UNSEEN PASSAGE AND SUMMARY

Q2. a. An unseen extract

Questions:

03 Factual 03
01 Inference/ Interpretation 02
01 personal Response 02 Total: 15 Marks.
03 Grammar in context 03
01 Vocabulary in context 01

b. Summary of an aspect of the passage. 04

Precise (based on the unseen passage)

Comprehension of passage

(Comprehension is the noun form of ‘Comprehend’)

Comprehension of a passage means understanding it thoroughly. Below are given some instructions which will be found of great help in answering satisfactorily the questions set on a passage in your examination.

1. Read the passage carefully two or three times so that the theme of the passage may be understood.

2. Read the questions carefully and underline the relevant portion of the given passage which you feel should be the most suitable answer.

3. Now write answers to the questions in simple, easy and correct language.

4. Remember that the answers should be your own composition. Do not try to copy the very word of the passage.

5. The answers must have sound grammatical construction. Great care should be taken in the use of punctuation also.

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6. Several answers should not be put in the same paragraph. Each answer should be given in a separate paragraph and should have its number, corresponding to that of the question.

7. Sometimes we may be asked to replace the italicized words or phrases in the passage. For this the knowledge of ‘synonyms’, ‘Antonyms’ and ‘one word’ substitution is necessary.

8. Direct form of the narration, questions and exclamations should not form part of the precise. All of them should be transformed into statements.

**How to Make Good Summary:**

A summary is an essence or main ideas of a passage, of a speech, of a chapter, even of a book expressed in as few words as possible. Its language should be clear, simple, having continuity of thought and expression. It is not a summing up of disjointed points but a connected and readable piece of composition.

In order to write a good summary the following points may be borne in mind:

1. Read the original passage thoroughly and attentively till you grasp it. Sometimes more than one reading is needed to understand the passage.

2. It is always advisable to select a suitable title after having read the passage carefully as it will help to get at the main theme or subject. Generally the title is provided by some key-words, phrase or sentence which is ordinarily found either at the beginning or at the end of the passage.

3. Pick out the important points or ideas and underline them in the original passage. If there is more than one paragraph, important ideas of each one of them should be noted down separately.

4. Next, arrange the ideas or points thus marked out into a connected readable whole with coherence of ideas.
5. There should be no repetition of the same idea. As far as possible, the language of the summary should be your own, bearing in mind that no comment from your own side is there.

6. Figurative language should be avoided.

7. Re-read your final summary to ensure that there are no mistakes in it.

You can write a good summary with the help of a few questions which you need to ask yourself about the passage. The general nature of questions might be given as below:

1. What is the main theme of the passage?
2. If it is a narrative passage, who is the main character? And
3. What is the most important incident that takes place in the passage?
4. If the passage is reflective or argumentative, what is the topic sentence in the passage?
5. What important statement does the writer make about the topic?
6. Do you find any supporting argument or reasons?
7. Do you find any examples supported by facts and figures?
8. What is the writer’s conclusion?

The Questions shall, of course, vary according to the type of the passage given for the summary. The questions shall start forming in your mind as you go on reading the passage as slowly as possible.

The answers to these questions will form into a good summary, however you need to connect these answers with appropriate linking words.

Now study the following example:

Passage:
Most of the people who appear most often in history books are great conquerors and generals. Strangely enough the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who made the first boat or calculated the length of the year, but we know all about our killers and destroyers. We raise statues of them simply because they fought bravely. But even animals fight, so do savages. To fight is not be civilized. Moreover, there are other ways of settling quarrels among men or nations. So really civilized people have been those who brought peace and happiness to the mankind. They have been prophets, saints, doctors, inventors and discoverers. They have been truly great since instead of inflicting pain and hardships upon humanity they have healed their wounds. Instead of killing, they are really civilized and deserve our attention and respect.

Questions:

1. What is the main theme of the passage?
2. What is the topic sentence in the passage?
3. What important statement does the writer make about the topic?
4. Do you find any supporting argument?
5. What example does the writer give in support of his statement?
6. What do you think is the writer’s conclusion?

