

## Comprehension and Communication Skills in English 2 (1+1)

### THEORY NOTES

The following Lessons from the textbook—*Current English for Colleges* (by N Krishnaswamy and T. Sriraman; TRINITY Press, Hyderabad; 2016)—are for the theory classes along with the Exercises at the end of each lesson.

. Theory		
<b>1. Education</b> <b>2. Employment</b> <b>3. Unemployment</b> <b>4. Application</b> <b>5. Planning</b> <b>6. Curriculum Vitae</b> <b>7. Interview</b> <b>8. Reporting</b> <b>9. General Knowledge</b> <b>10. Stress</b> <b>11. Short Story</b> <b>12. Environment</b> <b>13. Computerecy</b> <b>14. A Dilemma</b> <b>15. Entertainment</b> <b>16. You and Your English</b> <b>17. Usage and Abusage</b> <b>18. War Minus Shooting</b>		<b>Practical</b> 1) Vocabulary- Antonym, Synonym, Homophones, Homonyms, 2) Vocabulary based on TOEFL and other competitive examinations. 3) Functional grammar: Articles, Prepositions, 4) Verb, Subject-Verb Agreement 5) Written Skills: Paragraph writing, Precis writing, 6) The Style: Importance of professional writing. 7) Preparation of Curriculum Vitae and Job applications. 8) Interviews: kinds, Importance and process. 9) Listening Comprehension: Listening to short talks lectures, speeches (scientific, commercial and general in nature). 10) Oral Communication: Phonetics, Stress and Intonation, Conversation practice. 11) Oral Communication: Phonetics, Stress and Intonation, Conversation practice. 12) Reading skills: reading dialogues, rapid reading, intensive reading, improving reading skills. 13) Reading skills: reading dialogues, rapid reading, intensive reading, improving reading skills. 14) Mock Interviews: testing initiative, team spirit, leadership, intellectual ability. 15) Group Discussions 16) Group Discussions 17) Review

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## SECTION: -I YOUR CAREER

### 1. EDUCATION

**Allan David Bloom** (September 14, 1930 – October 7, 1992) was an American [philosopher](#), [classicist](#), and [academician](#). He subsequently taught at [Cornell University](#), the [University of Toronto](#), [Yale University](#), [École Normale Supérieure](#) of Paris, and the [University of Chicago](#). Bloom championed the idea of [Great Books](#) education and became famous for his criticism of contemporary American [higher education](#), with his views being expressed in his bestselling 1987 book, *The Closing of the American Mind*. Characterized as a [conservative](#) in the popular media, Bloom denied that he was a conservative, and asserted that what he sought to defend was the 'theoretical life'. *The Closing of the American Mind* is a 1987 book by the philosopher [Allan Bloom](#), in which the author argued that "[higher education](#) has failed [democracy](#) and impoverished the souls of today's students." He focused especially upon the "openness" of [relativism](#) as leading [paradoxically](#) to the great "closing" referenced in the book's title. In Bloom's view, "openness" and absolute understanding undermine [critical thinking](#) and eliminate the "point of view" that defines cultures. Bloom's book became an unexpected best seller, eventually selling close to half a million copies in hardback, but drew divided reactions from reviewers.

Bloom critiques the contemporary American university and how he sees it as failing its students, criticizing modern movements in philosophy and the humanities. Philosophy professors involved in [ordinary language analysis](#) or [logical positivism](#) disregard important "humanizing" ethical and political issues and fail to pique the interest of students. Literature professors involved in [deconstructionism](#) promote irrationalism and skepticism of standards of truth and thereby dissolve the moral imperatives which are communicated through genuine philosophy and which elevate and broaden the intellects of those who engage with these imperatives. To a great extent, Bloom's criticism revolves around his belief that the "great books" of [Western thought](#) have been devalued as a source of wisdom. Bloom's critique extends beyond the university to speak to the general crisis in American society. He draws analogies between the United States and the [Weimar Republic](#). The modern liberal philosophy, he says, enshrined in the [Enlightenment](#) thought of [John Locke](#)—that a just society could be based upon self-interest alone, coupled by the emergence of relativism in American thought—had led to this crisis.

Bloom's critique of contemporary [social movements](#) at play in universities or society at large is derived from his classical and philosophical orientation. For Bloom, the failure of contemporary [liberal education](#) leads to the sterile social and sexual habits of modern students, and to their inability to fashion a life for themselves beyond the mundane offerings touted as success. Bloom argues that commercial pursuits had become more highly valued than love, the philosophic quest for truth, or the civilized pursuits of honor and glory.

#### Analysis

What does Allan Bloom mean when he says that the American mind is closing? His point is that, in the late twentieth century, students have difficulty grappling with complex ideas. Students are not being taught to ask hard questions about the concepts their culture cherishes and inculcates. The notion of equality, for example, has become, in Bloom's view, virtually meaningless. Who would now dare oppose the principle of equality? Yet the easy acceptance of the term has resulted in an unwillingness to examine differences. Why is it, for example, that in Bloom's experience white students quickly acknowledge the rights of black students and yet there is very little contact or

understanding between the races? Why do blacks tend to associate only with one another? Why, Bloom asks, is there so little real integration on American campuses at the very time the idea of integration has triumphed? The answer, he argues, is that universities have fudged a whole range of issues involving equality. In order to promote "equal opportunity," universities have rationalized different admissions standards for whites and blacks. The irony, as Bloom sees it, is that there can be no equality so long as black and white students are not admitted under the same rules. Preferential treatment, in other words, gives the lie to the very concept of equality that institutions of higher education profess to uphold.

Bloom believes that what is true for the concept of equality is also true for every other major value of the culture. America negates the worth of ideas by simplifying them. Ultimately, this reductive use of ideas destroys the ability to think. In the United States, it is enough to think like others, to feel comfortable with ideas so long as others share them. When Americans disagree, they take a relativistic viewpoint: People are allowed to have their own opinions, and one opinion is as good as another. Bloom bases his observations on his experience in the classroom and on the college campus. Very rarely does he see people stand up for the truth of their ideas, a truth that holds irrespective of their race, class, or cultural values.

Bloom asks: How is it that complex ideas have so little clout in American culture? Why is it that so few professors and students can argue with any sophistication about their ideas? Bloom's reply is that Americans do not take ideas seriously as ideas. If he frequently turns to Plato for support, it is because Bloom sees in this philosopher an absolute devotion to the discovery of true ideas, ideas that will last for all time, ideas that have a sanction superseding any particular culture to which they might be applied.

**1. What is meant by 'Clean Slates'? Do you think you are one?**

Europeans grew up learning about culture and tradition. Bloom states that they came to a university not to become immersed in world culture of traditions, but rather "to specialize." Americans, in contrast, brought almost nothing to the university. They did not spend their primary education immersing oneself in classical literature, culture, or tradition. They arrived at a university as blank slates or clean slates eager to learn about the world.

(Personal response) I don't think that I am a clean slate as school education has prepared me to receive higher education at University level. It has given ability to understand and questioning. School education has prepared me to work on bigger problems. It might not have prepared me in communication skills but I am capable to understand new concepts.

**2. Are you like European students or American students in the 1950's?**

I am like European students in the 1950's.

**3. What are the books that have influenced your thinking and outlook?**

**Name at least three or four important ones.**

There are various books which have influenced my thinking and outlook. The books have taught me how to behave with others. The books inspired me to take difficult tasks and succeed in them. The books taught me to do time management. The books have given me a way of life.

**Books-** You Can Win by Shiv khera, King Lear by Shakespeare, Eat That From by Brian Tracy, Wings of Fire by Dr. APJ Kalam, The Secret of Leadership by Prakash Iyer

**4. You are going to be left alone on an island on which there are no people. You are allowed to take three things with you. What are the three things you would like to take?**

I would make a mental note of important things for survival-and-recreation, like places where I could find some fruits, vegetables, or other sources of vegetation suitable for eating; sources of fresh water, dry woods for fire, etc.

I would finalize 3 things. They are:

1. A book of Agriculture practices
2. seeds
3. An axe

**5. What is mean by 'natural savages'?**

Natural savages means describing an animal as **savage** that it is true to its wild, ferocious nature, but if you describe a person or the actions of a person as **savage**, it **means** "cruel" or "brutal."

**6. What is better to come to the University with a lens through which you can see everything, or to come as a natural savage? Give reasons for your answer.**

It is better to come to the university with a lens through which I can see everything because it will prepare me to understand and respond. It will prepare me to ask appropriate questions. It will prepare me for the market. At the University, teaching and learning will be different. Hence, a lens would be a gateway for new things.

**7. In the context of education in India, do you think school education has fully prepared you to receive university education? In what specific ways has it helped you? In what areas has it failed you?**

In the context of education in India, I don't think that school education has fully prepared me to receive university education. In terms of percentage around 70% school education has prepared me. The basics of most of the subjects were cleared at school level hence it helped to understand relatively bigger concepts at university level. I got inclination towards science projects during school. It helped me to participate in similar kind of activities at university level. I participated in elocution competition during school. It helped me to become a group leader. School education has failed in developing reasoning skills and questioning skills in me.

**8. What are you expectations when you come to the university? Can you specify at least five important ones?**

University can be a big jump from high school, and for many it is an overwhelming change. The close-knit relationship students may have had with subject teachers at school; those many role models, who appeared to focus on your educational career alone, are replaced by a professors who you might see frequently in a semester unless you make the effort to seek them out yourself.

While these things are not inherently negative in nature, they can lead to students feeling isolated on campus. Lecturers and seminar leaders don't come looking for you. They are most likely to be far too busy because many lecturers engage in research alongside their teaching. They will make themselves available to you during their academic hours, but the responsibility to seek help is yours.

My expectations from the university are

1. **Classrooms having limited students**
2. **Strong Emphasis on practical Tests**
3. **The Need for Critical Thinking Skills**
4. **Practical exposure for becoming entrepreneurs**
5. **Field visits/excursions**
6. **Live demonstrations**
7. **Teaching with audio/visual aids**
8. **Less emphasis on theory and more weightage to practicals**

**9. In what ways does the older generation find fault with the younger generation?**

Ann Landers has said that It is not what you do for your children, but what you have taught them do for themselves, that will make them successful human beings.

The older generation always thinks that the younger generation is;

- Discontent with where they are, wanting to go further, faster
- Looking for an opportunity to lead now and get experience
- Eager to change the world with new ideas and do something BIG
- Aggressive in decision making
- Addict to technology
- Not ready to listen elderly advices
- Do not like to play outdoor sports
- Addiction
- Depression

10. In what ways will you find fault with the older generation?

- Not ready to change with technology
- Very rigid and orthodox
- Always talk about saving money for future and don't enjoy present
- Very emotional
- Many parents will do anything to avoid having their kids experience even mild discomfort, anxiety, or disappointment — “anything less than pleasant,” as he puts it — with the result that when, as adults, they experience the normal frustrations of life, they think something must be terribly wrong.
- Older generation should think to prepare the children for the road, not the road for children.
- Older generation is child centered.
- Living vicariously through children. Older generation take great pride in their children. When they succeed, it makes them happier than if they'd done it themselves.
- Keep on Judging with others

**11. Why do you think the students in our colleges and universities are restless? Give at least five reasons**

Today, with more than 170 universities and 6,000 affiliated colleges, the number of universities in India offering undergraduate and graduate degrees has grown, and continues to do so. Our students in colleges and universities have become restless because

1. There no sufficient job opportunities in the market.
2. The syllabus in colleges and universities do not meet the requirement of industry. Hence, industries think that the graduates are useless. In spite of having a degree students do not get a job.
3. Interfere of political parties in colleges and universities and funding students for elections and other issues.
4. The state and central government do not fill the vacant posts regularly. Hence, budding graduates do not get the opportunity.
5. Sleep disorders and academic performance. There are so many student who fail in Mathematics and Engineering Mechanics and are not able to complete their degree.

**12. In what ways can a college or university help you get good job? Name at least five**

1. A degree
2. College placements
3. College Industrial trainings and linkages.
4. Brand of college or university
5. Can learn techniques of interview and practice aptitude tests in formal conditions.

**13. Professor Bloom says that in the field of education in America there are some vexing questions that cry out for answers. Can you identify some vexing questions in the field of education in India that cry out for answers.**

Vexed - an issue that is much [debated](#) and [discussed](#). The following vexing questions in the field of education in India that cry out for answers.

1. Does Indian Education System promote 'Rat Race'?
2. Does Indian Education system follow Critical Analysis?
3. Are the Teachers Trained and Efficient?
4. Is Indian Education system Irrelevant to Job-Market?
5. Is Indian Education System missing Innovation & Creation?
6. Why the students are happy in getting a highly paid salary job and lacks ambition to become entrepreneur?
7. Is education system creating only Babu's
8. Why Indian Education System cannot end social disparity?

**14. The following thinkers and writers have been mentioned in the easy. Do you know the countries and centuries they lived in? can you name their famous works?**

**1. Homer-**

Homer is the name ascribed by the ancient Greeks to the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, two epic poems which are the central works of ancient Greek literature. The Greek poet Homer was born sometime between the 12th and 8th centuries BC, possibly somewhere on the coast of Asia Minor. He is famous for the epic poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, which have had an enormous effect on Western culture, but very little is known about their alleged author.

Homer is a mystery. The Greek epic poet credited with the enduring epic tales of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* is an enigma insofar as actual facts of his life go. Some scholars believe him to be one man; others think these iconic stories were created by a group. A variation on the group idea stems from the fact that storytelling was an oral tradition and Homer compiled the stories, then recited them to memory.

Homer's style, whoever he was, falls more in the category of minstrel poet or balladeer, as opposed to a cultivated poet who is the product of a fervent literary moment, such as a Virgil or a Shakespeare. The stories have repetitive elements, almost like a chorus or refrain, which suggests a musical element. However, Homer's works are designated as epic rather than lyric poetry, which was originally recited with lyre in hand, much in the same vein as spoken-word performances.

**2. Virgil-**

**Publius Vergilius Maro** traditional dates October 15, 70 BC – September 21, 19 BC), usually called **Virgil** or **Vergil** in English, was an [ancient Roman](#) poet of the [Augustan period](#). He wrote three of the most famous poems in [Latin literature](#), the [Eclogues](#) (or *Bucolics*), the [Georgics](#), and the [epic Aeneid](#). A number of minor poems, collected in the [Appendix Vergiliana](#), are sometimes attributed to him

Virgil is traditionally ranked as one of Rome's greatest poets. His *Aeneid* has been considered the [national epic](#) of ancient Rome since the time of its composition. Virgil's work has had wide and deep influence on [Western literature](#), most notably [Dante's Divine Comedy](#), in which Virgil appears as Dante's guide through [Hell](#) and [Purgatory](#).

**3. Dante-**

**Durante degli Alighieri** called **Dante** (Italian: 1265 – 1321), was a major [Italian](#) poet of the [Late Middle Ages](#). His [Divine Comedy](#), originally called *Comedia* (modern Italian: *Commedia*) and later

christened *Divina* by [Boccaccio](#), is widely considered the greatest literary work composed in the [Italian language](#) and a masterpiece of [world literature](#). It has been referred to as the greatest poem of the Middle Ages. In the late Middle Ages, the overwhelming majority of poetry was written in Latin, and therefore accessible only to affluent and educated audiences. As a result, Dante played an instrumental role in establishing the national language of Italy. Dante's significance also extends past his home country; his depictions of [Hell](#), [Purgatory](#), and [Heaven](#) have provided inspiration for a large body of [Western art](#), and are cited as an influence on the works of [John Milton](#), [Geoffrey Chaucer](#) and [Alfred Tennyson](#), among many others. Dante has been called "the Father of the Italian language" and one of the greatest poets of world literature.

#### 4. **Shakespeare-**

**William Shakespeare** 26 April 1564 ([baptised](#)) – 23 April 1616) was an English [poet](#), [playwright](#), and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the [English language](#) and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's [national poet](#), and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including [collaborations](#), consist of approximately [38 plays](#), [154 sonnets](#), two long [narrative poems](#), and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major [living language](#) and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare was born and brought up in [Stratford-upon-Avon](#), [Warwickshire](#). At the age of 18, he married [Anne Hathaway](#). Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were primarily [comedies](#) and [histories](#), which are regarded as some of the best work ever produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly [tragedies](#) until about 1608, including [Hamlet](#), [Othello](#), [King Lear](#), and [Macbeth](#), considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote [tragicomedies](#), also known as [romances](#), and collaborated with other playwrights.

#### 5. **Descartes-**

**René Descartes** [Latinized: Renatus Cartesius](#); [adjectival form](#): "Cartesian" 31 March 1596 – 11 February 1650) was a French [philosopher](#), [mathematician](#), and [scientist](#). Dubbed the father of modern western philosophy, much of subsequent [Western philosophy](#) is a response to his writings, which are studied closely to this day. A native of the Kingdom of France, he spent about 20 years (1629–49) of his life in the [Dutch Republic](#) after serving for a while in the [Dutch States Army](#) of [Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange](#) and the [Stadtholder](#) of the [United Provinces](#). He is generally considered one of the most notable intellectual representatives of the [Dutch Golden Age](#). Descartes's [Meditations on First Philosophy](#) continues to be a standard text at most university philosophy departments. Descartes's influence in mathematics is equally apparent; the [Cartesian coordinate system](#) (see [below](#)) was named after him. He is credited as the father of [analytical geometry](#), the bridge between algebra and geometry, used in the discovery of [infinitesimal calculus](#) and [analysis](#). Descartes was also one of the key figures in the [scientific revolution](#). Descartes refused to accept the authority of previous philosophers. He frequently set his views apart from those of his predecessors. Many elements of his philosophy have precedents in late [Aristotelianism](#), the [revived Stoicism](#) of the 16th century, or in earlier philosophers like [Augustine](#). In his [natural philosophy](#), he differed from the [schools](#) on two major points: first, he rejected the splitting of [corporeal substance](#) into matter and form; second, he rejected any appeal to [final ends](#), divine or natural, in explaining natural phenomena. In his theology, he insists on the absolute freedom of God's act of creation. Descartes laid the foundation for 17th-century continental [rationalism](#), later advocated by [Baruch Spinoza](#) and [Gottfried Leibniz](#), and opposed by the [empiricist](#) school of thought consisting of [Hobbes](#), [Locke](#), [Berkeley](#), and [Hume](#). Leibniz, Spinoza and Descartes were all well-versed in mathematics as well as philosophy, and Descartes and Leibniz contributed greatly to science as well.



## 6. Goethe-

**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (28 August 1749 – 22 March 1832) was a German writer and [statesman](#). His works include [epic](#) and [lyric poetry](#); [prose](#) and [verse](#) dramas; memoirs; an autobiography; [literary](#) and [aesthetic criticism](#); treatises on [botany](#), [anatomy](#), and colour; and four novels. In addition, numerous literary and scientific fragments, more than 10,000 letters, and nearly 3,000 drawings by him exist.

A literary celebrity by the age of 25, Goethe in November 1775 following the success of his first novel, *The Sorrows of Young Werther*. He was an early participant in the *Sturm und Drang* literary movement. During his first ten years in Weimar, Goethe was a member of the Duke's [privy council](#), sat on the war and highway commissions, oversaw the reopening of silver mines in nearby [Ilmenau](#), and implemented a series of administrative reforms at the [University of Jena](#). He also contributed to the planning of Weimar's botanical park and the rebuilding of its [Ducal Palace](#), which in 1998 [were together designated](#) a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). His first major scientific work, the *Metamorphosis of Plants*, was published after he returned from a 1788 tour of Italy. In 1791, he was made managing director of the theatre at Weimar, and in 1794 he began a friendship with the [dramatist](#), historian, and philosopher [Friedrich Schiller](#), whose plays he premiered until Schiller's death in 1805.

## 7. Rousseau-

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau** ; 28 June 1712 – 2 July 1778) was a [Francophone](#) Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th century. His [political philosophy](#) influenced the [Enlightenment](#) in France and across Europe, as well as aspects of the [French Revolution](#) and the overall development of modern political and educational thought. Rousseau's novel *Emile, or On Education* is a treatise on the education of the whole person for citizenship. His [sentimental novel](#) *Julie, or the New Heloise* was of importance to the development of pre-romanticism and [romanticism](#) in fiction.<sup>[3]</sup> Rousseau's autobiographical writings—his *Confessions*, which initiated the modern autobiography, and his *Reveries of a Solitary Walker*—exemplified the late 18th-century movement known as the *Age of Sensibility*, and featured an increased focus on subjectivity and introspection that later characterized modern writing. His *Discourse on Inequality* and *The Social Contract* are cornerstones in modern political and social thought. During the period of the [French Revolution](#), Rousseau was the most popular of the [philosophes](#) among members of the [Jacobin Club](#). He was interred as a national hero in the [Panthéon](#) in Paris, in 1794, 16 years after his death.

