about the real world, and about particular situations. We often use such sentences to give warnings. In type 1 conditional sentences, the time is the present or future and the situation is real.

**If it rains, you will get wet*

**He will be mad if she is late again.*

**If I have time, I will finish the report today.*

Conditionals Type 1

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (send) _____ this letter now she _____ (receive) it tomorrow.
2. You _____ (improve) your English if you _____ (practice) every day.
3. If I _____ (find) your sweater I _____ give it back to you.
4. Peter _____ (fix) the light if he _____ (have) time this weekend.
5. If they _____ (find) a cheap flight, they _____ (visit) their parents next long weekend.
6. If her daughter _____ (not call) soon, she _____ (be) in a lot of trouble.
7. If it _____ (rains) tomorrow, I _____ (not need) to water the garden.
8. The kids _____ (not be able to) sleep if they _____ (watch) scary movies after dinner.
9. They _____ (not able to) move if the inspector _____ (not sign) the paperwork.
10. Don't worry if I _____ (be) hungry, I _____ (make) a sandwich.
11. If they _____ (invite) me, I _____ (go) to the party.
12. I _____ (buy) a new car if I _____ (get) the promotion.
13. If he _____ (get) proper medical care, he _____ (survive).
14. If you _____ (cook) it right, it _____ (be) delicious.
15. If you _____ (drink) some tea with lemon, you _____ (feel) better.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

Video Link: <https://youtu.be/PEol3es71Dw>

Explanation:

The second conditional is used to refer to a time that is **now or any time**, and a situation that is **unreal**. These sentences are not based on fact. The second conditional is used to refer to a hypothetical condition and its probable result.

Form:

If clause: *if* + subject + Simple Past verb

Main clause: subject + would + first form of the verb

Example:

- If I found her address, I would send her an invitation
- If it rained, you would get wet.
- You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.

I. Complete the conditional sentences (Type 2) by putting the verbs in the correct form:

1. My mother _____ (scold) you if she _____ (see) you here.
2. Nikhil _____ (come) if you _____ (call) him.
3. If we _____ (have) a yacht, we _____ (sail) the seven seas.
4. If she _____ (have) the money, she _____ (buy) a sports car.
5. If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (travel) the world.
6. If you _____ (have) a better job, we _____ (be) able to buy a new house.
7. If I _____ (speak) perfect English, I _____ (get) a good job.
8. If we _____ (live) in Mexico, I _____ (speak) Spanish.
9. If she _____ (pass) the exam, she _____ (be) able to enter the university.
10. She _____ (be) happier if she _____ (have) more friends.

II. State the type of conditionals:

1. If you did as I told you, you would succeed.
2. If you eat too much, you will be ill.

3. You will catch the train if you leave earlier.
4. If I were an orange, I should be spherical and juicy.
5. If you ring the bell, somebody will come.
6. What will you do if you meet Mr. Robinson?
7. If he saw you, he would speak to you.
8. I wouldn't do that if I were you.
9. If Cyril takes my advice, everything will be well.
10. If it rained, you would get wet.

BBPS PITAMPUR