Answers:

1. The main theme of the passage is the writer’s idea about truly civilized people.
2. The topic sentence is ‘Really civilized people have been those who have brought peace and happiness to mankind.’
3. Prophets, saints, doctors, inventors and discoverers have been truly civilized people.

4. The supporting argument is ‘to fight is not to be civilized’ because even animals fight, so do savages.

5. The great conquerors and generals are not civilized people; they are in fact killers and destroyers.

6. The conclusion is, ‘the people who have not inflicted pain and hardship upon humanity, but who have healed their wounds and saved human lives, are really civilized and deserve our attention and respect.’

We can make a summary of these answers. It is necessary of course, to arrange them in a logical order and connect them with appropriate linking words. Here is your summary:

**Title: True Mark of Civilization**

**Summary:** Conquerors and generals, though appear in history books, are not really great simply because they fight bravely. In fact fighting is not a mark of civilization because animals and savages also fight. Prophets, saints, doctors, inventors and discoverers are truly civilized people as they bring peace and happiness to mankind. They save human lives and hence deserve our attention and respect.

**Unseen Passage 1.**

Do we know the difference between knowledge and wisdom? Is there a need to know the difference between them? Are we well equipped to handle the vagaries of existence with what is known to us? Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from what is available to us and then use it for our own benefit. Today, the world has started talking about the value based education. What does it mean? In simple terms it means two things. First, it accept that current education has badly let down. Secondly, it lays stress on values, and hence wisdom, instead of mere knowledge. How do we acquire this value based education? The answer becomes simple if we need
education. We need education only to make us live better and more joyously. Once we know this we must add only those things in education which achieve this aim. The dictum that “a healthy mind can exist only in a healthy body” is a time tested one. Schools, thus become sources of healthy bodies too. This can best be achieved by yoga because games are beyond our financial capabilities. Yoga is very beneficial. It occupies so little space, and can be done without the least bit of fuss. One wonders why schools have not adopted it as a mandatory subject at all levels.

Questions:

1. What does knowledge mean?
Ans: Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see.

2. What does wisdom mean?
Ans: Wisdom means the ability to choose from what is available to us only that which can be used for our own benefit.

3. What does value based education convey?
Ans: Value based education conveys the following:
   a. accept that current education has badly let us down.
   b. lays stress on values, and hence wisdom, instead of knowledge.

4. Why, according to the writer, do we need education?
Ans: We need education to make us live better and more joyously.

5. Why is yoga ideal for schools?
Ans: Yoga is ideal for schools because it occupies little space, and can be done without the least bit of fuss.

6. i. Do we know the difference between knowledge and wisdom? (Rewrite as an assertive sentence.)
Ans: i. We do know the difference between knowledge and wisdom.
ii. Yoga is very beneficial. (Make it Negative)
Ans:ii. Yoga is not harmful.

iii. Today, the world has started talking about the value based education. (Use Infinitive)

Ans:iii. Today, the world has started to talk about the value based education.

7. Give two more proverbs on knowledge.

Ans: a. “Little knowledge is a dangerous thing”.

b. “Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers”.

b. Make a summary of the above passage? And give the title.

Ans: Title: Value based education.

We must know the difference between knowledge and wisdom. Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from knowledge and then use it for your own benefit. Present education must be replaced with value based education, which is directed towards living joyously. In this a healthy body becomes vital, because without it a healthy mind is not possible. This will be best achieved if schools adopt yoga.

Unseen Passage 2.

It was Rousseau who said that truth was no road to fortune. The fact is that no road to fortune is possible without real truth. There may be a few material gains with lies, but the loss in terms of personal peace of mind and values to our children is so great that the material benefit becomes aberration.