## 8. Kant-

**Immanuel Kant** German: 22 April 1724 – 12 February 1804) was a German [philosopher](#) who is a central figure in [modern philosophy](#).<sup>[7]</sup> Kant argued that the human mind creates the structure of human experience, that [reason](#) is the source of [morality](#), that [aesthetics](#) arises from a faculty of disinterested [judgment](#), that [space](#) and [time](#) are forms of our sensibility, and that the world as it is "[in-itself](#)" is independent of our concepts of it. Kant took himself to have effected a "[Copernican revolution](#)" in [philosophy](#), akin to [Copernicus](#)' reversal of the [age-old belief](#) that the sun revolved around the earth. His beliefs continue to have a major influence on contemporary philosophy, especially the fields of [metaphysics](#), [epistemology](#), [ethics](#), [political theory](#), and [aesthetics](#). Politically, Kant was one of the earliest exponents of the idea that [perpetual peace](#) could be secured through universal [democracy](#) and [international cooperation](#). He believed that this will be the eventual outcome of [universal history](#), although it is not rationally planned. The exact nature of Kant's religious ideas continues to be the subject of especially heated philosophical dispute, with viewpoints ranging from



the idea that Kant was an early and radical exponent of [atheism](#) who finally exploded the [ontological argument](#) for God's existence, to more critical treatments epitomized by [Nietzsche](#) who claimed that Kant had "theologian blood and that Kant was merely a sophisticated [apologist](#) for traditional [Christian](#) religious belief, writing that "Kant wanted to prove, in a way that would dumbfound the common man, that the common man was right: that was the secret joke of this soul." Kant argued that our experiences are structured by necessary features of our minds. In his view, the mind shapes and structures experience so that, on an abstract level, all human experience shares certain essential structural features. Among other things, Kant believed that the concepts of *space* and *time* are integral to all human experience, as are our concepts of *cause* and *effect*.

### 15. Who wrote the following books?

1. David Copperfield- Charles Dickens
2. Arthashastra- [Kautilya](#), Vishnugupta, Chanakya
3. Paradise Lost- John Milton
4. The Guide- R. K. Narayan
5. Godan- Premchand
6. Hamlet- William Shakespeare
7. Pygmalion- George Bernard Shaw
8. Gitanjali- Rabindranath Tagore
9. War and Peace- Leo Tolstoy
10. Shakuntalam- Kavi Kalidas

1. David Copperfield- *David Copperfield* is the eighth novel by [Charles Dickens](#). The novel's full title is *The Personal History, Adventures, Experience and Observation of David Copperfield the Younger of Blunderstone Rookery (Which He Never Meant to Publish on Any Account)*. It was first published as a [serial](#) in 1849–50, and as a book in 1850. Many elements of the novel follow events in Dickens's own life, and it is often considered as his veiled autobiography. It was Dickens' favourite among his own novels. In the preface to the 1867 edition, Dickens wrote, "like many fond parents, I have in my heart of hearts a favourite child. And his name is David Copperfield.
2. Arthashastra- The *Arthashastra* is an ancient Indian [treatise](#) on statecraft, [economic](#) policy and [military strategy](#), written in [Sanskrit](#). Likely to be the work of several authors over centuries, [Kautilya](#), also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya, is traditionally credited as the author of the text. The latter was a scholar at [Takshashila](#), the teacher and guardian of Emperor [Chandragupta Maurya](#). However, scholars have questioned this identification. The title "Arthashastra" is often translated to "the science of politics" but the book *Arthashastra* has a broader scope. It includes books on the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, [ethics](#), [economics](#), markets and trade, the methods for screening ministers, diplomacy, theories on war, nature of peace, and the duties and obligations of a king. The text incorporates Hindu philosophy, includes ancient economic and cultural details on agriculture, mineralogy, mining and metals, animal husbandry, medicine, forests and wildlife. The *Arthashastra* explores issues of social [welfare](#), the collective ethics that hold a society together, advising the king that in times and in areas devastated by famine, epidemic and such acts of nature, or by war, he should initiate public projects such as creating irrigation waterways and building forts around major strategic holdings and towns and exempt taxes on those affected.<sup>[20]</sup> The text was influential on other Hindu texts that followed, such as the sections on king, governance and legal procedures included in [Manusmriti](#).
3. Paradise Lost- *Paradise Lost* is an [epic poem](#) in [blank verse](#) by the 17th-century English poet [John Milton](#) (1608–1674). The first version, published in 1667, consisted of ten books with over

ten thousand lines of [verse](#). A second edition followed in 1674, arranged into twelve books (in the manner of [Virgil's Aeneid](#)) with minor revisions throughout and a note on the versification. It is considered by critics to be Milton's major work, and it helped solidify his reputation as one of the greatest English poets of his time. The poem concerns the [biblical](#) story of the [Fall of Man](#): the temptation of [Adam and Eve](#) by the [fallen angel Satan](#) and their expulsion from the [Garden of Eden](#). Milton's purpose, stated in Book I, is to "justify the ways of God to men"

4. The Guide- *The Guide* is a [1958](#) novel written in [English](#) by the [Indian](#) author [R. K. Narayan](#). Like most of his works the novel is based on [Malgudi](#), the fictional town in [South India](#). The novel describes the transformation of the [protagonist](#), Raju, from a [tour guide](#) to a spiritual guide and then one of the greatest [holy men](#) of India. The novel brought its author the 1960 [Sahitya Akademi Award](#) for English, by the [Sahitya Akademi](#), India's National Academy of Letters.

5. *Hamlet -The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*, often shortened to is a [tragedy](#) written by [William Shakespeare](#) at an uncertain date between 1599 and 1602. Set in [Denmark](#), the play dramatises the revenge [Prince Hamlet](#) is called to wreak upon his uncle, [Claudius](#), by the ghost of Hamlet's father, [King Hamlet](#). Claudius had murdered his own brother and seized the throne, also marrying his deceased brother's widow. *Hamlet* is Shakespeare's longest play, and is considered among the most powerful and influential works of [world literature](#), with a story capable of "seemingly endless retelling and adaptation by others". The play likely was one of Shakespeare's most popular works during his lifetime, and still ranks among his most performed, topping the performance list of the [Royal Shakespeare Company](#) and its predecessors in Stratford-upon-Avon since 1879. It has inspired many other writers—from [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#) and [Charles Dickens](#) to [James Joyce](#) and [Iris Murdoch](#)—and has been described as "the world's most filmed story after [Cinderella](#)". The story of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* was derived from the legend of [Amleth](#), preserved by 13th-century chronicler [Saxo Grammaticus](#) in his [Gesta Danorum](#), as subsequently retold by 16th-century scholar [François de Belleforest](#). Shakespeare may also have drawn on an earlier (hypothetical) [Elizabethan](#) play known today as the *Ur-Hamlet*, though some scholars believe he himself wrote the *Ur-Hamlet*, later revising it to create the version of *Hamlet* we now have. He almost certainly wrote his version of the title role for his fellow actor, [Richard Burbage](#), the leading tragedian of Shakespeare's time. In the 400 years since its inception, the role has been performed by numerous highly acclaimed actors in each successive century.

6. Pygmalion-

*Pygmalion* is a play by [George Bernard Shaw](#), named after a [Greek mythological figure](#). It was first presented on stage to the public in 1913.

Professor of [phonetics](#) Henry Higgins makes a [bet](#) that he can train a bedraggled [Cockney](#) flower girl, [Eliza Doolittle](#), to pass for a duchess at an ambassador's garden party by teaching her to assume a veneer of gentility, the most important element of which, he believes, is impeccable speech. The play is a sharp lampoon of the rigid [British class system](#) of the day and a commentary on women's independence. In ancient Greek mythology, [Pygmalion](#) fell in love with one of his sculptures, which then came to life. The general idea of that myth was a popular subject for [Victorian era](#) English playwrights, including one of Shaw's influences, [W. S. Gilbert](#), who wrote a successful play based on the story called *Pygmalion and Galatea* that was first presented in 1871. Shaw would also have been familiar with the [burlesque](#) version, *Galatea, or Pygmalion Reversed*. Shaw's play has been adapted numerous times, most notably as the musical *My Fair Lady* and its [film version](#). Shaw mentioned that the character of Professor Henry Higgins was inspired by several British professors of phonetics: [Alexander Melville Bell](#), [Alexander J. Ellis](#), Tito Pagliardini, but above all, the cantankerous [Henry Sweet](#).

## 7. Gitanjali

*Gitanjali* is a collection of poems by the [Bengali](#) poet [Rabindranath Tagore](#). Tagore received the [Nobel Prize for Literature](#), largely for the book. And is part of the [Collection from the UNESCO of Representative Works](#). The original [Bengali](#) collection of 157 poems was published on August 14, 1910. [The English Gitanjali or Song Offerings](#) is a collection of 103 English [poems](#) of Tagore's own English translations of his Bengali poems first published in November 1912 by the India Society of London. It contained translations of 53 poems from the original [Bengali](#) *Gitanjali*, as well as 50 other poems which were from his drama *Achalayatan* and eight other books of poetry — mainly *Gitimalya* (17 poems), *Naivedya* (15 poems) and *Kheya* (11 poems). The translations were often radical, leaving out or altering large chunks of the poem and in one instance fusing two separate poems (song 95, which unifies songs 89,90 of *Naivedya*). The translations were undertaken prior to a visit to England in 1912, where the poems were extremely well received. In 1913, Tagore became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, largely for the English *Gitanjali*. The English *Gitanjali* became popular in the West, and was widely translated. The word *gitanjali* is composed from "geet", song, and "anjali", offering, and thus means – "An offering of songs"; but the word for offering, *anjali*, has a strong devotional connotation, so the title may also be interpreted as "prayer offering of song".

## 8. War and Peace-

*War and Peace* is a [novel](#) by the Russian author [Leo Tolstoy](#), which is regarded as a central work of world literature and one of Tolstoy's finest literary achievements. The novel chronicles the history of the [French invasion of Russia](#) and the impact of the [Napoleonic era](#) on [Tsarist](#) society through the stories of five Russian [aristocratic](#) families. Portions of an earlier version, titled *The Year 1805*, were serialized in [The Russian Messenger](#) from 1865 to 1867. The novel was first published in its entirety in 1869. Tolstoy said *War and Peace* is "not a novel, even less is it a poem, and still less a historical chronicle". Large sections, especially the later chapters, are a philosophical discussion rather than narrative. Tolstoy also said that the best Russian literature does not conform to standards and hence hesitated to call *War and Peace* a novel. Instead, he regarded *Anna Karenina* as his first true novel. The [Encyclopædia Britannica](#) states: "It can be argued that no single English novel attains the universality of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*".

## 9. Shakuntalam-

**Kālidāsa** was a [Classical Sanskrit](#) writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. His plays and poetry are primarily based on the Indian [Puranas](#).

Much about his life is unknown, only what can be inferred from his poetry and plays. His [floruit](#) cannot be dated with precision, but most likely falls within the 5th century CE.

[Abhijñānaśākuntalam](#) ("Of the recollection of Shakuntala") tells the story of King [Dushyanta](#) who, while on a hunting trip, meets [Shakuntalā](#), the adopted daughter of a sage, and marries her. A mishap befalls them when he is summoned back to court: Shakuntala, pregnant with their child, inadvertently offends a visiting [sage](#) and incurs a curse, by which Dushyanta will forget her completely until he sees the ring he has left with her. On her trip to Dushyanta's court in an advanced state of [pregnancy](#), she loses the ring, and has to come away unrecognized. The ring is found by a fisherman who recognizes the royal seal and returns it to Dushyanta, who regains his memory of Shakuntala and sets out to find her.

## 16. Who are these people?

1. **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** or **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** (27 June 1838 – 8 April 1894) was a [Bengali](#) writer, poet and journalist. He was the composer of [India's national song \*Vande Mataram\*](#), originally in [Sanskrit \*stotra\* personifying India](#) as a [mother goddess](#) and inspiring the activists during the [Indian Independence Movement](#). Chattopadhyay wrote thirteen novels and several 'serious, serio-comic, satirical, scientific and critical treatises' in Bengali. His works were widely translated into other regional languages of India as well as in English. Born to an orthodox [Brahmin](#) family, Chattopadhyay was educated at [Hooghly Mohsin College](#) founded by Bengali philanthropist [Muhammad Mohsin](#) and [Presidency College, Calcutta](#). He was one of the first graduates of the [University of Calcutta](#). From 1858, until his retirement in 1891, he served as a deputy magistrate and deputy collector in the Government of British India. Chattopadhyay is widely regarded as a key figure in literary renaissance of Bengal as well as the broader Indian subcontinent. Some of his writings, including novels, essays and commentaries, were a breakaway from traditional verse-oriented Indian writings, and provided an inspiration for authors across India.

- *Durgeshnandini* (March 1865) *Kapalkundala* (1866) *Mrinalini* (1869) *Vishabriksha* (The Poison Tree, 1873) *Indira* (1873, revised 1893) *Jugalanguriya* (1874) *Radharani* (1876, enlarged 1893) *Chandrasekhar* (1877) *Anandamath* (1882) *Devi Chaudhurani* (1884)
- *Kamalakanta* (1885) *Sitaram* (March 1887) *Muchiram Gurer Jivancharita* (The Life of Muchiram Gur)

#### **Religious Commentaries**

- *Krishna Charitra* (Life of Krishna, 1886) *Dharmatattva* (Principles of Religion, 1888)
- *Devatattva* (Principles of Divinity, Published Posthumously)
- *Srimadvagavat Gita*, a Commentary on the Bhagavad Gita (1902 – Published Posthumously)

2. Narsing Mehta, also known as *Narsi Mehta* or *Narsi Bhagat* (1414–1481), was a poet-saint of [Gujarat, India](#), notable as a [bhakta](#), an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in [Gujarati literature](#), where he is acclaimed as its *Adi Kavi* ([Sanskrit](#) for "first among poets"). His bhajan [Vaishnav Jan To](#) is [Mahatma Gandhi](#)'s favourite and has become synonymous to him. Narsinh Mehta was born at [Talaja](#) and later moved to [Junagadh](#) (then Jirndurg) in [Saurashtra](#), Gujarat. He lost his parents when he was 5 years old. He could not speak until the age of 8. He was raised by his grandmother Jaygauri. One day, when Narsinh Mehta had enough of these taunts and insults, he left the house and went to a nearby forest in search of some peace, where he fasted and meditated for seven days by a secluded [Shiva lingam](#) until [Shiva](#) appeared before him in person. On the poet's request, the Lord took him to [Vrindavan](#) and showed him the eternal [raas leela](#) of [Krishna](#) and the [Gopis](#). A legend has it that the poet, transfixed by the spectacle, burnt his hand with the torch he was holding, but he was so engrossed in the ecstatic vision that he was oblivious to the pain. Mehta, as the popular account goes, at Krishna's command, decided to sing His praises and the nectarous experience of the *rasa* in this mortal world. He resolved to compose around 22,000 [kirtans](#) or compositions. After this divine experience, the transformed Mehta returned to his village, touched his sister-in-law's feet as reverence, and thanked her for insulting him for had she not made him upset, the above episode would not have occurred. Indeed, such is the virtue of Lord Krishna's (Supreme Personality of Godhead's) devotee! The compositions are collected under the category of [shringer](#) compositions. They are full of intense lyricism, based upon pastimes of conjugal love between the Supreme Lord and His most intimate devotees - the Gopis and are not without allegorical dimensions, far from being something of erotic filthiness of contemporary European works.

3. **Works of Narsinh Mehta** Narsinh Mehta. Narsinh Mehtani KavyaKrutiyo (ed.). *Shivlal Jesalpura*. Ahmedabad: Sahitya Sanshodhan Prakashan, 1989, Kothari, Jayant and Darshana Dholakia (ed.). *Narsinh Padmala*. Ahmedabad: Gurjar Granthratna Karyalaya, 1997

Rawal, Anantrai (ed.). *Narsinh Mehta na Pado*. Ahmedabad: Adarsh Prakashan,

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Neelima Shukla-Bhatt (2015). *Narasinha Mehta of Gujarat: A Legacy of Bhakti in Songs and Stories*. Oxford University Press. Munshi, K.M. *Gujarata and Its Literature: A Survey from the Earliest Times*. Bombay: Longman Green and Co. Ltd. 1935

Swami Mahadevananda (trans.) *Devotional Songs of Narsi Mehta*. Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas, 1985. Tripathi, Govardhanram. *Poets of Gujarat and their Influence on Society and Morals*. Mumbai: *Forbes Gujarati Sabha*, 1958.

4. **Tulsidas** also known as **Goswami Tulsidas** (1497/1532–1623) was a realized soul and saint, poet, often called reformer and philosopher from [Ramanandi Sampradaya](#), in the lineage of Jagadguru [Ramanandacharya](#) renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri [Rama](#). Tulsidas wrote several popular works in Sanskrit and Awadhi; he is best known as author of the epic [Ramcharitmanas](#), a retelling of the [Sanskrit Ramayana](#) based on Rama's life in the vernacular [Awadhi](#). Tulsidas was acclaimed in his lifetime to be a reincarnation of [Valmiki](#), the composer of the original Ramayana in Sanskrit. He is also considered to be the composer of the [Hanuman Chalisa](#), a popular devotional hymn dedicated to [Hanuman](#), the divine devotee of Rama. Tulsidas spent most of his life in the city of [Varanasi](#). The [Tulsi Ghat](#) on the [Ganges River](#) in [Varanasi](#) is named after him. He founded the [Sankatmochan Temple](#) dedicated to Hanuman in Varanasi, believed to stand at the place where he had the sight of Hanuman. Tulsidas started the [Ramlila](#) plays, a folk-theatre adaption of the Ramayana. He has been acclaimed as one of the greatest poets in [Hindi](#), [Indian](#), and [world](#) literature. The impact of Tulsidas and his works on the art, culture and society in India is widespread and is seen to date in vernacular language, Ramlila plays, [Hindustani classical music](#), popular music, and television series

5. **Amrita Pritam** (31 August 1919 – 31 October 2005) was an [Indian](#) writer and poet, who wrote in [Punjabi](#) and [Hindi](#). She is considered the first prominent woman [Punjabi](#) poet, novelist, and essayist, and the leading 20th-century poet of the [Punjabi language](#), who is equally loved on both sides of the India-Pakistan border. With a career spanning over six decades, she produced over 100 books of poetry, fiction, biographies, essays, a collection of Punjabi folk songs and an autobiography that were translated into several Indian and foreign languages. She is most remembered for her poignant poem, [Ajj aakhaan Waris Shah nu](#) (Today I invoke Waris Shah – "Ode to Waris Shah"), an [elegy](#) to the 18th-century Punjabi poet, an expression of her anguish over massacres during the [partition of India](#). As a novelist, her most noted work was [Pinjar](#) (The Cage) (1950), in which she created her memorable character, *Puro*, an [epitome](#) of violence against women, loss of humanity and ultimate surrender to [existential](#) fate; the novel was made into an award-winning film, [Pinjar](#) in 2003. Known as the most important voice for the women in [Punjabi literature](#), in 1956, she became the first woman to win the [Sahitya Akademi Award](#) for her [magnum opus](#), a long poem, *Sunehade* (Messages), later she received the [Bharatiya Jnanpith](#), one of India's highest literary awards, in 1982 for *Kagaz Te Canvas* (The Paper and the Canvas). The [Padma Shri](#) came her way in 1969 and finally, [Padma Vibhushan](#), India's second highest civilian award, in 2004, and in the same year she was honoured with India's highest literary award, given by the [Sahitya Akademi](#) (India's Academy of Letters), the [Sahitya Akademi Fellowship](#) given to the "immortals of literature" for lifetime achievement.

6. **Chinnaswami Subramania Bharati** (11 December 1882 – 12 September 1921) was an [Indian](#) writer, poet and journalist, and [Indian independence activist](#) and social reformer from [Tamil Nadu](#). Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharati", he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all time. His numerous works were fiery songs



kindling patriotism and nationalism during the [Indian Independence movement](#). Bharati's works were on varied themes covering religious, political and social aspects. Songs penned by Bharati are widely used in Tamil films and music concerts.

7. **Charles Robert Darwin**, (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English [naturalist](#), [geologist](#) and [biologist](#), best known for his contributions to the science of [evolution](#). Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book [On the Origin of Species](#), overcoming scientific rejection of earlier concepts of [transmutation of species](#). In modified form, Darwin's scientific discovery is the unifying theory of the [life sciences](#), explaining the [diversity of life](#). Darwin's early interest in nature led him to neglect his medical education at the [University of Edinburgh](#); instead, he helped to investigate [marine invertebrates](#). His [five-year voyage](#) on [HMS Beagle](#) established him as an eminent geologist.

8. **M. Le Corbusier- Charles-Édouard Jeanneret**, known as **Le Corbusier** (October 6, 1887 – August 27, 1965), was a [Swiss-French](#) architect, designer, painter, [urban planner](#), writer, and one of the pioneers of what is now called [modern architecture](#). He was born in [Switzerland](#) and became a [French citizen](#) in 1930. His career spanned five decades; he constructed buildings in Europe, Japan, India, and North and South America. Dedicated to providing better living conditions for the residents of crowded cities, Le Corbusier was influential in [urban planning](#), and was a founding member of the [Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne](#) (CIAM). Le Corbusier prepared the master plan for the city of [Chandigarh](#) in [India](#), and contributed specific designs for several buildings there. On July 17, 2016, seventeen projects by Le Corbusier in seven countries were inscribed in the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites as "an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement"

9. **Sigmund Freud** (German: born **Sigismund Schlomo Freud**; 6 May 1856 – 23 September 1939) was an Austrian [neurologist](#) and the founder of [psychoanalysis](#), a clinical method for treating [psychopathology](#) through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. Freud lived and worked in [Vienna](#), having set up his clinical practice there in 1886. In creating psychoanalysis, Freud developed therapeutic techniques such as the use of [free association](#) and discovered [transference](#), establishing its central role in the analytic process. Freud's redefinition of sexuality to include its infantile forms led him to formulate the [Oedipus complex](#) as the central tenet of psychoanalytical theory. Though in overall decline as a diagnostic and clinical practice, psychoanalysis remains influential within [psychology](#), [psychiatry](#), and [psychotherapy](#), and across the [humanities](#). As such, it continues to generate extensive and highly contested debate with regard to its therapeutic efficacy, its scientific status, and whether it advances or is detrimental to the [feminist](#) cause.

10. **Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin** ([Russian](#): 9 March 1934 – 27 March 1968) was a Russian [Soviet pilot](#) and [cosmonaut](#). He was the first human to journey into [outer space](#), when his [Vostok spacecraft](#) completed an [orbit](#) of the [Earth](#) on 12 April 1961. Gagarin became an international celebrity, and was awarded many medals and titles, including [Hero of the Soviet Union](#), the nation's highest honour.

11. **Martin Luther King Jr.** (born **Michael King Jr.**, January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American [Baptist](#) minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the [Civil Rights Movement](#). He is best known for his role in the advancement of [civil rights](#) using the tactics of [nonviolence](#) and [civil disobedience](#) based on his [Christian](#) beliefs and inspired by the nonviolent activism of [Mahatma Gandhi](#). King became a civil rights activist early in his career. King also helped to organize the 1963 [March on Washington](#), where he delivered his famous "[I Have a Dream](#)" speech. On October 14, 1964, King received the [Nobel Peace Prize](#) for combating racial inequality through [nonviolent resistance](#). King was posthumously awarded the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](#) and the [Congressional Gold Medal](#). [Martin Luther King Jr. Day](#) was established as a holiday

in numerous cities and states beginning in 1971, and as a [U.S. federal holiday](#) in 1986. [Hundreds of streets](#) in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor, and a [county](#).

### I. Matching Game: Match the words with their meanings

1.	Snobbism	Paying too much respect to social
2.	Witty	Full of humour
3.	Thoughtful	Full of careful thinking
4.	Outrageous	shocking
5.	Chilling	Making one feel cold
6.	Impoverished	Made poor
7.	Constraints	checks
8.	Perennially	always
9.	Prodigy	A person (esp. child or youth) with remarkable talents or abilities
10.	counterpart	Person corresponding to another

### II. Play the –ism game

1. One who believes in, or practices, communism, is a communist. Name the people who believe or practice, the following:
    - a. **Spiritualism**- a system of belief or religious practice based on supposed communication with the spirits of the dead, especially through mediums. Spiritualistic / Spiritual
    - b. **Sadism**- the tendency to derive pleasure, especially sexual gratification, from inflicting pain, suffering, or humiliation on others. **Sadistic**
    - c. **Snobbism**- the double inclination to ape one's superiors, often through vulgar ostentation, and to be proud and insolent with one's inferiors. Also called snobbery. **Snob**
    - d. **Racism**- prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior. **Racist**
    - e. **Barbarism**- absence of culture and civilization. extreme cruelty or brutality.
    - f. **Nazism** - National Socialism more commonly *known as Nazism* is the ideology and set of *practices* associated with the 20th-century German *Nazi* ..... **Nazism** held racial theories based upon the *belief* of the existence of an Aryan master race that was superior to all other races. **Nazi Communalism**- usually refers to a system that integrates communal ownership and federations ... The social and legal systems of the colony were tied to their religious *beliefs* as well as English Common Law. .... The LDS church has never *called* this *practice* communism. **Communist**
    - g. **Jainism**- traditionally known as **Jain Dharma**, is an ancient [Indian religion](#). Jainism followers are called "Jains", a word derived from the Sanskrit word [jina](#) (victor) and connoting the path of victory in crossing over life's stream of rebirths through an ethical and spiritual life. **Jain**
    - h. **vandalism** is "action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property. The term includes [property damage](#), such as [graffiti](#) and [defacement](#) directed towards any property without permission of the owner. The term finds its roots in an [Enlightenment](#) view that the Germanic [Vandals](#) were a uniquely destructive people. **Vandal**
    - i. **Hooliganism**- violent or rowdy behaviour by young troublemakers, typically in a gang- **Hooligan**
- Do you know the meanings of the these –isms?** - Yes.
2. **How is –ism pronounced?**
  3. **Can you list some other words that are written with s but pronounced z ?**
    - Races, pauses, gloves, wives, shelves, drives, plays, boys, says, clothes



## 2. EMPLOYMENT

**Can you answer some of the questions Robert asked?**

**1. How many fresh registrations were there in 1984?**

In 1984, there were 2.2 million fresh registrations.

**2. Can you express it in thousands?**

2.2 million is 2,200,000 and pronounced like two million two hundred thousand.

**3. What is meant by placement?**

Placement is a pretty broad term. It is the temporary posting of someone in a work place to enable them to gain work and experience. Campus placement is the programme conducted within the educational institutes to provide jobs to students pursuing or in the stage of completing the programme.

**4. How many placements were there in 1984?**

In 1984, there were 1.6 lakh placements.

**5. What is meant by 'decline'?**

'Decline' means decrease or go down.

**6. In respect of fresh placements was there an increase or decline in 1984 when compared with 1983?**

There was decrease In respect of fresh placements in 1984 when compared with 1983.

**7. When compared with placements what is the rate of increase in respect of fresh registrations?**

The number of fresh registrations were increased at the rate of 10 times every year.

**8. Can express it in terms of percentage?**

There was an increase of almost 60%.

**9. If the Indian economy as a whole did fairly well between 1980 and 1985, was it reflected in the levels of unemployment?**

Even though Indian economy as a whole did fairly well between 1980 to 1985, it was not reflected in any decline in the levels of unemployment. In fact, the number of people registered on the live rolls of the employment exchanges shot up dramatically, from 15.3 million in 1980 to 24.2 in 1985: an increase of almost 60 percent.

**10. If more and more people are unemployed, can we say that the economy as a whole has done fairly well? If so, why so? If not, why not.?**

No economy as whole does fairly if more and more people are unemployed because if educated youth do not get job opportunities, they cannot boost the economy. Unemployment can give birth to most of the crimes. It may create problems in social and economic life other people. If they remain unemployed then it stresses economy.

**Can you clarify some of Raju's doubts?**

**1. Why the Employment Exchanges are called 'Exchanges'? What is exchanged in them?**

Employment Exchange refers to an office of the central or state government, which collects and furnishes information on the prospective employers, available vacancies and job seekers, thereby facilitating jobseekers to find a suitable job and for industry to find the suitable manpower.\

*Employment Exchange means any office or place established and maintained by the Government for the collection and furnishing of information, either by the keeping of registers or otherwise, respecting---*

*(i) Persons who seek to engage employees.*

(ii) *Persons who seek employment, and*

(iii) *Vacancies to which persons seeking employment, may be appointed;*

Job seekers register themselves with the Employment Exchanges and get notified as soon as any vacancy matches their desired profile.

The main activities of the employment exchanges are registration and placement of job seekers, and to some extent career counselling and vocational guidance particularly for the under-privileged sections of the society, and collection of employment market information. Some of the State Governments arrange disbursement of unemployment allowance to certain specific categories of job seekers out of their own resources through the employment exchanges registered with them.

Employment Exchange works as facilitator between suitable candidate and industry. Information of candidates is shared to industry and candidates are given information of possible vacancies.

## 2. What is meant by 'Live Register' and 'Live Rolls of Employment Exchange'?

Live Register means it is register in which information of all jobseekers, Jobseekers allowance, part time workers, seasonal and casual workers is available for the year under report. The classification of male and female, handicapped persons, youth aging between 15-29, youth from minority community is available.

'Live Rolls of Employment Exchange' means it is a facility created by state or national government to register the individual name for seeking job opportunity. During a year, those people who register on the live rolls are considered for providing job opportunities.

## 3. What is the difference between an occupation and a profession?

**Occupation** is an activity undertaken by the person to earn his livelihood. It can be business, profession or employment that a person undertakes to make money. Many think that occupation and profession are synonyms, but the fact is they are different.

**Profession** is an activity that requires specialized training, knowledge, qualification and skills. It implies membership of a professional body, and certificate of practice. The individuals who undertake a profession of rendering personalized services are called professionals, who are guided by a certain code of conduct, set up by the respective body.

The difference between occupation and profession can be stated with a simple example: Designing a building would be called a profession, whereas, constructing a building is an occupation. A profession needs extensive training and specialized knowledge.

## 4. What is paradox? Can you give some other examples of paradox and explain it?

A paradox is a statement that may seem absurd or contradictory but yet can be true, or at least makes sense. Paradoxes are often contrary to what is commonly believed and so play an important part in furthering our understanding in literature and everyday life, or they can simply be an entertaining brain teaser.

On the one hand the number of people registered is going up steadily and on the other hand the number of vacancies cancelled is also going up is paradoxical.

Take the statement "Less is more." This statement uses two opposite words that contradict one another. How can less be more? The concept behind this statement is that what is less complicated is often more appreciated.

"This statement is false"; the statement cannot be false and true at the same time.

Some more examples of paradoxical statements are:

- You can save money by spending it.
- I know one thing; that I know nothing.
- This is the beginning of the end.
- Deep down, you're really shallow.
- I'm a compulsive liar.
- "Men work together whether they work together or apart." - Robert Frost
- "What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young." - George Bernard Shaw
- "I can resist anything but temptation." - Oscar Wilde

### 5. What is meant by 'jobs with adequate security'?

Job security is the probability that an individual will keep their job till his or her wish or retirement. Job Security means assurance that an employee has about the continuity of gainful employment for his or her work life till retirement. Job security also includes regular payment, increments, allowances, holidays, leaves, PF and pension.

### 6. Apart from lack of experience what may be the other reasons for the non-availability of suitable candidates?

The reasons for the non-availability of suitable candidates are: No proper training  
High expectations of jobs with adequate security.

### I. The same word may have different meanings. For example the word exchange in Employment Exchange, refers to an office where unemployed people may be put in touch with prospective employers.

1. Can you guess the meaning of the word exchange in the following expressions:

- (a) **A telephone exchange-** A **telephone exchange** is a [telecommunications](#) system used in the [public switched telephone network](#) or in large enterprises. An exchange consists of electronic components and in older systems also human operators that interconnect (*switch*) telephone subscriber lines or virtual circuits of digital systems to establish [telephone calls](#) between subscribers.
- (b) **The stock exchange-** Organized and regulated financial market where securities (bonds, notes, shares) are bought and sold at prices governed by the forces of demand and supply. Stock exchanges basically serve as (1) primary markets where corporations, governments, municipalities, and other incorporated bodies can raise capital by channeling savings of the investors into productive ventures; and (2) secondary markets where investors can sell their securities to other investors for cash, thus reducing the risk of investment and maintaining liquidity in the system. Stock exchanges impose stringent rules, listing requirements, and statutory requirements that are binding on all listed and trading parties.
- (c) **Exchange Control-** a governmental restriction on the movement of currency between countries. Exchange controls are put in place by governments and central banks in order to ban or restrict the amount of foreign currency or local currency that can be traded or purchased. These controls allow countries a greater degree of economic stability by limiting the amount of exchange rate volatility due to currency inflows/outflows.
- (d) **Exchange of prisoners-** A prisoner exchange or prisoner swap is a deal between opposing sides in a conflict to release prisoners: prisoners of war, spies, hostages, etc.
- (e) **Exchanging greeting/glances/blow-** Something friendly or polite that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone.  
If two or more people exchange eye contacts or glances for saying something, agreeing or disagreeing.

If two or more people fight with hands then they may exchange blows to each other.

**2. One meaning of the word ‘application’ is ‘request in writing for a job’. What are the other meanings of the word ‘application’?**

the action of putting something into operation,  
practical use or relevance.

the action of applying something to a surface.

a medicinal substance applied to the skin.

a program or piece of software designed to fulfill a particular purpose.

**II. Word Hunt**

1. If you want a job you must apply for it; you must make an application. A person who applies for a job is an applicant.
2. If a company needs three typists, but has only, then there is a vacancy; this means one post is vacant. Finding personnel for vacancies is called recruitment; one who is recruited is a recruit.
3. The employees of an organization are its personnel; they are its staff. The employers are known as the management.
4. A higher secondary certificate is an essential qualification for entering university.
5. A careful description of each necessary point is called specification; you must specify your qualifications in your application.

**VII. Remaining questions are for oral practice.**

.....

### 3. UNEMPLOYMENT

**1. Who is said to be unemployed? Several questions have been raised in the first two paragraphs. Read them again and complete the following sentence?**

If a person wants to work full time but finds only half time job is he employed or unemployed or half employed?

If a person seeks only part time job is he employed?

If a person wants to work only at higher wages while a job is available at lower wages, is he unemployed?

**2. Read the next four paragraphs and recall the facts quickly. Complete the statements below:**

a) Unemployment figures are arrived at using three basic concepts or ‘status’, namely

(i) Usual Status Concept (ii) Weekly status concept (iii) Daily status concept

b) Each ‘Status’ is determined on the basis of a .....or a .....as the limit of time for which a person was employed.

**3. Say True or False**

(a) One who works for three hours will be considered for a full day’s wages

(b) A period of seven days is necessary to become eligible for the usual status concept.

(c) You will not get any wages if you do not work for more than a week.

(d) You are paid for each of the days you work under the daily status concept if you work for four and a half days

**4. Take a quick look at the table: “Estimated Unemployment in the March 1980”**

**Answer the following question.**

(a) In which section of the population do you find a larger concept do you find them?

(b) Who are the ‘largest unemployed’? Under which concept do you find them?

(c) Are children being employed? What evidence can you cite? Give reasons using figures.

- (d) Where is the largest percentage of unemployment in all three age groups?  
 (e) Can you rewrite the table using 'Lakhs' instead of 'millions'?  
 (f) What is wrong with the chart that gives the information regarding the number of unemployed persons at the end of the first, second and third plan period?

### 1. Word Hunt= Words=Words

A synonym is a word that is similar to another word to nearly the same in meaning. The first word in each list given below appears in the passage. Underline the synonym of the first word in each list.

(a) Status = rank (b) Commission = Council (c) Compile = collect (d) Statistics = facts (e) Magnitude = enormity (f) Determine = decide	2. Words X Words (a) Precede succeed (b) Clear X vague (c) Centre X periphery (d) Postpone X prrponed (e) Civilian X military
I. When do we use a and an? 1. Person – a person 2. Employed person -An employed person 3. Youth – a youth 4. Unemployed youth - an unemployed youth 5. Half-employed youth - a half – employed youth	6. Honest worker- an honest worker 7. Yellow saree – a yellow saree 8. Hotel- a hotel 9. European language- an European language 10. Union of workers – a union of workers

.....

## 4. APPLICATION

**Remember what you have read.**

- What are the essential pieces of information to be given in a letter of application?
- What are the advantages of writing a good letter of application?
- Which is better, a hand – written letter of application or a typed one?
- What will you do if your handwriting is not good?
- Why is a letter of application for a job so important?
- What qualities is an employer likely to look for?

### I. Word Hunt

After each meaning given below, write the word which it explains. Choose the words or phrases from this list:

**Compose, layout, prospective, blemishes, pass over, a referee, a testimonial, indent, curriculum vitae, set out.**

- Start a line of print or writing farther from the margin than the others—Indent
- Put together words, ideas, tec...-- Compose
- Brief written account of one's past history (education, employment, etc) used when applying for a job, scholarship, etc... testimonial
- Written statement certifying a person's merits, abilities etc. seat with an application for a position... Curriculum vitae
- Displayed in a clear and organized way...
- Arrangement or plan or design of a page ..... Layout

7. Overlook or fail to notice...pass over
8. Faults, marks, tec. That spoils the beauty or perfection of something or somebody; defects...blemish
9. A person who gives his/her opinion, for example, when a candidate applies for a job a referee
10. Likely to become....prospective

### 5. PLANNING

1. How old is Robert now?
2. How long did he study at college?
3. How was his performance at school?
4. Where is Robert working now?
5. Does Robert play cricket regularly?
6. How often does Robert see films?
7. Why has Robert given the names of Dr. Kamalakkannan and Mr. Martin Manickam as his references?
8. How long do you think Mr. Martin Manickam has known Robert?
9. If you were the appointing authority, do you think you would offer him a job in your organization? Why? Why not?

.....

## Unit 6

### CURRICULUM VITAE

#### Q.1. What is a Curriculum Vitae?

Ans. It gives information about person. It is a profile of career. It is a resume or summary of one's personal record- a brief biography.

#### Q.2. What is the format of Curriculum Vitae?

Ans. The format of C V as given below...

1. Name :
2. Marital status :
3. Date of birth :
4. Nationality :
5. Address :
6. Language known
7. Education:

2Course of Study	From To	School, College, University, etc	Main Subjects	Exam Results

#### 8. Employment:

From	To	Name and Address of Employer	Job title	Consolidated salary

--	--	--	--	--

9. References: (Name of two persons including address, mob. No. & email)

10. Any further information:

Signature:

Date:

**Q.3. Use the following words in your sentences:**

Always, generally, normally, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never

1. He **always** brings me flowers when she comes to visit.
2. Generally speaking, Americans like coffee.
3. Generally, women live 10 years longer than men.
4. Generally speaking, boys can run faster than girls
5. Breathe **normally**.
6. I don't **normally** lie.
7. Just breathe **normally**.
8. Tom is walking **normally**.
9. We **usually** win.
10. I **usually** eat out.
11. I don't **usually** cry.
12. I **usually** eat a lot.
13. Tom is quite **often** late.
14. Tom **often** has headaches.
15. Do you **often** eat granola?
16. Do you **often** go shopping?
17. He's **often** late for work.
18. Tom **sometimes** has trouble keeping his balance.
19. I **sometimes** feel drowsy in the early afternoon.
20. Even intelligent people are **sometimes** absent-minded.
21. Tom **sometimes** says things he doesn't really believe.
22. **Sometimes** you have to do things you don't want to do.
23. The trouble with him is that he is **seldom** punctual.
24. Being careful about his health, he **seldom** gets sick.
25. He **seldom** reads an editorial and is not a book worm.
26. Bob **seldom** talks with Maria without making her angry.
27. Such a man does not go hunting and **seldom** owns a gun
28. Dad **rarely** gets back home before midnight.
29. The truth is **rarely** pure and never simple.
30. Troublemakers **rarely** become model citizens.
31. Although she lives nearby, I **rarely** see her.
32. He is **rarely**, if ever, late for appointments.
33. I've **never** been better.



34. I've **never** been robbed.
35. I've **never** been skiing.
36. I've **never** felt better.
37. I've **never** left Boston.

**Q.4. Imagine you are the manager of a company and that you are interviewing a candidate who has applied for a position in your company. What questions will you ask to find out the following?**

1. The organization he is working in at present.
2. The year he joined that organization.
3. His reason for wishing to change his job.
4. The time he will need to join if he is selected.
5. The department in which he would like to work if he is selected.
6. The reasons for his choice of that department
7. The manner in which he will increase the company's production.

**Q.5. Have you ever noticed the big crowds waiting in front of employment exchanges? Here is the report of an incident at one such exchange. Using these clues given in brackets rewrite the sentences and complete the narration.**

1. There was a huge crowd which was waiting at the employment Exchange (yesterday, patiently, Khairatabad).
2. The crowd was waiting (gate to open, two hours).
3. It began to get restless and started throwing stones (12 noon, vehicles, passing by)
4. The Director of the Exchange phoned the Superintendent of Police to disperse the crowd (at once, firm, tactful).
5. The Superintendent got together about forty policemen (ten minutes, Tank Bund Police Station).
6. The crowd started running (police arrive, all directions).

**Q.6. Here is a transcript of an interview taken by Robert's friend Sridhar. Can you fill in the gaps here?**

Q. Mr Sridhar, we would like you to tell us about your extra-curricular activities. How often did you make speeches?

Sridhar : ..... At that time I lost my nerve, and forgot my prepared speech. I never tried again.

Q. ....?

Sridhar: .....Actually I hate writing. I have never written anything except in exams.

Q. Did you ever visit the playgraound?

Sridhar: Seldom, sir. Perhaps I.....a year.

Q.: I see. Mr Sridhar, can I ask you a blunt question?

.....?

Q.: Classes, sir? No. I.....classes after the first week every year.

Q.: .....?

Sridhar: The canteen of course, sir. I was there.....

Note: Do you think Sridhar was selected?

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition:**

This is a money order sent.....to..K. Srinath, who lives...in..Pondicherry,.....the Finance Officer.....Dolphin Textiles Ltd. Which is situated...in..Azad Nagar, a suburb...of..Hydrabad. The money he is sending is .....the cost.....an application form.....the post...of...Systems Analyst.

Srinath has written the amount both ...in..figures and ...in..words. He has signed his name in. "Sender's Signature" and written the date.....its left. He has written a brief message.....at..the bottom.....the form.

**Q. Application for the post of Education Instructor in Indian Air Force**

Varun Vihar  
Rajarampur 6<sup>th</sup> Lane,  
Kolhapur  
3 August, 2017

To,  
The President,  
Central Airman Selection Board,  
Race Course Camp,  
New Delhi- 110 003

**Sub.: Application for the post of Education Instructor in the Indian Air Force...**

Dear Sir

I wish to apply for the post of Educational Instructor in response to advertisement published in the daily newspaper, The Hindu dated on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.

I am an Indian and 22 years old. I completed B. Sc. (honours) in the year 2016 from Pune University, Pune. I have all necessary physical standards as per given in the advertisement. My native language is Marathi but I am well verse in English and Hindi. In addition, I joined and completed Diploma in Teacher's Training.

I have attached all necessary documents along with this application letter.

If I am eligible, I am happy to meet you for an interview as early as possible.