What is the truth? Is it what our elders tell us? Or is it what is written in books? Or is it what religion teaches us? It could be in these three; but then these may also be sourced of lies. An alcoholic father would sing virtues of alcohol; a lazy mother would glamorize gossip and endless spending of time. And one religion may say that all other religions are telling lies. How
then, does one establish the truth? First, all of us, even those who claim to discard material wealth, seek it. We must seek undiluted joy in earth, which is constant and enduring, and not something which is transient. This may appear difficult to those who lack ability. They would find life abed of thorns. But to the truly creative and functional this life is a constant bed of roses. The Bhagwatgita has talked of the virtues of “Karma”, which has unfortunately been given some terribly anti-life definitions. “Karma” means creativity and disciplined hard work in every dynamic that we live in. In order to remove the lies from truth we must measure any fact against the above parameters; not as per our prejudices, but as per rational and intellectual evaluation.

Questions:

1. What did Rousseau say about truth?
Ans: Rousseau said that truth was no road to fortune.

2. Is Rousseau correct about truth? Why?
Ans: Rousseau is not correct about truth because no fortune is possible without truth.

3. What do we lose due to lies?
Ans: We lose personal peace of mind and cannot provide values to our children.

4. To whom life is a bed of roses?
Ans: Life is bed of roses to those who are truly creative and functional.

5. What does Karma mean?
Ans: Karma means creativity and disciplined hard work in every dynamic that we live in.

6. i. It was Rousseau who said that truth was no road to fortune. (Rewrite as a reported speech)
Ans: It was Rousseau who said, “Truth is no road to fortune”.

   ii. This may appear difficult to those who lack ability. (Rewrite as an exclamatory sentence)
Ans: Oh, how difficult this may appear to those who lack ability.

iii. They would find life a bed of thorns. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘Used to’)
Ans: They used to find life a bed of thorns.

7. Give the meaning of ‘Enduring’.
Ans: Continuing and durable.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.
Ans: Title: The meaning of truth.

Rousseau said that truth was no road to fortune. The fact is that no fortune is possible without real truth. Lies mean loss of peace and absence of values. Truth is not merely what our elders, or religion, or books tell us. Anything which brings enduring joy on earth is truth. This can only be achieved through “Karma”, which means creativity and disciplined hard work in every dynamic that we live in. Truth must be rationally measured on above parameters to remove any lie in it.

Unseen Passage 3.

It is obvious from the visible garbage around us that solid wastes are not being managed properly. However, housing colonies are the most disorganized sector as far as garbage is concerned. As a result the legal garbage dumps are overflowing and the number of illegal garbage dumps in the by-lanes, parks and roadside is on the increase in most colonies of Delhi, and for that matter in all Indian cities.

At present five percent of Delhi’s land mass is being choked by the garbage. This five percent has become a wasteland, its utility is steadily declining and soil quality is deteriorating. Besides being eyesores, these garbage dumps pose health and environment hazard for the ten million people who live in Delhi. They are the breeding grounds for the germs of infectious
diseases like plague, tuberculosis, dysentery, diarrhea, eye-infections and numerous skin ailments.

Scientific management of garbage thus is one of the most important services that need to be regularized in all residential colonies. After exploring all viable solutions to this problem, I have successfully launched an indigenous scheme ‘Cleaning Brigade’ in many colonies of Delhi. The Cleaning Brigades are managing solid wastes for at least 25 thousand Delhites. A year and a half back the first cleaning brigade was launched during the Asiad. Since then it has been constantly expanding.

Questions:

1. In what respect the housing colonies in great cities are disorganized?
   Ans: Housing colonies in great cities are the most disorganized sector as far as garbage is concerned.

2. How much land of Delhi has become a wasteland?
   Ans: Five percent land of Delhi has become a wasteland.

3. What are the ill effects of garbage?
   Ans: Garbage dumps pose health and environment hazard.

4. What has the scientific management of garbage become necessary?
   Ans: Scientific management of garbage has become necessary to stop breeding grounds for germs of infectious diseases like plague, T.B., dysentery, diarrhea, eye-infection and skin diseases.

5. Suggest some solutions for overcoming the problem of garbage.
   Ans: Every citizen should put the domestic waste in a box and should throw the same in the Municipality or Corporation garbage carrying truck. Heavy fine should be imposed on them who throw the garbage in front of their houses or elsewhere.