Yours faithfully

R. U. Rao

**Q. Engineer Trainee, Jaipur. Attractive stipend as per company rules. Candidates will be under training for one year. Candidate should be fresh graduate in Engineering with first class in Electronics/Electrical branch from arecognized university/institution. Apply before 21<sup>st</sup> November with complete bio-data and details of training, experience, co-curricular activities, two references, and quoting advertisement number REIL/85/0003 to Executive (P&A) Rajasthan Electronics & Instrument Limited, 2, Kankpura Industrial Area, Jaipur-302 012 (Rajasthan).**

Lila Fitzgerald  
 Rajan niwas, 432  
 Jaipur-302 0212  
 Rajasthan  
 3 August, 2017

To,  
**Executive (P&A),**  
**Rajasthan Electronics & Instrument Limited,**  
**2, Kankpura Industrial Area,**  
**Jaipur-302 012 (Rajasthan).**

Sub.: Application for the post of Engineer Trainee.....

Dear Ms. Cummings,

As a highly skilled Electrical Engineer, I read your posting for a new Electrical Engineer with interest. My experience aligns well with the qualifications you are seeking, in particular my role as a Engineer at Rajasthan Electronics, and I am certain I would make a valuable addition to your organization.

In my post graduation, I am adept in research and development, process improvement design and implementation, and production optimization. I excel at:

- ISO standards knowledge
- Process improvement
- Preventative maintenance
- Resource planning and optimization

In addition to my experience and personal qualities, I have a solid educational foundation and a passion for engineering. Please review my attached resume for additional details regarding my expertise and abilities. I will follow up to request an appointment to discuss how my experience and background meets your needs.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Lila Fitzgerald

**Q.2. Sales Trainees, Madras, Attractive salary + perks negotiable. Candidate should be fresh graduate with a pleasing personality. Apply before 15<sup>th</sup> November with complete bio-data giving details of salary drawn/expected to The Director, Catvision Products Ltd., No. 6., 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Radhakrishnan Salai, Madras-600 004.**

K. Srinath,  
 Anuraga,  
 53 Ruikar Colony  
 Madras -678432

S. U. FULSAWANGE

LANG – 111 COURSE TITLE: COMPREHENSION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH

To,  
 The Director,  
 Catvision Products Ltd.,  
 No. 6., 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Radhakrishnan Salai,  
**Madras-600 004**

Sub.: Application for the post of Sales Trainee.....

Dear Mr. Cunningham,

I would like to apply for the Sales Trainee position with Catvision Products Ltd. As advertise published in the The Indian Express. I have completed my graduation in Managment and am ready to challenge myself in a new work environment.

I am adept at speaking one on one with clients in a friendly manner that makes them feel at ease. I enjoy a fast-paced retail environment and am able to work on my feet for long shifts; I also have a flexible schedule with open availability. I am knowledgeable in many sales techniques and can utilize them efficiently to close a sale. I have been told that my outgoing personality and product knowledge helps me to convince customers to make purchases.

I would love the chance to bring my talents to the Sales Trainee position at your store. I am confident that you will find me to be an outstanding candidate for this Sales Trainee job and would like to speak with you soon regarding my qualifications. Please do not hesitate to call me at your convenience to arrange an interview.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

K. Shrinath

**Q. We offer excellent career opportunity to bright young candidates evidencing outstanding managerial .....**

S. D. Bhingardive  
 Varun vihar, 456 ,  
 New Delhi-110 008

To,  
 The Manager  
 Personal Department,  
 DCM Limited,  
 Post Box No.1039,  
 Delhi – 110 006.

Subject: Application for the post of Management Trainee.....

Dear Sir

I would like to express my interest in applying for the position of Management Trainee as was recently made available in your company through advertisement published in the The Times of India dated in 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.

S. U. FULSAWANGE

LANG – 111 COURSE TITLE: COMPREHENSION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH

I believe that my degree in Business Administration (BSBA) major in Marketing from the Philippine School of Business Administration (PSBA) has prepared me for this position. As a student, I was equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to help develop and drive effective marketing strategies.

During my internship at Unilever Philippines' Marketing Department, I learned how companies determine what product or service to sell, how to reach target demographics and how to respond to the demands of competitors. More importantly, I had the opportunity to work with seasoned professionals who taught me how to easily grasp complex marketing concepts and at certain times, how to roll with the punches in order to achieve various objectives.

I have also acquainted myself with a wide range of skills that allow me to blend with the group or team's culture and to continuously strive to reach common goals amidst failures and setbacks.

My active involvement in many academic and extracurricular activities has done so well in developing my communication and leadership skills, which are vital in finding success in the corporate world.

With this application letter, I attach herewith my resume for your full consideration. Thank you for taking time to review my application and I am looking forward to your reply so that we can further discuss my application.

Yours sincerely,

(S. D. Bhingardive)

**Q.2. Write your own curriculum vitae. Here is a format of what could be your curriculum vitae. Complete all the details. Check your work with your partner's.**

.....

### Curriculum Vitae

1. Name :
2. Marital status :
3. Date of birth :
4. Nationality :
5. Address :
6. Language known :
7. Education:

Course of Study	From To	School, College, University, etc	Main Subjects	Exam Results

### 8. Employment:

From	To	Name and Address of Employer	Job title	Consolidated salary

### 9. References: (Name of two persons including address, mob. No. & email)

### 10. Any further information:

Signature:

Date:

S. U. FULSAWANGE

LANG – 111 COURSE TITLE: COMPREHENSION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH

### III. Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with appropriate preposition.

Ismail found two good jobs advertised...in...the Indian Express. He decided to apply...for....both. He typed out the applications...on....his friends type writer and signed them. He attached copies...with..his curriculum vitae...and....the applications. He found a large queue...in....the stamp counter...at...the post office. He waited ...for..his turn. "Two covers", he said...to....the sales girl when his turn came and put his hand...in..his pocket to take out the money. Then he suddenly realized that he had left his purse...in....his friend's house.

.....

## UNIT 7

### INTERVIEW

#### Telling why and How

##### 1. Why should appear neat and tidy at an interview?

**Ans.** Grooming and the way you dress for an interview are clues that you provide—intentionally or not—to your prospective employer about who you are and, in particular, your suitability for the job. As a form of nonverbal communication, attire and grooming convey intention. A short skirt implies a party, dirty nails indicate poor hygiene,"

##### 2. Why should arrive for the interview a few minutes before time?

**Ans.** You should arrive about 10 minutes early for your interview. Any earlier than 15 minutes is too early. Late or too early can be a problem, keeping to a schedule is one of the many skills needed to be an asset to a design team. I would arrive about 10 minutes before the interview, because you'll need extra time to get into the building and up the elevator. It's definitely possible to be too early. If someone is expecting you at a certain time, showing up half an hour early only adds stress to their day.

##### 3. How should you sit during the interview?

**Ans.** Keep your posture open at all times. Crossed arms suggest a closed and defensive position, so practice **sitting** so that your hands are comfortably rested one on top of the other, or one on the arm of the chair and the other one in your lap.

##### 4. Why should you anticipate the questions which may be asked at the interview?

**Ans.** Your interviewer will be looking *for* strengths that will help *you* shine in the job and weaknesses that won't be handicaps. Walk me through your resume. Be prepared to describe each position concisely, with emphasis on the experience and responsibilities most relevant to the opportunity at hand.

##### 5. How should you adjust your voice when speaking at the interview?

**Ans.** There's not much you can do about how high or low your voice is, but you might as well know that for men, lower voices are seen as more authoritative and people with voices like this are seen as more appropriate for managerial jobs.

##### 6. What are the reasons for many candidates failing at interviews?

**Ans.** It is common knowledge that an interviewee should give precise examples of previous work in relation to questions, maintain regular eye contact with their interviewer and arrive on time. However, there are other potential mistakes that you may not realise, which can be avoided.

1. Applicants can make their life a lot easier by making sure that they are well prepared before they even leave for the interview.

2. It is amazing how many applicants really do not consider what they are wearing to an interview. There are those who really do turn up to an interview in just jeans and a t-shirt.

3. Spend some time researching the company. Often one of the first questions asked in an interview is “what do you know about X?” By showing your knowledge of the company to the interviewer, you can demonstrate that you are organised and have done the research.

4. Your introduction to the interviewer is one of the most important moments of the interview. Many hiring managers do state that they make a decision on whether the candidate is suitable or not for the role by the way that they introduce themselves.

Starting off on the right foot for an interview is paramount. Help yourself by preparing thoroughly and ensuring that you have a smooth introduction to the interviewer. Connecting with them by showing a strong interest in the company and respecting all those that you meet on the day; will all help to achieve landing that dream job!

### **Top 10 Interview Questions and Best Answers**

Review the top 10 interview questions you'll most likely be asked at a job interview, plus the best answers. Also, review the other questions you may be asked, so you're prepared to act the interview.

#### **1. What is your greatest strength? - Best Answers**

This is one of the questions that employers almost always ask. When you are asked about your greatest strengths, it's important to discuss the attributes that will qualify you for the specific job and set you apart from the other candidates.

#### **2. What is your greatest weakness? - Best Answers**

Another typical question interviewers will ask is about your weaknesses. Do your best to frame your answers around positive aspects of your skills and abilities as an employee.

#### **3. Tell me about yourself. - Best Answers**

Here's how to answer questions about you without giving out too much – or too little – personal information.

Start by sharing some of your personal interests which don't relate directly to work.

#### **4. Why should we hire you? - Best Answers**

Are you the best candidate for the job? Be prepared to say why. Make your response a concise sales pitch that explains what you have to offer the employer, and why you should get the job.

#### **5. What are your salary expectations? - Best Answers**

What are you looking for in terms of salary? It seems like a simple question, but your answer can knock you out of content for the job if you overprice yourself. Here's the best way to answer questions about salary.

#### **6. Why are you leaving or have left your job? - Best Answers**

When asked about why you are moving on, stick with the facts, be direct and focus your interview answer on the future, especially if your leaving wasn't under the best of circumstances.

#### **7. Why do you want this job? - Best Answers**

This question gives you an opportunity to show the interviewer what you know about the job and the company. Be specific about what makes you a good fit for this role, and mention aspects of the company and position that appeal to you.

#### **8. How do you handle stress and pressure? - Best Answers**

What do you do when things don't go smoothly at work? The best way to respond to this question is to give an example of how you have handled stress in a previous job.

#### **9. Describe a difficult work situation / project and how you overcame it. - Best Answers**

The interviewer wants to know what you do when you face a difficult decision. As with the question about stress, be prepared to share an example of what you did in a tough situation.

#### **10. What are your goals for the future? - Best Answers**

This question is designed to find out if you're going to stick around or move on as soon as you find a better opportunity. Keep your answer focused on the job and the company you're interviewing with.

#### **11. Do You Have Any Questions?**



At the close of the interview, most interviewers ask whether you have any questions about the job or company. It's always a good idea to have a list ready and to be prepared to respond.

**Sound –alike words:**

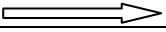
**The words write and right are homonyms or homophones.**

1.	Pale		6.	Plan	
2.	Here		7.	Blue	
3.	Die		8.	Rows	
4.	Pray		9.	Meet	
5.	sales		10.	ale	

**Rhyming words**

1.	Post		6.	Fine	
2.	Sales		7.	Lot	
3.	Come		8.	Like	
4.	Found		9.	Now	
5.	seem		10.	Neat	

**Unit 8**  
**Reporting**  
**GRAMMAR GUIDE**  
**Direct – Indirect:**

		Direct		Indirect
1.	Pre sent	Simple Perfect Continuous	Past	Simple Perfect Continuous
2.	Past	Simple		No change/some times past perfect
		Perfect		No change
		Continuous		No change/some times past perfect continuous

**Examples of the rules are:**

1. (a) The woman said to the Minister, "I have a problem."  
The woman told the Minister that she had a problem.
  - (b) "Have you come to file a complain?" the Inspector asked the old man.  
The Inspector asked the old man whether he had come to file a complain.
  - (3) "Are you joining us?" they asked me.  
They asked me whether I was joining them.
  2. (a) **Oliver said to the ladies "Orlando killed the lion."**  
Oliver told the ladies (that) Orlando (had) killed the lion.
  - (b) The actress said, "I had married and divorce three met before I met the professor."  
The actress said (that) she had married and divorced three men before she met the professor.
  - (c) The scooterist said, "I was driving at a speed of 30 km."  
The scooterist said (that) he was driving at a speed of 30 km.
- we have said that in reported speech present tense changes to past tense. This does not apply when what is said in direct speech either refers to a general truth or is relevant even at the time of reporting.

Examples:

Mr Sakamoto said he was a Japanese citizen.

(this is not correct since Mr Sakamoto is still a Japanese citizen)

**II. use sentences given below the paragraph and fill in the gaps numbered 1 to 14. (Use appropriate reported speech forms.)**

Sometime ago Ram applied for the post of clerk in a bank. Last Friday he was called for an interview. When he went into the manager's office, the manager told him...1.....and asked him 2.....Ram told him3.....Then the manger asked him 4.....and Ram told him 5.....he added 6.....The manager wanted to know 7.....and Ram replied 10.....The manager gave him a test and then said 11.....Ram thanked him and asked 12.....The manager replied that he could start 13.....and Ram promised 14.....

1. Please sit down
2. What is your name?
3. My name is Ram
4. Do you smoke?
5. I don't usually smoke
6. I certainly don't smoke in the office.
7. Where have you worked before?
8. I worked for two years in a co-operative bank.
9. Can you take shorthand?
10. Off course, I can
11. I will give you a job on month's trial.
12. When shall I start work?
13. As soon as you wish?
14. I will be here on Monday.

## Unit 9.

### General Knowledge

#### Abbreviations:

**VCR-** videocassette recording

**PC - personal computer'.**

**Pa - "Personal Assistant"**

**BC-** before Christ

A. M. - Ante Meridiem, Latin = "before midday,

P.M. - Post Meridiem, Latin = "after midday", afternoon

e.g. - **exempli gratia** and means "for example."

etc - et cetera ("and the rest [of the things]; and the other things").

Ibid -- Latin, short for ibidem, meaning the same place

Et al - the Latin phrase **et alia** which means "and others."

N.B. - "note well

i. e. - **id est** and means "in other words."

PTO Parent-Teacher Organization (variant of Parent-Teacher Association)

PTO Paid Time Off

PTO Patent & Trademark Office

PTO Power Take-Off

#### i. Do you know?

1. One who foretells the course of things by the stars is an astrologer
2. One who foretells the future with the help of numbers is .....
3. One who foretells the future by reading palms is a *palm reader/palmist*.
4. One who foretells events is a *futurist* .
5. One who studies stars is an *Astronomer*.
6. One who performs daring gymnastic feats is a *Acrobat*.
7. One who studies the evolution of mankind is an *Anthropologist*.
8. One who walks in sleep is a *somnambul*.
9. One who talks in sleep is a *Somniloquy*.
10. One who overhears the conversation of others is .....
11. One who eats human flesh is a *cannibal*.
12. One who pretends to know a great deal about everything is .....
13. One who looks on the bright side of things is a *optimistic*.
14. One who looks on the dark side of things is a *pessimist*..
15. One who things of only his own welfare and talks about himself is *selfish*.

#### 3. Who are these people? Complete the following sentence by choosing the right item from the list given below. Add a/an/the where necessary :

- (a) Wole Soyinka is Nobel prize winner for literature
- (b) Baba Amte is oraganizer of social awareness movements
- (c) Pandit Ravi Shankar is Hindustani singer and composer
- (d) Yasser Arafat is leader of the Palestinian refugees

#### 4. Who or what are these? Complete the sentences given below:

- (a) One who never drinks alcohol is a teetotaler .
- (b) A place where spirits are manufactured is a distillery.

- (c) One who compiles dictionaries is a lexicographer.  
 (d) A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change is a catalyst.  
 (e) A Street or passage closed at one end is a cul-de-sac.  
 (f) One who makes or sells women's hats is a milliner.  
 (g) The money a husband's (or wife's) provision for a spouse after separation or divorce; maintenance is alimony.  
 (h) A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead is an elegy.

## Unit 9

### GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

#### Q.1 Match the following.

Zodiac sign"	Represented by"	"Zodiac sign"	"Represented by"
a. Aquarius	i. Scorpion	a. Aquarius	iv. Water-carrier
b. Capricorn	ii. Archer	b. Capricorn	vii. goat
c. Gemini	iii. Ram	c. Gemini	v. Twins
d. Scorpio	iv. Water-carrier	d. Scorpio	i. Scorpion
e. Virgo	v. Twins	e. Virgo	xii. Virgin
f. Libra	vi. Bull	f. Libra	ix. Balance
g. Aries	vii. Goat	g. Aries	iii. Ram
h. Cancer	viii. Fishes	h. Cancer	xi. Crab
i. Sagittarius	ix. Balance	i. Sagittarius	ii. Archer
j. Taurus	x. Lion	j. Taurus	vi. Bull
k. Pisces	xi. Crab	k. Pisces	vii. Fishes
Leo	Virgin	Leo	x. Lion

#### Q.2 Below are given some initial-letter words and abbreviations. What do they mean? What do they stand for? What are their origins?

- a) SOS, VCR, PC, lb, PA

#### A SOS:

**n** In popular usage, SOS became associated with such phrases as "Save Our Ship" or "Send Out  
**s** Succour" or "Save our Souls". SOS is only one of several ways that the combination could have been written.

SOS is the International Morse code distress signal (...---...). This distress signal was first adopted by the German government in radio regulations effective April 1, 1905, and became the worldwide standard under the second International Radiotelegraphic Convention, which was signed on November 3, 1906, and became effective on July 1, 1908. SOS remained the maritime radio distress signal until 1999. SOS is still recognized as a visual distress signal. The SOS distress signal is a continuous space less sequence of three dots, three dashes, and three dots.

## International Morse Code

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.

A	• —	U	• • —
B	• • • —	V	• • • —
C	— • — •	W	• — — •
D	— • •	X	— • • —
E	•	Y	— • — —
F	• • — •	Z	— — • •
G	— — •		
H	• • • •		
I	• •		
J	• — — —		
K	— • —	1	• — — — —
L	• — • •	2	• • — — —
M	— —	3	• • • — —
N	— •	4	• • • • —
O	— — —	5	• • • • •
P	• — — •	6	— • • • •
Q	— — • —	7	— — • • •
R	• — •	8	— — — • •
S	• • •	9	— — — — •
T	—	0	— — — — —

### VCR:

The videocassette recorder, VCR, or video recorder is an electromechanical device that records analog audio and analog video from broadcast television or other source on a removable, magnetic tape videocassette, and can play back the recording. Use of a VCR to record a television program to play back at a more convenient time is commonly referred to as *timeshifting*. VCRs can also play back pre-recorded tapes.

The history of the videocassette recorder follows the history of videotape recording in general. In 1953, Dr. Norikazu Sawazaki developed a prototype helical scan video tape recorder.<sup>[1]</sup>

Ampex introduced the Quadruplex videotape professional broadcast standard format with its Ampex VRX-1000 in 1956. It became the world's first commercially successful VCR.

### PC:

A personal computer (PC) is a multi-purpose electronic computer whose size, capabilities, and price make it feasible for individual use. PCs are intended to be operated directly by an end user, rather than by a computer expert or technician.

In the history of computing there were many examples of computers designed to be used by one person, as opposed to terminals connected to mainframe computers. It took a while for computers to be developed that meet the modern definition of a "personal computers", one that is designed for one person, is easy to use, and is cheap enough for an individual to buy.

Using the narrow definition of "operated by one person", the first personal computer was the ENIAC which became operational in 1946. It did not meet further definitions of affordable or easy to use.

An example of an early single-user computer was the LGP-30, created in 1956 by Stan Frankel and used for science and engineering as well as basic data processing. It came with a retail price of \$47,000—equivalent to about \$414,000 today

**lb:**

lb is an abbreviation of the Latin word libra. The primary meaning of libra was balance or scales (as in the astrological sign), but it also stood for the ancient Roman unit of measure libra pondo, meaning “a pound by weight.”

The pound or pound-mass is a unit of mass used in the imperial, United States customary and other systems of measurement.

The United States and countries of the Commonwealth of Nations agreed upon common definitions for the pound and the yard. Since 1 July 1959, the international avoirdupois pound (symbol lb) has been defined as exactly 0.45359237 kg.

In the United Kingdom, the use of the international pound was implemented in the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

**PA:**

A personal assistant, also referred to as personal aide (PA) or personal secretary (PS), is a job title describing a person who assists a specific person with their daily business or personal tasks.

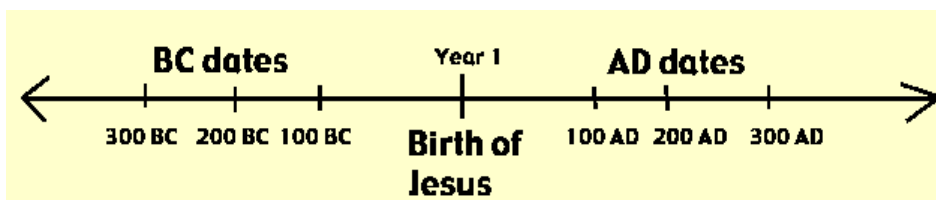
A personal assistant helps with time and daily management, scheduling of meetings, correspondence, and note taking. The role of a personal assistant can be varied, such as answering phone calls, taking notes, scheduling meetings, emailing, texts etc.

The origin of the word PA is found in business context. In business or personal contexts, personal assistants are people who provide services that relieve his or her employer from the stress of tasks that are associated with managing one's personal and/or business life. They assist with a variety of life management tasks.

<b>b)</b>	B.C., A.D. am., p.m., e.g., etc, ibid., et al., N.B., P.S., [sic], op.cit., i.e., P.T.O.

Ans **B.C.:**

B.C. stands for Before Christ, and it means the number of years before the birth of Jesus Christ. That was about 2000 years ago, so the date 552 B.C. means 2552 years ago.



**AD:**

The terms **anno Domini (AD)** and **before Christ (BC)** are used to label or number years in the Julian and Gregorian calendars. The term *anno Domini* is Medieval Latin and means "in the year of the Lord",<sup>1</sup> but is often translated as "in the year of our Lord".

This calendar era is based on the traditionally reckoned year of the conception or birth of Jesus of Nazareth, with *AD* counting years from the start of this epoch, and *BC* denoting years before the start of the era. There is no year zero in this scheme, so the year AD 1 immediately follows the year 1 BC. This dating system was devised in 525 by Dionysius Exiguus (a 6th-century monk), but was not widely used until after 800.

The Gregorian calendar is the most widely used calendar in the world today. For decades, it has been the unofficial global standard, adopted in the pragmatic interests of international communication, transportation, and commercial integration, and recognized by international institutions such as the United Nations.

**a.m. & p.m.:**

The **12-hour clock** is a time convention in which the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods: **a.m.** (from the Latin, **ante meridiem**, meaning *before midday*) and **p.m.** (**post meridiem**, meaning *past midday*).<sup>1</sup> Each period consists of 12 hours numbered: 12 (acting as zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The 24 hour/day cycle starts at 12 midnight (often indicated as 12 a.m.), runs through 12 noon (often indicated as 12 p.m.), and continues to the midnight at the end of the day. The 12-hour clock was developed over time from the mid-second millennium BC to the 16th century AD.

The 12-hour time convention is common in several English-speaking nations and former British colonies, as well as a few other countries.

**etc:**

**Et cetera**, abbreviated to etc., etc., &c., or &c, is a Latin expression that is used in English to mean "and other similar things", or "and so forth". Et means 'and'; cētera means 'the rest'.

**ibid.:**

**Ibid.** (Latin, short for *ibidem*, meaning "in the same place") is the term used to provide an endnote or footnote citation or reference for a source that was cited in the preceding endnote or footnote. This is similar in meaning to *idem* (meaning something that has been mentioned previously; the same), abbreviated *Id.*, which is commonly used in legal citation. To find the *ibid.* source, one must look at the reference preceding it.

*Ibid.* may also be used in the Harvard (name-date) system for in-text references where there has been a close previous citation from the same source material. The previous reference



should be immediately visible, e.g. within the same paragraph or page. Many academic publishers now prefer that "ibid." should not be given in italics, as it is a commonly found term.

Notice that *ibid.* is an [abbreviation](#) where the last two letters of the word are not present; thus, it commonly takes a period (full stop) in both American and British usage.

#### **et al.:**

Et al. is an abbreviation for *et alia* (neuter plural). But it can also be an abbreviation for *et alii* (masculine plural), or *et aliae* (feminine plural). This phrase means "and others." Most commonly, et al. indicates other contributors (authors, editors, etc.) in a bibliographic list, such as "Feynman, Hawking, Sagan, et al." There should always be a period after et al. to show it is an abbreviation.

#### **N.B.:**

*Nota bene* (plural form *notate bene*) is a Latin phrase meaning "note well". The phrase first appeared in English writing *circa* 1711.

Often abbreviated as **N.B.**, **N.b.**, or **n.b.** (without the punctuation in some styles: **NB**, **Nb**, or **nb**), *nota bene* is Latin for 'note well', and comes from the Latin roots *notāre* ("to note") and *bene* ("well"). It is in the singular imperative mood, instructing one individual to *note well* the matter at hand, i.e. to take notice of or pay special attention. In Modern English, it is used, particularly in legal papers, to draw the attention of the reader to a certain (side) aspect or detail of the subject on hand. While "NB" is also often used in academic writing, "note" is a common substitute.

#### **P.S.:**

A **postscript (P.S.)** is an afterthought, thought of occurring after the letter has been written and signed. The term comes from the Latin *postscriptum*, an expression meaning "written after" (which may be interpreted in the sense of "that which comes after the writing").

A postscript may be a sentence, a paragraph, or occasionally many paragraphs added to a script, often hastily and incidentally, after the signature of a letter or (sometimes) the main body of an essay or book. In a book or essay, a more carefully composed addition (e.g., for a second edition) is called an afterword.

#### **[sic]:**

The Latin adverb *sic* ("thus"; "just as"; in full: *sic erat scriptum*, "thus was it written")<sup>[1]</sup> inserted after a quoted word or passage indicates that the quoted matter has been transcribed exactly as found in the source text, complete with any erroneous or archaic spelling, surprising assertion, faulty reasoning, or other matter that might otherwise be taken as an error of transcription.

The usual usage is to inform the reader that any errors or apparent errors in quoted material do not arise from errors in the course of the transcription, but are intentionally reproduced, exactly as they appear in the source text. It is generally placed inside brackets to indicate that it is not part of the quoted matter.

*Sic* may also be used derisively by the proofreader, to call attention to the original writer's spelling mistakes and erroneous logic or to show general disapproval or dislike of the material.

#### **op.cit.:**

*Op. cit.* is an abbreviation of the Latin phrase *opere citato*, meaning "in the work cited".

The abbreviation is used in an endnote or footnote to refer the reader to a previously cited work, standing in for repetition of the full title of the work.<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.* thus refers the reader to the bibliography, where the full citation of the work can be found, or to a full citation given in a previous footnote. *Op. cit.* should never therefore be used on its own, which would be meaningless, but most often with the author's surname, or another brief clue as to which work is referred to. For example, given a work called *The World of Salamanders* (1999) by Jane Q. Smith, the style would typically be "Smith *op. cit.*", usually followed by a page number, to refer the reader to a previous full citation of this work (or with further clarification such as "Smith 1999, *op. cit.*" or "Smith, *World of Salamanders, op. cit.*"

#### **e.g. & i.e.:**

The abbreviation *i.e.* is short for the Latin phrase *id est*, meaning "that is."

The most looked up abbreviations are *i.e.* and *e.g.*, probably because they are often confused for one another.

Both of these are abbreviations of Latin expressions: *i.e.* stands for *id est*, which means "that is" in Latin. It introduces a rewording or a clarification of a statement that has just been made or of a word that has just been used, such as:

The cough may last for a short period of time—*i.e.*, three to five days.

*E.g.* stands for *exempli gratia* in Latin, which means "for example." It introduces one or more examples that illustrate something stated, such as:

Submit a sample of academic writing—*e.g.*, a dissertation chapter.

Because their usage can seem similar, these abbreviations are often confused. One trick to keeping them straight is to remember that *i.e.* and *that is* both share an *i* and that *example* and *e.g.* both share an *e*.

You can also try substituting the English for the abbreviation to check:

The cough may last for a short period of time—that is three to five days.

Submit a sample of academic writing—for example, a dissertation chapter.

#### **P.T.O.:**

*British:* Please turn over (written at the foot of a page to indicate that the text continues on the reverse/overleaf).

**2** (in a tractor or other vehicle) power take-off.

Example sentences

*'The PTO (Parent Teacher Organization) is the general acronym for 75% of the groups that choose to remain independent of the PTA.'*

*'The third resolution is to vow never to operate a tractor with an uncovered power take-off (pto) shaft.'*

### **Q. 3 Do you know**

1. One who foretells the course of things by the stars is an astrologer.
2. One who foretells the future with the help of numbers is numerologist.
3. One who foretells the future by reading palms is palm reader/palmist.
4. One who foretells events is prophet.
5. One who studies the stars is astronomer.
6. One who performs daring gymnastic feats is gymnast.

7. One who studies the evolution of mankind is anthropologist.
8. One who walks in sleep is somnambulist/sleep walker.
9. One who talks in sleep is somniloquist.
10. One who overhears the conversation of others is eavesdropper.
11. One who eats human flesh is cannibal.
12. One who pretends to know a great deal about everything is smart aleck.
13. One who looks on the bright side of things is optimist.
14. One who looks on the dark side of things is pessimist.
15. One who thinks of only his own welfare and talks about himself is self-regarding.

**Q. 4 What do they stand for?**

**Apollo:**

Apollo is one of the most important and complex of the Olympian deities in classical Greek and Roman religion and Greek and Roman mythology. The ideal of the *Kouros* (a beardless, athletic youth), Apollo has been variously recognized as a god of music, truth and prophecy, healing, the sun and light, plague, poetry, and more. Apollo is the son of Zeus and Leto, and has a twin sister, the chaste huntress Artemis. Apollo is known in Greek-influenced Etruscan mythology as *Apulu*.

**Cupid:**

In classical mythology, **Cupid** (Latin *Cupīdō*, meaning "desire") is the god of desire, erotic love, attraction and affection. He is often portrayed as the son of the love goddess Venus and the war god Mars. He is also known in Latin as *Amor* ("Love"). His Greek counterpart is Eros.

**Diana:**

In Roman mythology, **Diana** was the goddess of the hunt, the moon, and nature being associated with wild animals and woodland, and having the power to talk to and control animals. She was eventually equated with the Greek goddess Artemis, though she had an independent origin in Italy. Diana was worshipped in ancient Roman religion and is revered in Roman Neopaganism and Stregheria. Diana was known to be the virgin goddess of childbirth and women. She was one of the three maiden goddesses, along with Minerva and Vesta, who swore never to marry.

**Mars:**

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury. Named after the Roman god of war, it is often referred to as the "**Red Planet**" because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance.

**Neptune:**

Neptune is the eighth and farthest known planet from the Sun in the Solar System. In the Solar System, it is the fourth-largest planet by diameter, the third-most-massive planet, and the densest giant planet. Neptune is 17 times the mass of Earth and is slightly more massive than its near-twin Uranus, which is 15 times the mass of Earth and slightly larger than Neptune.

**Minerva:**

Minerva (Latin: *Menrva*) was the Roman goddess of wisdom and strategic warfare, and the sponsor of arts, trade, and strategy. She was born of Metis (Moon, innermost of Jupiter),

who had been swallowed by Jupiter, and burst from her father's head, fully armed and clad in armour.

**Q. 5 Can you find the letter-word sentences?**

**a. RUOK: b. ICU c. IMB-4U d. IN-VU f. IOU**

**Q. 6 What are they called?**

A young cat is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

bull	1. A young cat is called a <b>kitten</b> .
dog	2. A young bull is called a <b>calf</b> .
lion	3. A young dog is called a <b>pup</b> .
hen	4. A young lion is called a <b>cub</b> .
goat	5. A young hen is called a <b>chick</b> .
sheep	6. A young goat is called a <b>kid</b> .
bird	7. A young sheep is called a <b>lamb</b> .
duck	8. A young bird is called a <b>hatchling</b> .
	9. A young duck is called a <b>duckling</b> .

**Q. 7 How much you know about universe?**

1. How far is the moon from the earth?
  - i. 382170 km
  - ii. 442356 km
  - iii. 310852 km
2. The largest visible crater on the moon is Bailly. It is
  - i. 960 km across
  - ii. 237.12 km across
  - iii. 292.8 km across
3. The deepest crater is between 7000 to 9000 metres. It is called
  - i. The Einstein crater
  - ii. The Newton crater
  - iii. The Kepler crater
- a. What does visible mean?
 

Ans: Visible to naked eye.
- b. What is crater?
 

Ans: A large bowl-shaped cavity on a celestial object.
4. The earth travels around the sun at the speed of
  - i. 35318 kmph
  - ii. 106704 kmph
  - iii. 297600 kmph
5. The coldest planet is Pluto. Its surface temperature is
  - i. 486 °C
  - ii. - 216 °C

iii. - 133 °C

6. The smallest planet is Mercury. A year on Mercury lasts

- i. 200 days
- ii. 87 days
- iii. 153 days

7. The oldest part of the universe may be as much as

- i. 3000 million years old
- ii. 7500 million years old
- iii. 10000 million years old

**Ans** 1. I (384400), 2. Iii (303), 3. ii (6100), 4. ii, 5. ii, 6. ii, 7. Iii (13.2 billion)

**Q. 8** Are you interested in astronomy? If you are to ask astronomer some questions about the universe, which questions will you ask? Ask at least five questions.

**Ans** Yes, I am interested in astronomy as it is the most fascinating of all the sciences.

I would like to ask following questions to an astronomer.

- 1. Is there sound in space?
- 2. What happens to all the stuff that gets sucked into the black hole?
- 3. I was wondering about what kind of career opportunities I would expect in the field of astronomy.
- 4. What is the gravitational pull holding out galaxy together?
- 5. If we continue to harm this planet the way we are doing, will Earth eventually lose its inhabitants? Or maybe become a planet like Venus, with tons of greenhouse effect and poor soil?

**Q. 9** What's the height of Mount Everest? Why it is called Mount Everest?

**Ans** The height of Mount Everest is 8848 m.

In 1802, the British began the Great Trigonometric Survey of India to fix the locations, heights, and names of the world's highest mountains. While the survey wanted to preserve local names if possible (e.g., Kanchenjunga and Dhaulagiri), Waugh argued that he could not find any commonly used local name. Waugh's search for a local name was hampered by Nepal and Tibet's exclusion of foreigners. Waugh argued that because there were many local names, it would be difficult to favour one name over all others, so he decided that Peak XV should be named after Welsh surveyor Sir George Everest, his predecessor as Surveyor General of India. In 1865, the Royal Geographical Society officially adopted Mount Everest as the name for the highest mountain in the world.

**Q. 10** Which is the longest river in the world? What is its length?

**Ans** Nile is the longest river in the world and its length is 6695 km.

**Q. 11** Where is the deepest part of the ocean?

**Ans** The **Challenger Deep** in the Mariana Trench is the deepest known point in Earth's oceans. In 2010 the United States Center for Coastal & Ocean Mapping measured the depth of the **Challenger Deep** at 10,994 meters (36,070 feet) below sea level with an estimated vertical accuracy of  $\pm 40$  meters. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, an average of

200 kilometres (124 mi) to the east of the Mariana Islands, in the Western Pacific East of Philippines.

**Q. 12 Who are these people? Write sentences from table.**

Kalidasa	was	a/an	Austrian	scientist
Newton			German	philosopher
Mark Twin			Greek	poet
Aristotle			Indian	astronomer
Neitzsche			American	psychiatrist
Freud			English	novelist

- Ans**
- Kalidasa was an Indian poet.
  - Newton was an English scientist.
  - Mark Twin was an American novelist.
  - Aristotle was a Greek astronomer.
  - Nietzsche was a German philosopher.
  - Freud was an Austrian psychiatrist.

**Q. 13 Who were these people? Complete the following sentences choosing the right item from the list given below. Add a/an/the where necessary:**

- Wole Soyinka is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Baba Amte is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pandit Ravi Shankar is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Yasser Arafat is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hindustani singer and composer
- Organizer of social awareness movements
- Nobel prize winner for literature
- Leader of the Palestinian refugees

- Ans**
- Wole Soyinka is a Nobel prize winner for literature.
  - Baba Amte is an organizer of social awareness movements.
  - Pandit Ravi Shankar is a Hindustani singer and composer.
  - Yasser Arafat is the leader of the Palestinian refugees.

**Q. 14 Who or what are these? Complete the following sentences.**

- One \_\_\_\_\_ is a teetotaler.
- A place \_\_\_\_\_ is a distillery.
- One \_\_\_\_\_ is lexicographer.
- A substance \_\_\_\_\_ is a catalyst.
- A street \_\_\_\_\_ is cul-de-sac.
- One \_\_\_\_\_ is a milliner.
- The money \_\_\_\_\_ is alimony.
- A poem \_\_\_\_\_ is an elegy. A poem which laments for a dead is an elegy.

- Ans**
- One who never drinks alcohol is a teetotaler.

- c. A place where especially alcohol is distilled is a distillery.
  - d. One who compiles dictionaries is lexicographer.
  - e. A substance that accelerates chemical reaction without itself being affected is a catalyst.
  - f. A street which is closed at one end is cul-de-sac.
  - g. One who makes or sells women's hats is a milliner.
  - h. The money a husband (or wife) provides to a spouse after divorce is alimony.
- .....

## SECTION – II: YOUR ENVIRONMENT

### Unit 11

#### STRESS

**Q.1 Do you agree that stress is a twentieth century illness? Why/Why not?**

**Ans** Yes, I do agree that stress is a twentieth century illness.

The twentieth century witnessed a tremendous progress in almost all the fields. This progress led to competition in every sphere of life. Everyone wanted to be successful giving rise to an urge to outcompete others. This 'rat-race' has many ill effects on the lifestyle of the man, for the life has become speedy to keep the pace with speed of progress. In this race, the people, who were not able to grab the opportunities, by this reason or that, got disheartened. Moreover, even the successful people, even today, we can see under some kind of stress. The effects of this modern 'dis-ease' are evident in the form of blood pressure, heart attacks, diabetes, sleeplessness, anxiety and so on.

**Q. 2 What are the main causes of stress?**

**Ans** Social isolation, overcrowding, the competitiveness of our society and many other factors are the main causes of stress.

**Q. 3 In what ways does speed cause pressure on us today?**

**Ans** Keeping pace with the speed of life today is difficult for many of us. Some get tired easily, others get depressed; others are often irritable or worried and so on. The speed affects everybody in society. There is always something that worries us. Sometimes the pressures on us are too great, that may lead us even to suicide.

**Q. 4 Is there a lot of competition in our country? In what areas? What sort of competition is there? Does it affect you? How?**

**Ans** Yes, there is a lot of competition in our country.

We have to face competition in almost all the aspects of life. We face competition right from getting admission to school to finding job or occupation and surviving in the profession. The competitions we confront at each move of life are appalling and definitely affect us. These dreadful competitions sometimes become a cause of frustration and depress us. If we fail to overcome the adverse situation the stress is sure and many of us have to suffer the ill effects of that.

**Q. 5 Why do people commit suicide?**

**Ans** Today's life compels people to cope with the speed of the world around them. They have to face a huge competition to be successful at every turn of life. This competition may be tiresome for some of them. It is depressing too. Failure may be irritating for some of them. Others are always worried about something. The pressure such people sometimes becomes unbearable that they commit suicide.

**Q. 6 How do you react to stress?**

**Ans** First of all I figure out where the stress is coming from. Instead of feeling like I am flail day to day, I try to identify what I am actually stressed about. Is it a specific project at work, an upcoming exam, a dispute with my boss, a heap of laundry, a fight with my family? Then I try to consider what I can control and work on that. You can't control what your boss does, what your in-laws say or the sour state of the economy; you can control how you react, how you accomplish work, how you spend your time and what you spend your money on. I Do what I love and manage my time well as one of the biggest stressors for many people is lack of time.

I review my daily and weekly activities to see what I can accomplish. I try to get sufficient sleep and do physical activity to come out of the stress. I always embrace mistakes - or at least don't drown in perfectionism. Another mindset that can exacerbate stress is perfectionism. Trying to be mistake-free and essentially spending your days walking on eggshells is exhausting and anxiety-provoking. Talk about putting pressure on yourself! And as we all know but tend to forget: Perfectionism is impossible and not human, anyway.

**Q.7 How do these... Affect these..?**

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Family conflicts    | teenagers                     |
| b. Insecurity          | unemployed people             |
| c. Boredom             | retired people                |
| d. Overwork            | working women                 |
| e. Inferiority complex | unmarried people under thirty |
| f. Fear of failure     | young married couples         |
| g. Raising children    | divorced people               |

**A** Family conflicts have everlasting dire effects on teenagers. These conflicts may affect the **n** studies of teenagers and divert them from the right path. Teenagers can also feel unconfident **s** in such conditions.

Unemployment has become the greatest problem today in the country like ours. Most of the people are blindly running behind the jobs and have to face huge and maddening competitions. Frequent failure to which may definitely create in unemployed people a feeling of insecurity.

Boredom is the biggest problem for retired people after having worked constantly for years. With changing times the family conditions are also changing. Earlier retired people had some engagement in joint families. But, separation in families and young ones' loosing bonding with their elders are causes of boredom for retired people.

Employed women undergo a stressful life. Apart from working in their office or for business they have to look after their family members. Hence they have to work more than the men.



Hence, overwork brings a lot of stress on the working women.

In the recent scenario marriage-seeking people have high expectations for their to-be husband/wife. These high expectations are due to the changing lifestyle and at the most urge for earning money. Everyone wants spouse that earns good money. In such situations it becomes very difficult to get a right spouse. Many times their marriage proposals are refused that develops inferiority complex in them.

Young married couples have a whole life to live ahead. In this materialistic age they aspire for a prosperous life. But, the life today is full of struggles and has many chances for failure. Moreover, the moral values are declining. All these circumstances cause familial conflicts. And hence, young married people experience the fear of failure.

Nowadays, divorce has become common. The responsibility of bringing up children is of both – husband and wife. When separated, many times it has found that they fight for the custody of their children. Children need both mother and father for their nurture, which is not possible after separation of parents.

**Q.8 you are a psychiatrist. What questions you might ask in the following situations?**

**A teenager who has made a suicide attempt.**

What is the problem with you?

Did you discuss that with your parents?

If yes, what was their response?

Do you share your problems with your friends and seek their advice?

What lead you to take such an extreme step?

**A thirty-year actress who has taken to drinking heavily.**

What bothers you?

Do you have a kind of frustration as result of deadly competition or any other reason?

How do you face such challenges?

Do you have self-confidence to overcome such situations?

Do you think that drinking is the only solution to get rid of all these things?

**A middle-aged executive who suffers from sleeplessness.**

Is sleeplessness genetic in your family?

What is the burden on you?

How do you manage your time and stress?

Are you undergoing a sort of inferiority complex?

Are you wary of your future?

**A twenty-five year old housewife who has had a nervous breakdown.**

Couldn't you adjust yourself with your family after marriage?

How is your married life?

Are you tortured by your husband and/or in-laws?

How your husband and in-laws behave with you?

Are you subjected to do the things you think you are not supposed to do?