6. i. Besides being eye-sores, these garbage dumps pose health and environment hazard. (Make it complex.)
Ans: i. Besides being eye-sores such as these garbage dumps pose health and environment hazard.

   ii. After exploring all viable solutions to this problem, I have successfully launched an indigenous scheme.

   Rewrite the sentence using the noun form of the underlined word.)

   Ans: After exploration of all viable solutions to this problem, I have successfully launched an indigenous scheme.

   iii. Its utility is steadily declining and soil quality is deteriorating.

   (Use ‘not only – but also’ and rewrite.)

   Ans: Not only its utility is steadily declining but soil quality is also deteriorating.

7. …… health and environment hazard. (Give the meaning of the underlined word.)

   Ans: Danger.

b. Write the summary of the passage given above in four to five sentences highlighting the problem and its solution. Suggest a suitable title.

   Ans: Title: “Garbage Problem.”

   Solid wastes are not being managed properly. As a result, garbage dumps are overflowing in big cities. This has made five percent land of Delhi wasteland. These garbage dumps pose health and environment hazard as they breed germs of infectious diseases. Scientific management of garbage is necessary.

Unseen Passage 4.

   Joycee is not only beautiful, but bold too. A bright eyed, slim and smart, she is the first women in the city to work in a petrol pump. With a warm
and a welcoming smile on her pretty face, she performs her job with zeal and enthusiasm.

One after another vehicles stop in front of her ….. “Kitna dalana hai?” she asks very confidently and then … on goes the pump meter. Her eyes riveted on the meter, she is quick and careful enough to stop it as soon as it reaches the right figure. Simple though it may seem, the job needs both strength and courage especially for a woman; strength for it is a continuous and tiring job without any rest, except for a short lunch break and courage because she is working in an exclusively male dominated domain!

It was her husband who encouraged her to take up the job, after reading advertising in a local daily for a woman petrol pump worker. Even during those tough days when Joycee was disappointed, he motivated her to continue. “Ignore them and continue your work”, was his gentle advice. Joycee remembers these encouraging words of her husband, to whom she owes a lot of her success.

Questions:

1. What odd job is Joycee working for?
   Ans: She is working in a petrol pump which is exclusively male dominated domain.

2. Who, according to Joycee is responsible for her success in this profession?
   Ans: Her husband.

3. What was the husband’s advice to Joycee?
   Ans: He advised her to ignore them and continue her work.

4. What is required for such an odd job from a woman? Why?
   Ans: The job needs strength and courage from a woman because it is a continuous and tiring job.

5. Should woman enter into a male dominated profession? Justify your answer.
   Ans: Yes, they should because they are not less than men in any respect.
6. Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed:

i. She is quick and careful enough to stop it as soon as it reaches the right figure.
   (Rewrite by using “No sooner … than.”)
   Ans: No sooner does it reach the right figure than she is quick and careful enough to stop it.

ii. She performs her job with zeal and enthusiasm.
   (Frame a ‘wh-question’ so as to get the underlined part as an answer)
   Ans: How does she perform her job?

iii. She is working in an exclusively male dominated domain.
   (Use the infinitive form of the verb underlined)
   Ans: She continues/ has to work in an exclusively male dominated domain.

   Complete the following sentences by selecting proper words from the passage:

i. Children need to be __________ for doing the household jobs.
   Ans: Encouragement

ii. In the world weak are usually _______ by the strong.
   Ans: Dominated.

b. Summary: Write a summary of the above passage pointing out the qualities of Joycee, her work and the difficulties involved. Suggest a suitable title.

   Ans: Title: Female’s entrance in male dominated domain.

   Joycee is beautiful, bold, and bright eyed, slim and smart. She is city’s first woman to work in a petrol pump. She performs her job with a smiling face. One after the other vehicles stop in front of her. She asks how much petrol
is needed and fills the desired quantity by keeping her eyes at the meter of the pump. This job is tough for a woman.

Her husband encouraged her to accept the job. He motivated her to continue. He advised her to ignore them and continue her work.