**The principal of a college who has had a heart attack.**

Were you having complaints such as high blood pressure, diabetes etc.?

If yes, did you taken tension of those?

Do you have family tensions?

Do you have unbearable administrative burdens?

Are you methodical and want everyone to be?

**Qe paragraph on ‘competition in society’. You may use the following hints:**

- As a child – how early you learned to read write etc.
- 9 At school – how good you are at lessons, games etc.
- Examinations – the importance of qualifications
- Work – competition for the best job
- Parents want the best for their children – everyone wants the best in life.

**Qthe following words that are used to express the feelings:**

- apprehensive, frightened, terrified, astonished, amazed, shocked, impatient, annoyed, irritated

**1 ne of the words given above will you use to express your feelings in each of the following 0 situations?**

You have herd the news that bus fares are going up. **apprehensive**

Your mother has become the PM. **amazed**

You read in the newspaper that oil has been discovered in south Delhi. **astonished**

You are going for an interview for a job. **nervous**

You are walking through a grave yard at night, and one of the gravestones begins to move. **terrified**

You are not doing well in your studies; your principal has just asked you to come into his office. **frightened**

Someone in the class keeps giggling. **annoyed**

You are waiting for an interview for a job. You arrived on time, but have been waiting for an hour. **impatient**

You are going home on your scooter, but the driver in front of you is driving very slowly. **irritated**

Your friend’s sister’s marriage has broken up. **shocked**

**Qhe following expressions.**

- How dare you!
- 1 I beg your pardon!
- 1 Have it your own way!
- How do you do!
- Look what you have done!

What do you think you are doing?

What do you mean?

Of the above expressions would you use in these situations?

Someone is trying to start your moped. **f**

Someone has just accused you of stealing money. **a**

One of the passengers has accidentally torn your shirt while travelling by bus. **e**

Someone refuses to listen to your advice. **c**

You didn't hear what someone says. **b**

Someone tells that there is a skeleton in your cupboard. **g**

You were introduced to a distinguished guest who said, 'How do you do?' **d**

**Q**ch blank place with *a* or *the* as required. Where no article is permitted, leave it blank.

- Where you born in **a** large city? The place I was brought up in had **a** very small population. It **1** was such **a** small place that it did not have **a** single movie theatre; nor did it get **a** newspaper.
- 2** We had things like \_\_\_\_ gas and electricity, of course there was also a temple.

But we did enjoy several advantages. We had plenty of \_\_\_\_ clean, pure water and there were not many buses and cars to pollute \_\_\_\_ air. Today, \_\_\_\_ people rush to live in \_\_\_\_ large cities causing \_\_\_\_ crowded conditions.

**The** human race now faces **a** grave problem, and **the** problem appears to be worldwide. Will **the** mankind be able to stem the tide? This is indeed **a** serious problem; in fact, it is one of **the** most serious problems facing **the** man today.

**Q**e the following sentences as indicated:

- **With *sound* or *a sound***

- 1** Light travels faster than **sound**.
- 3** Be quite please. Don't let me hear **a sound**.

**With *rest* or *a rest***

After a big meal, you should take **a rest**.

Everybody needs food, drink and **rest**.

**With *reason* or *a reason***

Why do you say so? Give me **a reason**.

Wise men listen to **reason**.

**With *kindness* or *a kindness***

Which is better, cruelty or **kindness**.

Thank you, Sir. You have done me **a kindness**.

**With *speech* or *a speech***

In learning a language, we begin with **speech**.

When someone stands up to talk, he usually makes **a speech**.

**With *play* or *a game***

Work is usually harder than **play**

We've done enough work. Let's have **a game**.

**With work or a job**

You have got **a job**. Are you happy now?

Play is usually enjoyable than **work**.

**With bread or a loaf**

There isn't much **bread** in the fridge, only half **a loaf**.

Some people like rice but I prefer **bread**.

**With food or a meal**

Come and join us. We're just going to have **a meal**.

Many people in the world are starving. We must send them **food**.

**With study or a lesson**

Student must devote enough time to **study**.

I'm busy now. I have to finish **a lesson**.

**Q. 13** The following are headlines from newspaper. Make them into full sentences, using articles wherever necessary.

1. Ancient Temple Destroyed by Earthquake
  - The earthquake has destroyed an ancient temple.
2. Snake Found in Box of Fruit in Palace Hotel.
  - A snake has been found in a box of fruit in the Palace Hotel.
3. Editor of Daily Newspaper Hurt in Car Accident Yesterday.
  - The editor of a daily newspaper was hurt in a car accident yesterday.
4. Finance Minister to Increase Tax On Entertainment Before New year.
  - Before the New Year, the Finance Minister would increase the tax on entertainment.
5. President RV to Fly to USA for Conference.
6. The President RV will fly to the USA to attend a conference.

## Unit 15

### A SHORT STORY

#### Q Answer the following questions

- A a. Who is the hero of the story? In which paragraph does the hero first appear? Is he the hero or the villain or both or neither?**

**S** The storyteller is a common man. He appears in the very first paragraph as he starts narrating the story. He is neither the hero nor the villain but a reluctant observer.

- b. Why is the writer blaming only man? Do you think women are not to blame? What is the meaning of 'man'?**

The term 'man' implies the human race i.e. both men and women. Therefore, when the author blames 'man' it means both men and women.

- c. In what place does the story happen?**

The story envelops the whole earth.

- d. If the place and time are not specified, what might be the implications?**

The place and time are not specified in the story. But, the events in the story indicate that it began with the evolution of man. Whatever the situations and conditions narrated in the story are, by and large, prevailed all over the world.

- e. Does the first paragraph get you interested in reading further? Why?**

The first paragraph creates a kind of curiosity in the reader about to know what would the thinking of the man, being superior to other animals, would lead to. Hence, the reader is compelled to read the whole story.

- f. Who are the 'leader men' mentioned in the story? Are there 'leader men' in our society now? Can you name some types of 'leader men'?**

The 'leader men' mentioned in the story were the men whom other people blindly followed. In fact, those leader men were selfish and had nothing to do for the welfare of the society. They were so greedy that they destroyed the nature for their own benefit. They even staked the lives owing to their voracity. We can see many types of 'leader men' even today. Some to be mentioned are politicians, social workers, religious leaders, reformers, etc. Some of them, undoubtedly, work for the wellbeing of the society but most of them fall in the category of the 'leader men' mentioned in the story.

- g. Can you mention the important events in the story and the order in which they happen?**

(1) Men killed animals.

(2) Men grew food and killed even small creatures, which destroyed the crops. (Men killed fellow starving men who ate their crops.

- i. What is the most exciting event of the story? Where is it mentioned?**

Men killed animals, grew crops to eat. They even killed small creatures, which destroyed their crops. The population of men was so increased that some even didn't get food. Therefore, the starving people started eating the crops the others grew. The leader men ordered to kill those starving people calling them a menace. Hence, killing

the starving people is the most exciting event of the story and it is mentioned at the end.

k. **Write a few sentences telling what you think of the story, ‘Once upon...’**

‘A Short Story’ tells the story of Man in real sense of the word. In the history evolution of life on the earth, a breed called ‘Man’ came to existence. Other animals and plant life also came to existence along with the man. At the early stage mankind was not developed as we see today. But, men were more intelligent than other animals; they started thinking and improving themselves. This developed a kind of superiority complex in the man.

Among the men, some were superior to others and had the quality of leading. They made other men to follow them. These superiors are called leaders. The leaders forced others not to work but kill other animals to eat for their survival. And the others blindly followed the leaders. The tradition is, by and large, continued till today.

The population of the man increased and the animals decreased as a cruelty of man towards the other animals. A day came when there were not enough animals to eat. Therefore, the leader asked fellow men to grow their own food. Hence, man started cultivating crops. In the time the only animals survived in spite of the brutality of man – were small animals like rabbits and mice. These small creatures used to destroy the crops the man grew. Therefore, the cunning and greedy leaders ordered to kill those small creatures too calling them as a threat. Eventually, all the wild life was perished. The leaders boasted that finally they got rid of all the pests – so-called threat to man - fooling the followers with destruction they had done to themselves and the nature.

The man’s number kept increasing. The planet became too small to occupy all the men. All the resources fell short to feed the mankind. They had not enough place even to sleep comfortably. One day a leader saw some starving people eating his crops. These starving people were the unwanted new creatures for him and ordered his men to kill this new kind of starving ones calling them a menace.... This will definitely happen to us if we imprudently follow the greedy and shrewd leaders and rulers. May be, many of us would fall under the category of starving people. Thus, the story is symbolic of how we are destroying natural resources heading to our doom.

**Q Reading between the lines**

1. **What is the author hinting at in this sentence: “They all had to sleep standing up”?**
2. The population of man on the earth so increased that people even didn’t have enough room to carry out daily routines and fulfil needs.
2. **“These creatures are a menace!” said the leader man. Who are the creatures and how are they a menace? What will happen as a result of this statement.**

The “starving people” who stole the grown crops are a menace for the leader man. They will be killed as tiny creatures were killed in the past which destroyed their crops.

**Q Word hunt**

.

3

**Find the word**

1. A short story that teaches a moral or truth is **moral story**.
2. A story about great people who never actually lived is **folk lore**.
3. To **prospect** is to form an idea or judgement about what is going to happen in the future.
4. To **check** is to prevent someone from doing something by doing it earlier than expected.
5. To **foretell** is to predict, especially with the help of some kind of knowledge, what is going to happen at some future time.
6. To **alert** is to warn someone of coming danger, unpleasantness etc.
7. A **forecast** is something which suggests a threat, or bring danger.
8. **Pests** are small animals or insects that harm or destroy food supplies.

**Q Explain the effect of the word ‘even’ in these three sentences.**

- 1. Even man can save the world.  
3 Being weaker than the factors or creatures that have capacity to save the world, the man can.
- 2. Man can even save the world.  
Along with other actions the man can save the world
- 3. Man can save even the world.  
Among other things which man is capable to save; he can save the world.

**Students may themselves do remaining questions**

## Unit 16

### Polluting the World

#### . Check your understanding

1

#### 1. State true or false. Support your answer with evidence from essay.

- a. According to the author most of us do not know about the pollution of cities.  
True – the author says we read about accidents that cause pollution of cities, but few of us realise the full extent of the dangers that confront mankind.
- b. The author is quite pessimistic about the chances of controlling pollution.  
False – the author believes that more and more people have become aware of dangers of pollution. Rivers are being gradually restored to health. Campaigns are being arranged against deforestation and about pollution, there is growing concern among the people. It shows that the author is optimistic on this issue.
- c. The author ignores positive contributions of science and technology.  
True – the author doesn't comment on the positive contribution of science and technology.
- d. According to the author pollution affects all living things.  
True – "Pollution can poison the air we breath...The pronoun 'we' refers not only to man but all our fellow creatures on earth – insects birds, fish and animals," says the author, which proves the given statement.

#### Q Three major factors that cause pollution and lead to extensive destruction are:

1. (i) technology (ii) population growth
2. industrialization
3. chemical and biological warfare

2

#### Are all the three factors with equal intensity now?

First two factors are operative with equal intensity. But, now-a-days there are no massive warfares, excluding for a very few minor exception and terrorist activities, the third factor is less operative.

#### "However both give rise to pollution". What are these two things?

Here 'both' refers to fertilizers and insecticides.

#### How according to the author population rise lead to pollution?

Population rise is the root cause of pollution. Increasing population, according to the author, leads to deforestation quarrying and mining, industrial effluent, indestructible garbage, motor car fumes, farming chemicals, military poison gases, nuclear tests etc.

Swelling population need to be fed, which requires increased agricultural output. For increased output chemical fertilizers and insecticides are used on large scale; and both give rise to pollution of environment. Massive industrialization, another requirement to fulfil the needs of increasing population, too has led to serious pollution of the environment. Hence, increasing population directly one of the major cause of pollution.

#### How do we accumulate DDT in our bodies?

DDT is used as insecticide in agriculture. The agricultural products we consume increase



DDT level in our body.

**What are the two major waste products that pollute the sea?**

Industrial and atomic waste are the two major waste products that pollute the sea.

**Q Have you thought about it?**

• **Why are industries quite often located in coastal areas?**

- 2 Industries are attracted to the coastal zones when they: 1) benefit from access to low-cost marine and inland transportation systems, 2) use seawater for process or cooling purposes, 3) deal with marine transportation, and 4) depend directly on the marine environment for raw material. Industries are also attracted by the vicinity of population centres, even when they do not depend directly on water or water access.

In the opinion of the author, industries are quite often located in coastal areas because the sea has a great capacity to breakdown all kinds of waste products. Industrial effluent easily gets washed out to sea and hence, industries can cheaply dispose of the unwanted waste. According to him atomic wastes and other poisonous gases are easily dumped in the sea by industrial and military authorities.

**What kind of power is used by the power stations at Kalpakkam and Trombay? Why these two places were chosen for power stations?**

Nuclear power is used by the power stations at Kalpakkam and Trombay. These two places were chosen for nuclear power stations to use seawater for process and cooling purposes and to dispose of nuclear waste in the sea.

**In what kind of places nuclear devices are tested? Why?**

Nuclear devices are tested in various places such as atmosphere, underground, underwater etc.

Most of the nuclear tests are carried out underground at remote places, for they could not harm the life. Some tests are done underwater, in the atmosphere etc.

**Underground** testing refers to nuclear tests conducted under the surface of the earth, at varying depths. Underground nuclear testing made up the majority of nuclear tests by most of the nations of the world.

**Underwater** testing results from nuclear devices being detonated underwater, usually fixed to a ship or a barge (which is subsequently destroyed by the explosion). Tests of this nature have usually been conducted to evaluate the effects of nuclear weapons against naval vessels, or to evaluate potential sea-based nuclear weapons (such as nuclear torpedoes or depth charges).

**Atmospheric** testing designates explosions that take place in the [atmosphere](#). Generally, these have occurred as devices detonated on towers, balloons, barges, islands, or dropped from airplanes, and also those only buried far enough to intentionally create a surface-breaking crater.

**Exoatmospheric** testing refers to nuclear tests conducted above the atmosphere. The test devices are lifted on rockets.

**Q What is the word?**

- 1. This is a synonym of pollution. It also ends with \_\_tion. **contamination**

2. This means “take out substances like slate, stones”. If you replace the last letter of this word by -el you get a word meaning “have an angry argument”. **quarry**
3. This is noun-word meaning ‘a stream from a factory sewage or waste tank. A change in the first letter of this word will give you an adjective meaning “rich”. **effluent**
4. The opposite of this word, which can be formed by prefixing un- means “cannot be lived in”. **inhabitable**
5. The last three letters of this word are the same as the last three in *reservoir*. The word means “short life-history”. **memoir**
6. Substances used to make land **fertile** are also making birds **sterile**.

**Q Fill in the blanks with either simple past or present perfect form of the word given in the brackets.**

- 4 Our City Development Council **resolved** in July last to take steps to control pollution in the city. They therefore **appointed** a committee consisting of two industrialists, two engineers, two scientists, and two environmentalists. Since then, the committee met half a dozen times but **has not decided** on any plan of action yet. In fact, every time it **met**, the members **have wrangled** over some procedural issue. At the last meeting, which **took** place in last November, half the members **resigned**.

Meanwhile, the streets **have become** smoggier, the river water **have turned** dirtier and the entire atmosphere **has got** contaminated. In fact, yesterday about 500 citizens marched to the corporation hall and demanded: “We **have given** you our votes all these years. What **have** you done for us. All you **have done** during all these months is to swindle us out of our money.

## Unit 20

### DILEMMA

**Q.1 What is Layman? What do we call a person who is not a layman?**

Ans: A person who does not have specialized or professional knowledge of a subject or a person who is not trained qualified or experienced in a particular subject or activity. A non specialist, a non expert, amateur, non professional, outsider, a person who is trained or qualified of experienced.

**Q.2 In the first two paragraphs the following words are used : stunned, frightened, bewildered, confused, humbled, troubled.**

a) A tiger is found in the garden of the house.

Ans : Frightened

b) One is defeated in a match or a debate.

Ans : Stunned

c) In the examination hall all the question in the question paper are found to be difficult.

Ans : Confused.

Q. 3 Can you name a situation in which

a) You will be stunned?

Ans : Impact of the bomb

b) You will be bewildered?

Ans : By how unequipped we are. pg. 2

c) You will be troubled?

Ans : To see that man's brain can create things which his will may not be able to control

**Q. 4 What was the first reaction of the layman to the effect of dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima?**

Ans : The impact of that bomb has left us stunned and confused. Certainly we laymen are frightened by science as we never were before. And certainly, too, we are bewildered by the power which science has suddenly placed in our laps - bewildered and humbled by our realization of how unequipped we are, in terms of ethics, law, and government, to know how to use it. That, I think, is the first reaction of a layman to the stupendous repercussion of that bomb on Hiroshima.

**Q. 5 Why are we troubled by the realization that our brain can create things which we may not be able to control ?**

Ans : The first question that come to mind is this what use are radio and automobiles and penicillin and all the other gifts of science if at the same time this same science hands us that means by which we can blow ourselves and our civilization into drifting dust/ We have always been inclined to think of research and technology as being consciously related to human welfare, Now frankly, we are now so sure and we are troubled, deeply troubled, by the realization that man brain can create things which his will may not be able to control. We are troubled as the question comes to our mind that these gifts of science has blown ourselves and our civilization into drifting dust. We have always been inclined to think research and being consciously related to human welfare. pg. 3

**Q. 6 How can our search for truth bring our civilization to the brink of destruction?**

Ans : Science is the search for truth, and it is based on the glorious faith that true is worth discovering. It springs from the noblest attribute of the human spirit But it is this same search for truth that has brought our civilization to the brink of destruction and we are contorted by the tragic irony that when have been most successful in pushing out the boundaries of knowledge, have most endangered the possibility of human life on this planet. The pursuit of truth has at last led us to the tools by which we can ourselves become the destroyers of our own institutions and all the bright hopes of race. In this

situation what do we do- curb our science or cling to the pursuit of truth and run the risk of having our society torn to pieces.

**Q.7 Can our scientists afford to be concerned solely with the pursuit of truth unmindful of its consequences? What is the author's opinion? What is your opinion?**

Ans : Unless research is linked to a human and constructive purpose, should it not be subject to some kind of restraint? Can our science lists afford to be concerned solely with fact and at all with value and purpose? Can they legitimately claim that their only aim is the advancement of knowledge regardless of its consequences? A scientist cannot hold back progress because of fears of what the world will do with his discoveries. What he apparently implied was that science has no responsibility in the matter, and that it will plunge ahead in the pursuit of truth even if the process leaves the world in dust and ashes. pg. 4

**Q. 8 What, according to the author, is the towering enemy of mankind?**

Ans : The towering enemy of mankind is not science but war.

**Q. 9 When did Einstein write his famous equation? What is it about? Why is it so famous? Who is Einstein?**

Ans : When Einstein wrote his famous transformation equation in 1905 he was not thinking of the atomic bomb, but out of the equation came one of the principles upon which the bomb was based.

**Q. 10 Matching words with their meanings**

Match the words with their meaning as used in the passage, Column II one 'extra' you may use a dictionary and look back at the essay.

**Column I Column II**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Indistinguishable ( ) | a. Amazing in degree  |
| 2. Arbiter ( )           | b. Free   |
| 3. Repercussion ( )      | c. Unfeeling  |
| 4. Dilemma ( )           | d. far reaching effect  |
| 5. Perverted ( )         | e. Denial   |
| 6. absolve ( )           | f. Cannot be differentiated   |
| 7. Distortions ( )       | g. The state of being in high spirits                                 |
| 8. Stupendous ( )        | h. Passionate pg. 5   |
| 9. Callous ( )           | i. turned to a wrong use.   |
| 10. Elation ( )          | j. having to choose between two equally undesirable courses of action |
| 11. Fervent ( )          | k. person in complete control   |
| 12. Disavowal ( )        | l. False account  |
| m. Judge                 |   |

**Q. 11 Think and answer**

**Distinguish between :**

**i i. Culture and civilization**

In our day-to-day talks and discussions, we often use the terms 'culture' and 'civilization' interchangeably. Even in the Anglo-French tradition, the concept of culture was often used synonymously with civilization. But sociologists differentiate culture and civilization as two different levels of phenomena. The concept of civilization was almost equated with highly valued things, such as respect of people for one another, the sanctity of life and high regard for the good, the ethical and

the beautiful. In this sense, those who were lacking in these attributes were regarded as barbaric or uncivilized. pg. 6

i ii. Knowledge and wisdom

**The main difference between knowledge and wisdom are discussed in detail in the given below points:**

- 1) Knowledge refers to the collection of information and facts about something or someone by learning and experience. The ability of a person to judge, apply education & experience in practical life and make right choices is called wisdom.
- 2) Knowledge is nothing but organized information. It is not about the plethora of information, but that should be relevant. On the contrary, wisdom is the quality to implement knowledge into practical life.
- 3) Knowledge is selective in nature, in essence, it only stores specialized information. Conversely, wisdom is comprehensive and integrated.
- 4) Knowledge is deterministic while wisdom is non- deterministic.
- 5) Knowledge results in the understanding of the particular subject, whereas wisdom develops the discernment and reasoning ability in a person.
- 6) The approach of knowledge is theoretical. In contrast to , wisdom which has a spiritual approach.
- 7) When it comes to the acquisition, knowledge is acquired by obtaining information or learning about the fact by observation or education. As opposed to wisdom, which is developed in the person through the day to day experiences in life.
- 8) Knowledge has the same relation to mind, like that of wisdom with soul.

pg. 7

**i iii. Anarchy and autocracy.**

Absence of government : A state of lawlessness or political disorder due to the absence of governmental authority the city's descent into anarchy : a utopian society of individuals who enjoy complete freedom without government. Absence or denial of any authority or established order anarchy prevailed in the ghetto : absence of order : disorder not manicured plots but a wild anarchy of nature. Anarchism is the movement for social justice through freedom. It is concrete, democratic and egalitarian. It has existed and developed since the seventeenth century, with a philosophy and a defined outlook that have evolved and grown with time and circumstance. Anarchism began as what it remains today : a direct challenge by the underprivileged to their oppression and exploitation. It Opposes both the insidious growth of state power and the pernicious ethos of possessive individualism, which, together or separately, ultimately serve only the interests of the few at the expense of the rest. Anarchism promotes mutual aid, harmony and human solidarity, to achieve a free, classless society, a cooperative commonwealth. Anarchism is both a theory and practice of life. Philosophically, it aims for perfect accord between the individual, society and nature. In an anarchist society, mutually respectful sovereign individuals would be organized in non- coercive relationships within naturally defined communities in which the means of production and distribution are held in common.

There are two types of autocratic governments.

- Different forms of Government.

- • Autocracy- Rule by one person.
- • a. Totalitarian Dictatorship
- • b. Monarchy
- • c. Constitutional Monarchy
- • -share government power with elected officials.
- • - more often they are ceremonial heads of government.
- • Oligarchy- rule by a small group.

What type of government is autocracy?

A system of government in which supreme political power is held by one person. (Compare constitutional monarchy, democracy and oligarchy) Note : Iraq under Saddam Hussain is an autocracy.

#### **i iv. Education and literacy.**

Education can be said to be a process through which a society passes on the knowledge, values and skills from one generation to another. Education is acquired through the formal institutions like school, colleges and universities.

One is literate when they can read and write. One does not need to write long essays to be literate. Reading and writing short sentences is enough. Also, being literate means one can solve simple mathematical problems. It can be said that one needs to be literate to survive in this world. Our day to day activities require literacy. Earlier, school was not compulsory and hence literacy was uncommon. Now, every child is sent to schools which make them literate. Literacy gives one factual information so that they can read a document before pg. 9

putting their signature, follow signs of the road or calculate the amount of change.

Difference between literacy and education. Literate and educated are words that people usually use interchangeably like they are synonymous. They are different and are independent of each other. A literate person might not be educated and vice versa.

One does not necessarily need to be literate to be educated because not all forms of education require reading. Education is not simply theoretical. But then literacy does help one get educated. Education is not just about getting a degree and passing in exams. Education offers knowledge to people. It lets them open their minds to new things and helps them perceive things in new ways. Education helps one to get rid of their prejudices, superstitions, etc to be a rational human being able to not just take in information but understand if it is indeed worth it or not. Being educated is exposing oneself to several aspects of life.

Both literacy and education helps one in the long run. Unfortunately, we only run behind literacy and evade education. One is only considered good enough when they produce their degree. But then, it is possible for one to have a lot of degrees and yet not be educated. Again, the wisest man in the town may not be literate. One should always aim to educate themselves in which ever way possible. Our country is trying hard to make all her citizens literate but is evading education in that process. With math, one also pg. 10 needs to learn moral values and acquire the ability to rationalize and judge the information that literacy **offers**.

#### **Q. 12 Figure out the figurative meaning :**

Here each statement given below two meanings are given. Say which is correctly explain the meaning of the italicized expression.

1. Science will plunge ahead in the pursuit of truth even if the process leaves the world in dust and ashes.

Ans : In a state of destruction

2. The weapons which science gives us have brought us to the doorstep of doom.

Ans : Close to ruin

3. We have been most successful in pushing out the boundaries of knowledge.

Ans : Limits of our knowledge

4. We are bewildered by the power which science has placed in our laps.

Ans : At our disposal

5. We are confronted by the tragic irony.

Ans : Disastrous outcome. pg. 11

## Unit 21 Computeracy

### **Q.1 What is the myth which has been carefully fostered by giant computer corporations? What is myth?**

Ans : There is a myth, which has been carefully fostered by the giant computer corporation, that there is something magical about computers and the people who run them. Myths are made up stories that try to explain how our world works and how we should treat each other. The stories are usually set in times long ago, before history as we know it was written.

In other myths, gods or “super-beings” used their powers to make events happen. Or the stories were the adventures of gods, goddesses, men and women.

“Myth” comes from the Greek word “mythos” which means “word of mouth”.

### **Q. 2 What is the legend about computers and programmers? What is a legend?**

Ans : The legend has got about that computers the ‘electronic brains’ and that programmers are some sort of superman.

### **Q.3 What is the fact about computers and programmers?**

Ans : The fact are that computers are very stupid and the people who program are normal human beings. Anyone who can count from 0 to 7 on his or her fingers and make 8 can learn to a programmer. The business is the difficult it is just tricky. pg. 12

### **Q.4 In what sense are computers and programmes half alive?**

Ans : It is very misleading to imagine that computers can ‘think’ like people. They cannot. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mover however, they make it possible for people to ‘bottle’ thought. Your work out how to do a particular job or solve a problem, write a program, and the computer will then apply your thinking to that job or problem as long and so often as you like. In this sense computers and programs are half alive because they perpetuate the thinking of their creators.

### **Q.5 What are the revolutionary inventions we have had in recent history? In what sense are they revolutionary?**

Ans : The information processing revolution promises to make profound changes in our way of life, but these changes will be no more difficult than many others which have been successfully assimilated. In recent history we had the revolutions of painting, industrial production, railways, electricity telegraph and telephones, flying, radio and television. Computing is merely one more step in the human race’s continuous drive to master its environment. We invented machinery to save and surpass our bodies labour; now we have invented computers to save the labour of our minds.

### **Q.6 When did the computing business start? On what two fronts is change happening rapidly in the computer industry? With what other industry does the author compare the change and why?**

Ans : Even though the computing business only started during the second world war and has been in existence for such a short time, it has produced a very rich and complicated culture all its own. But pg. 13 although history is important, the pace of change is so fast that anyone with a good idea has an excellent chance of making a mark on the industry. Change is happening on two fronts simultaneously. The hardware of computer is getting daily cheaper and more powerful. This means

that job which a few years ago could only be attempted on huge machine by their dedicated attendants can now be done as routine on tens of that sand of office desks. The second change is that computing is being brought out into the light of every day to be the tool of every man. No long are these machines used only by a lavishly paid casts of high priests talking their own brand of mumbo –jumbo; they have been joined by perfect ordinary people who are interested in getting a job done rather than in the intricacies of computing. This is changing computers in just the same way that mass markets changed motorcars.

**Q.7 Why does the author compare the computing business with the world of high fashion?**

Ans : In fact the computing business is strangely like the world of high fashion. Computing too has its share of fads and fashions, offballs, fanatics, charlatans and lunatics - and a large number of hard-working, interesting, sensible people who are fascinated to be at the frontier of human progress, doing whatever seems best at the time to help the whole thing for ward.

**Q.8 How was the wild west of America in the last century? Why does the author compare the computing world with the Wild West?**

Ans : The computing world is like the wild west of America in the last century. The territory is so vast, the riches so huge, that no one had time to sit still and brood. The industry sucks people in like leaves. pg. 14 It has a voracious appetite for new hands and new ideas. It demands performance rather than qualifications. In the wild west, if you could shoot straight and had an honest face, you were made sheriff. In the computer business if you can do the job you have it. No one cares where you learned to do it or what letters you have after your name.

**Q.9 What are the several forces that draw people in to the computing world?**

Ans : There are several forces that draw people in. One is, no doubt, the fact that the micro industry offers jobs when jobs are scarce. Secondly, it offers a field wide open to all the talents: the whole a world is in the process of being computerized, and so the industry needs people who know about everything under the sun. Thirdly the financial rewards are potentially vast. The growth of mass market opens up the possibilities of Hollywood style money.

**Q.10 What does BASIC stand for? What are the other computer language? What are apple computer?**

Ans : Certainly, it is true now that the computer sector of many national economies is one of the few that show any signs of life. Young computer scientists straight out of university command substantial salaries as professional in the hardware and software industries. People with much slighter skills perhaps no more than a few months experience o self taught BASIC are beginning to be in demand to manage microcomputers in business. The two teenage founders of Apple computer, who had to sell a van and calculator to finance their first machine, were millionaires five years later. pg. 15

**Q. I Compute your word power**

Tricky, high preests, mubo-jumbo, intricacies, fads, offballs, charlstans, lunatics, fanatics, voracious, micro, imcomputerate, bottle, profound.

**Fill in the blanks with words from the list given above :**

1. We live in an electronic age with space satellites, moon landing computers, etc. You might think that these are very mumbo-jumbo but they are all based on quite simple electronic circuit. Don't think you are lunatics just because electronic devidece look very complex a mass of wires, small parts and control don't get puzzled by he fads of the tricky . We would like to keep you away from the modern world of electronic devices. Look around your home and see how many electronic a radio set, a record player, a cassette recorder and several other electronic devices. You don't have to be a superman ttto understand the odd balls of electronic wizardry. You too can learn something of this miracle with just a screwdriver and a pair of pliers.



2. Although primarily a calculating machine, the modern computer can bottle a vast mass of information. Computers are now profound thinkers but they can ask nearly half a million questions a second! Such is the speed with which they can call out the instructions given. That makes some computer - \_\_\_\_\_ think that they are 'thinking machines' only in computerate can the such nonsensical things, they are just carried away by ----- without realizing that crazy notions are shortlived. Some high priests make tall claims deliberately

pg. 16 because they are unusual persons. Some fanatics s say that because they are frauds. If you are a voracious learner, you can learn quite a few facts even from the washing machines and watches that manufactured with smaller computers. Computers are easy carry even in space flights.

## **Q. II British or American?**

The word *program* is also spelt *programme*. *Programme* is used in British English and *program* in the American variety.

Look at the following words and say how thy are spelt in American English.

### **British American**

Centre Center

Behaviour Behavior

Colour Color

Honour Honor

Judgement Judgment

Acknowledgement Acknowledgment

Smelt Smelled

Spelt Spelled

Spoilt Spoiled

Worshipped Worshiped

Waggon Wagon pg. 17

Dulness Dullness

### **Mediaeval Medieval**

## **Q.III Answer the following :**

1. Can you explain the difference between *hardware* and *software*?

Computer hardware is any physical device used in or with your machine, whereas software is a collection of code installed onto your computer's hard drive. For example, the computer monitor you are using to read this text and the mouse you are using to navigate this web page is computer hardware.

Systems software includes the operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function. Applications software includes programs that do real work for users. For example, word processors, spreadsheets, and database management systems fall under the category of applications software.

Computer software (often called just software) is a set of instructions and associated documentation that tells a computer what to do or how to perform a task or it can mean all the software on a computer, including the applications and the operating system.

A dictionary of computing. Software technology a general term covering the development methods, programming languages, and tools to support them that may be used in the development of software. pg. 18

2. *Micro* is used to form nouns referring to something that is a very small example of a particular type of thing. Can you mention at least four words like *microcomputer*? What is the opposite of *micro*?

Minicomputer, Small computer, Laptop, Palmtop, Desktop, Pocket Calculating CPU. Opposite of micro - Macro.

### 3. Do you know anything about *Supercomputer*?

Supercomputers, the world's largest and fastest computers, are primarily used for complex scientific calculations. The parts of a supercomputer are comparable to those of desktop computer : they both contains hard drives, memory, and processors (circuits that process instructions within a computer program)

A supercomputer is a computer that performs at or near the currently highest operational rate for computers. Traditionally, supercomputers have been used for scientific and engineering applications that must handle very large databases or do a great amount of computation (or both).

Q. IV Give instruction.

1. Look at the instruction below for making tea with tea bags.

- a) Use one bag to make each cup of tea required.
- b) Place the required number of bags in a jug.
- c) Add boiling water.
- d) Stir, but see that the tea bags do not open up.
- e) Allow the tea to stand for four minutes. pg. 19
- f) Add milk and sugar to taste.

[Instruction tell us how to do something, Generally, the sentence pattern used in instructions is verb + object + adverbial. Written instruction are usually set out with great care since the person following the instructions cannot question the instructor if the instructions are unclear or difficult to follow. ]

Q.V Notices for a Safari Park

Look at the sentences given below :

- a) Visitor are requested not to feed the animals.
- b) You are asked not to prooke the animals
- c) People are advised not to get out of their cars while touring the Safari park.
- d) Dogs are not allowed in the Safari Park.
- e) The staff are not permitted to accept tips.
- f) You are advised to leave the park before 5 p.m.

Rewrite the sentences into a set of instructions, using polite form wherever necessary.

- a) All visitor are requested not to give food material to animals.
- b) Do not touch, pinch, tease or provoke animals.
- c) People are advised to be on the safer side, do not get out of the cars while touring.
- d) Dogs or other wild beasts are not allowed in the safari park.
- e) Tips or another form of monetary gain will not be accepted by the staff.
- f) The park will be closed at 5 p.m. pg. 20

### Q. VI How to make a long distance call

Write instructions on how to make an STD call. Make your instruction clear and simple. (What is meant by STD, anyway?)

If you wish, you may use the hints given below:

Lift receiver, dial, when you hear rapid pips, all the digits, “pip-pip tone, ring back tone, busy tone, station code, number of the subscriber, example – Kumbakonam 0435

- a) First of all lift the receiver.
- b) Then start dialing, by pressing the digit number required.
- c) After dialing rapid pips will be heard.
- d) Of pip pip tone is heard it is not connected.
- e) Then again you have to dial the number by pressing the go back button.
- f) First you will dial station code number & then the number of the subscriber eg: Kumbakonam 0435.

STD calls stand for any calls outside your home state. Let me explain this with the help of an example. Assume that you live in Punjab. Now every call that you do with a number within Punjab, is known as Local Call.

STD : Subscriber trunk dialing, (calls within country but outside local) .

STD whereas here you can make direct calls between countries without any operator assistance using the country code.

Subscriber trunk dialling also known subscriber toll dialing is a telephone system allowing subscribers to dial trunk calls without operator assistance. pg. 21

Look at the flow chart given below:

Flow chart How bread is made

Input

Are weighed 1

flour

Salt

Mixed 2

yeast

Water

Rolled dough 3

is cut and weighed 4

Wrapped 8

Sliced 7

Hot ovens baked 6

Are placed 5

Distributed 9

Sold 10

Q. 2 Prepare a flow chart on making ice-cream. Describe how ice-cream is made in a factory.

Then, write a set of instruction on how to make ice- cream at home.

Follow instruction how ice cream is made at home :

- a) Boil milk.
- b) Add sugar.
- c) Then add cornflour.
- d) Again after some times add custard powder.
- e) Mix well while boiling.

- f) Then cool it down.
- g) Set it for some 10 min time.
- h) Then mix well in the grinder.
- i) Set or put it in the refrigerator for freezing for 45 minutes.
- j) Ice Crème is ready to serve. Put mixture in ice crème cones

Input

Are weighed 1

Milk

Sugar

Mixed 2

Cornflour

Custard Powder

Mix Well

Cool it down

Put in refrigerator for freezing for 45 minutes

Remove it, Ready to serve

Q.3 You have been asked to write instructions for opening a Savings bank account.

Find out what the correct procedure is and write instructions for the procedure. Include warnings, prohibitions, recommendations, etc where appropriate. Make sure that your instructions are clear and easy to read.

Follow the instruction for opening saving bank account.

- a) Filling application form.
- b) Affix the passport size photograph.
- c) Endorse the application form wherever necessary.
- d) Take two witness signature who are already having a saving account in the same bank.
- e) Attached the Xerox document of Aadhar Card, Pan Card and other residential Proof and Photo ID Proof.

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## Unit 23

### Entertainment

**Q.1 How does an entertainer entertain or make people laugh? What are those moments. How do they create the right mood.**

Ans : Some people tell jokes and stories and make people laugh or be deeply moved. Other people try to tell a story or a joke which may be just as good but ----- total failure! Laughter, emotions, and the wish to understand are all within each person. The successful entertainer releases laughter, emotions and interest, but there are moments when people are ready to be interest and there are moments when they aren't. A good entertainer is very sensitive to the right and wrong moment a good entertainer listens and looks to see how the other person feels. Of course, good entertainers can create the right mood and expectation before beginning their joke or story game or trick , and will find a way of linking what they want to do with what has been happening.

**Q.2 What are the different ways of being entertained? How are they an asset to a party?**

Ans : Your personality the personality of the other person (or people), the occasion and the place where you are and several other things contribute to entertainment. Some people are naturally quiet

and enjoy listening and encouraging other people to speak, that is one way of being entertaining. There are other who don't mind talking and they may even want to control everything and organize all the entertainment! And such people can also be a wonderful asset to a party. Some old people are full of youthful fun and some young people are rather old fashioned; people's personalities are more important than their age. It takes all sorts to make a world, all sorts of people can contribute to the whole art of being amusing so that pg. 26 all can share a good time together. Each one must say. 'Your pleasure is mine.'

**Q.3 What is it that makes people laugh? How can you be more humorous and entertaining?**

Ans : "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep, alone" Freud, the famous psychologist, said, "it is a fact that if we try to examine and to explain the techniques of a joke, the joke will disappear." That was why Mark Twain said, "There are several kinds of stories, but only one difficult kind- the humorous. If you make your language richer and poetic, you will be more entertaining because people enjoy the entertaining use of language. There is an English saying: ; it is not what a person says but how he says it which matters. pg. 27

**Unit 24**

**You and Your English**

**Q.1 What according to Shaw are the advantages in learning to speak well?**

Ans : The advantages learning to speak well according to Shaw that they would not only be intelligible in every English speaking country, but would stamp the speaker as a cultivated person as distinguished from an ignorant and illiterate one. All we can claim is that they can speak presentably, and that if you speak as they do, you will be understood in any English speaking country and accepted as a person of good social standing.

**Q.2 a) What is meant by a provincial or cockney dialect?**

Ans : It may be that you are yourself a native but that you speak in a provincial or cockney dialect of which you are a little ashamed, or which perhaps prevents you from obtaining some employment which is open to those only who speak what is called "Correct English"

**Q.2 b) Can you name some important native dialects of English?**

Ans : Irish & Scottish

**Q.3 a) Is there such thing as ideally correct English?**

Ans : The first thing I must impress on you is that there is no such thing as ideally correct English.

**Q.3b) Do all British speakers speak exactly alike?**

Ans : No two British subjects speak exactly alike.

**Q.3c) What are the examples cited by Shaw to prove his statement?**

Ans : I am a member of a committee established by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of deciding how the pg. 28 utterances of speakers employed by the Corporation should be pronounced in order that they should be a model of correct speech for the British Islands. Our chairman is the Poet Laureate, who is not only an artist whose materials are the sounds of spoken English, but a specialist in their pronunciation. One of our members is Sir Johnston Forbes.

**Q.4 What are the two simplest and commonest words in English?**

Ans : That committee knows as much as anyone knows about English speech; and yet its members do not agree as to the pronunciation of some of the simplest and commonest words in the English language. The two simplest and commonest words in any language are "Yes" and "No". But no two members of the committee pronounce them exactly alike.

**Q.5 When can we say that somebody's speech is acceptable?**

Ans : There are Irish members, Scottish members, Welsh members,, Oxford University members, American members: all recognizable as such by their differences of speech. They differ also

according to the country in which they were born. Now as they all speak differently, it is nonsense to say that they all speak correctly. All we can claim is that they all speak presentably, and that if you speak as they do you will be understood in any English- speaking country and accepted as a person of good social standing.

**Q.6 Does Shaw offer himself as a model What does he say about his own speech?**

Ans : All we can claim is that they all speak presentably, and that if you speak as they do you will be understood in any English- speaking pg. 29 country and accepted as a person of good social standing. I wish I could offer you your choice among them as a model, but for the moment I am afraid you must put up with me – an Irishman.

**Q.7 Does Shaw speak to his wife as carefully as he would speak to a queen?**

Ans : No doubt I ought to speak to my wife as carefully as I should speak to a queen, and she to me as carefully as she would speak to a king, we ought to, but we don't (Don't by the way, is short for "do not")

**Q.8 If he were to speak to his wife at home as carefully as public speaker to a large audience, what would she think?**

Ans : I have said enough to you about the fact that no two native speakers of English speak it alike: but perhaps you are clever enough to ask me whether. I myself speak it in the same way.

I must confess at once that I do not. Nobody does. I am at present speaking to an audience of many thousands of gramophones, many of whom are trying hard to follow words, syllable by syllable, if I were to speak to you as carelessly as I speak to my wife at home. This record would be useless, and if I were to speak to my wife at home as carefully as I am speaking to you, she would think that I was going mad.

**Q. 9 When he was 'What?' two or three times to his wife at breakfast what does she suspect?**

Ans : But at home, when I have to consider only my wife sitting within six feet of me at breakfast, I take so little pains with my speech that very often instead of giving me the expected answer, she says pg. 30

'Don't mumble; and don't turn your head away when you speak, I can't hear a word you are saying' And she also is a little careless, Sometimes I have to say "What? Two or three times during our meals and then she suspects me of growing deaf and deaf, though she does not say so, because, as I am now over seventy, it might be true.

**Q.10 Does Shaw advocate listening through the keyhole? Why not?**

Ans : We all have company manners and home manners. If you were to call on a strange family and to listen through the keyhole not that I would suggest for a moment that you are capable of doing such a very unladylike or ungentlemanlike thing. But still it is in your enthusiasm for studying languages you could bring yourself to do it just for a few seconds to hear how a family speak to one another when there is nobody else listening to them and then walk into the room and hear how very differently they speak in your presence, the change would surprise you.

**Q.11 Why are home manners different from company manners?**

Ans : Even when our home manners are as good as our company manners and of course they ought to be much better they are always different and the difference is greater in speech than in anything else.

**Q. 12 "What O' Clock is it" How does his wife hear it?"**

Ans : If I ask a stranger, I say "What O'clock is it" the stranger hears every syllable distinctly. But if I ask my wife all she hears is closet. That is good enough for her, but it would not be good enough for pg. 31 you. So I am speaking to you how much more carefully than I speak to her; but please don't tell her.

**Q.13 Why should we adjust our speech style to the occasion? Do you do it in your own language?**

Ans : It you are learning English because you intend to travel in England and wish to be understood there, do not try to speak English perfectly because, if you do no one will understand you.

**Q.14 a) Why does Shaw urge foreigners not to try to speak English perfectly?**

Ans : I have already explained that though there is no such thing as perfectly correct but in London Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly. You may say that even if they do not speak English well themselves they can at least understand it when it is well spoken. They can see the speaker is English; but when the speaker is a foreigner, the better he speaks, the harder it is to understand him. No foreigner can ever stress the syllables and make the voice rise and fall in question and answer assertion and denial in refusal and consent, in enquiry or information, exactly as native does. Therefore the first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English : that is English without any grammar.

**Q.14b Do you think it is sound advice? Is he speaking with his tongue in his cheek?**

Ans : No pg. 32

**Q.14c) Can you mention a play that Shaw wrote to prove his point of view?**

Ans : -----

**Q.15a) “In London nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly.”**

Can you explain what it means?

Ans : He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner, and pleased by his cleverness in making out your meaning and being able to tell you what you want to know, If you say “will you have the goodness, Sir to direct me to the railway terminus at Charing Cross, :” Pronouncing all the vowels and consonants beautifully he will not understand you and will suspect you of being a beggar or a confidence trickster, But if you shout, Please ! Charing Cross ! Which way !” you will have no difficulty. Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

**Q.15 b) “Even among English people, to speak well is a pedantic affectation” What does it mean? Why?**

Ans : Even among English people, to speak too well is a pedantic affectation, in a foreigner it is something worse than an affectation: it is an insult to the native who cannot understand his own language when it is too well spoken. That is all I can tell you: the record will hold no more. pg. 33

**Guess the intended meaning :**

Write out the sentence under each statement that correctly explain the meaning of the italicized expression or expressions.

1. “I am afraid you must put up with me” (Para 1) ----- Shaw is frightened and he is asking you to stay with him.

----- **He politely says that you must tolerate his way of speaking.**

2. “That is good enough for her” (Para 7) ----- that is all that is necessary or needed. --  
----- **she deserves only that.**

3. “ He will suspect you of being a beggar or a confidence trickster” (Para 8)

----- **He will think you are trying to cheat him.**

----- He will think you are telling him some tricks to be kept secret.

4. In a foreigner it is something worse than an *affectation*. ----- It is something worse than a kindly feeling. ----- **It is something worse than being unnatural or pretending to be genuine.**

I. The response in the following conversion are those of a person whose knowledge of English is very elementary. Do you think she will approve of the responses? Rewrite the responses in good English

A: Where were you born?

B: I born on ship.

**B: I was born on ship.**

A: What was the name of the ship? pg. 34

B: I not know

**B: I do not know.**

A: What nationality was your mother?

B: She French.

**B: She was French.**

A: Where is your mother now?

B: She die.

**B: She died.**

A: Who is your father?

B: I Not know him.

**B: I do not know him.**

A: Did your mother tell you about him?

B: He English. A seaman I never see.

**B: He is English. A sea man whom I never saw.**

A: When did your mother die?

B: Excuse – I not know

**B: Excuse me, I do not know.**

A: Do you know how old you were when you mother dies?

B: I Six year old.

**B: I was six years old.**

A: Afterwards, who looked after you?

B: I take care myself

**B: I took care of myself.**

A: Can you read and write?

B: I write Name B: **I can write my name.** pg. 35

II. In the following sentences the meaning intended is not clear. Can you rewrite the sentence so that the meaning intended is made clear? [some clues are given to help you]

1. He killed the man with a stick. (How? Who?)

Ans : Who Killed the man & how was he killed.

2. I went to my village to sell the land along with my wife. (What was to be sold?)

Ans : What was to be sold for which I went to my village with my wife.

3. The committee's appointment was not satisfactory. (What was not satisfactory?)

Ans : The appointment made by the committee was not satisfactory.

4. Do not go to other shops to be disappointed, but come to us (for what)

Ans : Do not go to other shops for purchasing as it may cause disappointment to you, but rather come to us.

5. Would you like to try on that dress in the window? (Where? What?)

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Ans : Would you like to have a trial of that dress in the window.

6. He loves his dog more than his wife, (Who loves who?)

Ans : The owner husband loved the dog more than his wife.

7. I have smoked one of your cigarettes, and shall in future smoke no others. (gave up smoking?)

Ans : This was the last cigarette I have smoked and I will give up smoking.

8. The college may refuse admission to any one student they think proper. (Who may be refused admission?)

Ans : The college may refuse admission to any student whom they think proper. pg. 36

9. The report that the students were reading annoyed the warden (What were they reading?)

Ans : The erratic report which the students were reading annoyed the warden

10. Jim cursed the day he was born (When? What?)

Ans : Jim cursed the day when he was born.

II. The following expressions are used in the Indian Variety of English.

Can you put them in Standard British English?

1. The meeting was pre-poned.

Ans : **The meeting was advanced.**

2. The matter will be referred to the concerned ministry.

Ans : **The matter will be referred to the Respective ministry.**

3. Why you came late to the class?

Ans : **Why have you come late to the class?**

4. They are having three cars.

Ans : **They have 3 cars.**

5. Look at the alphabets of English.

Ans : **Look at the alphabets.**

6. Go and Enjoy.

Ans : **Go and enjoy yourself.**

7. I find it difficult to make my both ends meet

Ans : **I find it difficult for me to make both ends meet.**

8. I find it difficult to make my both ends meet.

Ans : **You might be knowing that officer.**

9. We are living here since 1970

Ans : **We were living there since 1970.**

10. Newspaper advertisement: "Wanted a Non vegetarian Cooke 45 year old"  
pg. 37

Ans : **Newspaper advertisement "Wanted a Cook or Chef 45 Years Old to Cook Non-Vegetarian Food."**

IV. The following words are used in British English. Do you know the equivalent word in American English?

British American

Example : Petrol gas

Petrol pump Gas Station

Dust bin Trash can

Flat Apartment

Full stop Period

Lift Elevator

Rubbish -----

Trunk call Long distance Call

Chemist's shop Drugist

Underground -----

Vest -----

V. Shaw was outraged by the irrational spelling of English. He said "My surname has two sounds: but I have to spell it with four letters another 100 percent loss of time, labour, ink, and paper, the Russian can spell it with two letters, as they have an alphabet of 35 letter. In the race of civilization, what chance has a power that cannot spell so simple a sound as Shaw against a rival that can?"

(a) Can you suggest simpler ways of writing the following words?

a) enough b) queue c) should d) love e) through f) finally g) quality h) photo i) all right pg. 38 Ans : **enough, ueue, shuld, luv, through, finaly, quality, foto, al right.**

(b) Indian English as it is spoken, is highly influenced by the spelling. There are people who pronounce the following words as they are written, Can you say ho they are to be pronounced? Psychology, summer, plumber, subtle, bottle, bomb,. Colone, drought.

Ans : **sychology, sumer, plumber, sutle, botle, bom, colon, drout.**

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**MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE**  
**SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**

Semester:-I (NEW)

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Title: - Comprehension and Communication Skills in English

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**Q.1 Below are given initial-letter words and abbreviation. What do they mean? What do they stand for? What are their origins?**

**A.D**                      **and**                      **B.C.,**                      **N.B.,**                      *et*                      *al.,*                      **op.cit.**

**Ans: -** A.D. and B.C.:

The terms **anno Domini (AD)** and **Before Christ (BC)** are used to label or number years in the Julian and Gregorian calendars. The term *anno domini* is Medieval Latin and means ‘in the year of the lord’ but is often translated as ‘in the year of our lord’.

This calendar era based on the traditional reckoned year of the coceptdon or birth of Jesus of Nazareth, with AD counting years from the start of this epoch, and BC denoting years before the start of the era. There is a no year zero in this scheme, so the year AD 1 immediately follows the year 1 BC. This dating system was devised in 525 by Dionysius Exiguus (a 6<sup>th</sup> century monk) but was not widely used until after 800.

N.B.:

**Nota bene** (plural form *natate bene*) is a Latin phrase meaning ‘note well’. The phrase first appeared in English writing *circa* 1711.

Often abbreviated as N.B., N.b. or n.b. (without the punctuation in some styles NB, Nb, or nb), and comes from the Latin roots *notare* (“to note”) and *bene* (“well”). It is in the singular imperative mode, instructing one individual to note well the matter at hand, that is to take notice of or pay special attention. In modern English, it is used, particularly in legal papers, to draw the attention of the reader to a certain (side) aspects or detain of the subject on hand.

**et al.:**

et al. is an abbreviation for *et alia* (neuter plural). But it can also be an abbreviation on for *et alii* (masculine plural), or *et aliae* (femine plural). This phrase means ‘and others’. Most commonly, *et al.* indiacates other contributors (authors, editors, etc.) in a bibliography list, such as “Feynman, hawking, Sagan, et al.” There should always be a period after et al to show it’s an abbreviation

**op.cit.:**

Op.cit. is an abbreviation of the Latin phrase *opera citato*, meaning “in the work cited”.

The abbreviation is used in an endnote or footnote to refere the reader to a previously cited work, standing in a for repetition of the full title of the work. *Op.cit* thus refers the reader to the bibliography, where the full citation of the work can be found, or to a full citation given in a previous footnote. *Op.cit* should never, therefore be used on its own, which would be meaningless, but most often with the author’s surname or another brief clue as to which work is referred to. For example, given work called *the world of Salamander* (1999) by Jane Q.

Smith, the style would typically be “Smith op.cit”, usually followed by a page number to refer the reader previous full citation of this work or with further clarification such as “Smith 1999, op.cit.” or “Smith World of Salamanders, op.cit”

**Q.2 Do you agree that stress is a twentieth century illness? Why/Why not? How do you react to stress?**

**Ans:-** Yes I do agree that stress is a twentieth century illness.

The twentieth century witnessed a tremendous progress in almost all the fields.

This progress led to competition in every sphere of life. Everyone wanted to be successful giving rise to an urge to outcompete others. This rat race has many ill effects on the lifestyle of the man, for the life has become speedy to keep the pace with speed of progress. In this race, the people, who were not able to grab the opportunities, by this reason or that, got disheartened. Even the successful people can be seen under some kind of stress. The effect of this modern disease are evident in the form of blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, sleeplessness, anxiety and so on.

First of all I figure out where the stress is coming from. Instead of feeling like I dread day to day, I try to identify what I am actually stressed about. Is it a specific project at work, an upcoming exam, a dispute with my boss, a heap of laundry a fight with my family? Then I try to consider what I can control and work on that. You can't control what your boss does. What your in-laws say or the sour state of the economy, you can control how you react, how you accomplish work, how you spend your time and what you spend your money on.

I do what I love and manage my time well as one of the biggest stressors for many people is lack of time.

I review my daily and weekly activities to see what I can accomplish. I try to get sufficient sleep and do physical activity to come out of the stress. I always embrace mistakes or at least don't drown in perfectionism another mind set that exacerbate stress is perfectionism. Trying to be mistake free and essentially spending your days walking on eggshells is exhausting and anxiety- provoking.

**Q.3 In what ways will you find fault with older generation?**

**Ans-** Not ready to change with technology

- Very rigid and orthodox
- Always talk about saving money for future and don't enjoy present
- Very emotional
- Many parents will do anything to avoid having their bad experience even mild discomfort anxiety or disappointment ---anything less than pleasant with the result that when as adults they experience the normal frustrations of life they think something must be terribly wrong
- Older generation should think to prepare the children for the road, not the road for the children
- Older generation is child centered
- Living vicariously through children. Older generation take great pride in their children. When they succeed, it makes them happier than if they'd done it themselves
- Keep on judging with others

**Q.4 What is the difference between an occupation and profession?**

**Ans: Occupation** is an activity undertaken by the person to earn his livelihood. It can be business, profession or employment that a person undertakes to make money. Many think that occupation and profession are synonyms, but the fact is they are different

**Profession** is an activity that requires specialized training, knowledge, qualification and skills. It implies membership of a professional body and certificate of practice. The individuals who undertake a profession of rendering personalized services are called professional, who are guided by a certain code of conduct, set up by respective body .A profession needs extensive training and specialized knowledge.

The difference between occupation and profession can be stated with a simple example: Designing a building would be called a profession, whereas, constructing a building is an occupation

**Q.5 Give below are sentences from the essay ‘war minus shooting. If you agree, give reason if you don’t, state reason**

**a) Nearly all sports practiced nowadays are competitive.**

**B) Games have been built up into heavily financed activity.**

**Ans :** It is true that nearly all sports practiced nowadays are competitive.

Competition is composed of victory one over the other or defeat of one by the other.

If the competition is between two or more groups, then the individual prestige of each group is at stake. In order to maintain the pride and prestige of one’s group or one’s own place winning becomes an absolute must. Victory in any competition boosts the nationalistic feeling of the winning group. Every individual belonging to the winning group or supporting that group derives immeasurable satisfaction and pride. Therefore, nearly all the sports practice nowadays are competitive.

b. True. with the advent of the electronic media, the comfort of watching every match sitting at the drawing room and interacting with the supporters at the stadium and other places, however distant they could be, through the internet and through the cellphones has increased the cost of organizing and telecasting any event. The finances require for popularizing a sport has also increased. The funding agencies such as the governments and the corporate houses provide very meagre funds. Therefore, the organizing agencies opt for sponsors and raise enormous amount of funds through advertisements and telecast rights. Funds are generally utilized for the maintenance of the stadium, playgrounds, and payments to the players, hospitality, travel and other logistics. Thus, any game or sport without fund will not flourish and spread. Though Hockey is the national sport of India, Cricket haunts the mind of any Indian. It is mainly because of availability of fund for Cricket. IPL is a world phenomenon in the sense that every country gets an opportunity to play in India. Besides, it generates an abundant amount of money and honor to the individual players. Since the teams comprise players from different countries no nation has any occasion to celebrate as a group or as a team.

**Q.6 What is the solution offered by Thurber regarding the use of ‘only’?**

**Ans-** Thurber says that there are expressions in English which are, at times, very confusing. They create tricky situation if not used properly and in appropriate way. The placement of preposition ‘only’, for example, can altogether alter the entire meaning of an expression.

Author, therefore, advises to avoid use of such ambiguous words or expressions. One should instead use other suitable alternatives to make one's meaning crystal clear. He gives an example as well.

The best way is often to omit 'only' and use some other expression. Thus, instead of saying: "He only died last week", one could say: "It was no longer ago than last Thursday and George L. Wodolgofting became an angel." Moreover, this is more explicit and eliminates the possibility of misunderstanding as to who died. The greatest care in this regard, by the way, should be taken in the verbs "to die", "to love", "to embezzle" and the like. In this connection, it is well never to use "only" at the beginning of the sentence- "only one person loves me", for example, this, of course, makes it necessary to capitalize "only" and there is the risk of hurried reader taking it for a proper noun and confusing it with the late Richard Olney, who was secretary of state under Cleveland.

**Q.7 What is the difference between education and literacy? Give an example.**

**Ans-** Education is a process through which a society passes on the knowledge, values and skills from one generation to another. Education is acquired through formal institution like School, Colleges, and universities. One is literate when one can read and write. One does not need to write long essays to be literate. Reading and writing short sentences is enough. Also, being literate means one can solve simple mathematical problem. It can be said that one need to be literate to do good in this world. Our day to day activities require literacy. Earlier, school was not compulsory and hence literacy was uncommon. Now, every child is sent to school, which make them literate. Literacy gives one factual information so that they can read a document before putting their signature, follows signs of the road or calculate the amount of change.

Literate and educated are words that people usually use interchangeably like they are synonymous. They are different and are independent of each other. A literate person might not be educated and vice versa. But literacy does help to get educated. Education is not just about getting a degree and passing in exam. Education offers knowledge to people. It lets them open their minds to new things and help them pursue things in new ways. Education helps one to get rid of their prejudices, superstitions, etc. to be rational human being able to not just take in information but understand if it is indeed worth it or not. Being educated is exposing oneself to several aspects of life. Both literacy and education help one in the long run. Unfortunately, we only run behind literacy and evade education. One is only considered good enough when they produce their degrees. But then, it is possible for one to have a lot of degrees and yet not be educated. Again, the wisest man in the town may not be literate.

**Q.8 When did the computing business start? On what two fronts is change happening rapidly in computer industry? With what other industry does the author compare the change? Why does the author compare the computing business with the world of high fashion?**

**Ans-** The computing business started during the Second World War and has been in existence for such a short time, it has produced a very rich and complicated culture all its own. The pace of change is so fast that anyone with a good idea has an excellent chance of making a mark on the computer industry. Change is the happening on two fronts simultaneously. The hardware of computer is getting daily cheaper and more powerful. This means that job which a few years ago could only be attempted on huge machines by the dedicated attendants can now be done as routine on tens of thousands of office desks. The second change is that computing is being brought out into the light of everyday to be the tool of every man. No longer are these machines used only by a lavishly paid caste of high priests talking their own brand of mumbo-jumbo; they have been joined by perfect ordinary peoples who are interested in getting a job done rather than in the intricacies of computing. This is changing computer

in just the same way that mask markets change motor cars. Since, the cars began to be sold on the mask market they had to become reliable, standardized and comfortable. Far from being willing to regrind the piston every 20 miles, the new car owner was upset with simple faults like fault in cigarette lighter. The same thing is happening to computers.

The world of computers is not totally orderly, surgically sterile in its logic. In fact, the computing business is strangely like the world of high fashion. Computing too has its share of fades and fashion, oddballs, fanatics, charlatans and lunatics- and a large number of hardworking, interesting, sensible people who are fascinated to be at the frontier of human progress, doing whatever seems best at the time to help the whole thing forward. Hence, the author compared the computer with high fashion.

**Q.9 How does an entertainer entertain or make people laugh? What are those moments? How do they create the right mood? What are the different ways being entertained? How are they an asset to a party?**

**Ans-** Some people tell jokes and stories and make people laugh or be deeply moved. Other people try to tell a story or joke which may be just as good but, total failure! Laughter, emotion, and the wish to understand are all within each person. The successful entertainer releases laughter, emotions and interest, but there are moments when people are ready to be interested and they aren't. A good entertainer is very sensitive to the right and wrong moment and listen and looks to see how the other person feels. Of course, good entertainer can create the right mood and expectation before beginning their joke or story game or trick and will find a way of linking what they want to do with what has been happening.

Your personality, the personality of the other person (or people), the occasion and the place where you are and several other things contribute to entertainment. Some people are naturally quiet and enjoy listening and encouraging other people to speak that is one way of being entertained. There are other who don't mind talking and they may even want to control everything and organize all the entertainment! And such people can also be wonderful asset to a party. Some old people are full of youthful fun and some young people are rather old fashioned; people's personalities are more important than their age. It takes all sorts to make a world, all sorts of people can contribute to the whole art of being unusing so that all can share a good time together. Each one must say, 'Your pleasure is mine.'

**Q.10 Write a few sentences telling what you think of 'A Short Story'?**

**Ans-** 'A Short Story' tells the story of Man in real sense of the word, in the history of evolution of life on the earth, a breed called 'Man' came to existence. Other animals and plants life also came to existence along with man. At the early stage mankind was not developed as we see today. But, Men were more intelligent than the other animals; they started thinking and improving themselves. This developed a kind of superiority complex in the man.

Among the men, some were superior to other and had the quality of reading. They made other men to follow them. These superiors are called leaders. The leaders forced other not to work but kill other animals to eat for their survival. And the other blindly followed the leaders. The tradition is, by and a large continued till today.

The population of the man increased and the animals decreased as a cruelty of man to the other animals. A day came when there were not enough animals to eat. Therefore, the leader asked fellow men to grow their own food. Hence, man started cultivating crops. By the time the only animals

survived in spite of the brutality of man – were small animals – rabbits and mice. These small creatures used to destroy the crops the man grew. Therefore, the cunning and greedy leaders ordered to kill those small creatures too calling them as a threat. Eventually, all the wild life was perished. The leaders boasted that finally they got rid of all the pests – so called threat to man – fooling the followers what destructions they had done to themselves and the nature.

The man's number kept increasing. The planet became too small to occupy all the men, all the resources fall short to feed the mankind. They had not enough place even to sleep comfortably. One day a leader saw some starving people eating his crops. These starving people were the unwanted new creatures for him and ordered his men to kill this new kind starving one calling them a menace.... This will definitely happen to us if we imprudently follow the greedy and shrewd leaders and rulers. May be, most of us would fall under the category of starving people. Thus, the story is symbolic of how we are destroying natural resources leading to our doom.

## SECTION “B”

Q.11 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- a. Ismail found two good jobs advertised in the Indian Express.
- b. He decided to apply for both.
- c. He typed out the application on his friend's laptop and printed them.
- d. He attached copies of his CV with the applications.

Q.12 Match the pairs

“A”

“B”

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Clear    | ii. Vague     |
| b. Centre   | iv. Periphery |
| c. Postpone | i. Pre pone   |
| d. Civilian | iii. Military |