**Unseen Passage 5.**

Even though more and more women have started taking up full-time jobs outside the house, they still end up doing all the housework. In spite of a demanding career, a woman is expected to be an efficient housewife but most men still do not make good house-husbands. When it comes to helping with the housework many men feel totally helpless. When they decide to do a few jobs around the house they pick the ones they enjoy. Sometimes if they are in the mood they don’t mind doing a bit of gardening or mending a few things but they refuse to do many boring jobs-like cleaning the house, washing and ironing the clothes, looking after the children or cooking dinner. Most of these jobs have to be done immediately and regularly, while household repairs, the job that men enjoy doing most can always wait till a more convenient time or till one feels like doing them. According to survey done recently, the lady of the house does three quarters of the boring household chores even if she has a full-time job. But surprisingly, housewives don’t seem to mind, for most women still they see their family role as the one that matters most. However, most women tend to use electrical appliances to make up for male laziness. Makers of household appliances and electrical gadgets are delighted, of course.

Questions:

1. What is expected from a working woman in India?

   Ans: A working woman in India is expected to an efficient housewife also.

2. Who, according to the writer, are house-husbands?

   Ans: House-husbands, according to the writer, are those men, who help with the house work.
3. Why do the makers of the household appliances and gadgets feel delighted?

Ans: The makers of the household appliances and gadgets feel delighted because they are well-received by the market, resulting in increased sales and profits.

4. Make a list of the jobs that men prefer as well as those they dislike to do at home, giving specific reasons for them.

Ans: Men enjoy doing most are the household repairs and they do not mind doing a bit of gardening. But they dislike cleaning the house, washing and ironing clothes, looking after children or cooking as most of these jobs have to be done immediately. But the mending of few things can be done at leisure.

5. Do you agree with the author’s point of view? Justify your answer in one or two sentences.

Ans: I agree with the author’s point of view as it highlights the gender roles and responsibilities in the household, and how they are often unequally distributed.

6. Do as directed:

   i. They only pick the ones they enjoy.

   (Use noun form of the underlined word and rewrite.)

Ans: They only pick the ones which give them enjoyment.

   ii. Makers of the household appliances and electrical gadgets are delighted.

   (Make it exclamatory)

Ans: How delighted are the makers of the household appliances and electrical gadgets!

   iii. Most men still do not make good house-husbands. (Make Affirmative)

Ans: Most men still fail to make good house-husbands.

7. Give the opposites of:
   a. regularly
   b. expected

Ans: a. irregularly
b. unexpected
b. **Write a summary of the above passage comparing men and women in their household work. Add a suitable title.**

Title: The life of a working woman.

Most working women are still expected to be good housewives whereas most men fail to be efficient househusbands. Men prefer to do those household works which can be done at their own convenience. But women have to manage the major share of the housework in spite of having a full-time job. Now-a-days women are trying to make their day-to day work easier with the help of electrical gadgets.

**Unseen Passage 6.**

Everything is going electronic and toys are no exception. Old fashioned playthings – like balls and building blocks are fast being replaced by gizmos that zoom around the room at the push of the button. Such toys provide instant entertainment, but contribute little to the child’s psychological and physical development.

A child building a tower with a basic set of blocks is having fun- he claps and laughs when the tower stands – but he is also developing some vital skills. He learns to focus his attention, improves his hand and eye coordination and learns to visualize a goal. When the tower tumbles, he learns to approach the task in a different way. Toys which allow unstructured play encourage imagination and creativity.

Child psychologists feel that the high-tech novelties that we buy for children actually rob them of opportunities of mental and physical development. Many of the skills we use as adults were developed during playtime with the help of basic toys. Therefore, psychologists suggest saving some space for toys that work on kid power.

Questions:

1. What do the ordinary toys aim at?
Ans: Ordinary toys help in the child’s psychological and physical development.

2. Mention the two benefits of unstructured play.
Ans: Unstructured play encourages imagination and creativity.

3. What are the drawbacks of electronic high-tech novelties?
Ans: They rob children of opportunities of mental and physical development.

4. What is the attitude of child psychologists towards toys?
Ans: Child psychologists are against high-tech toys. They do not allow child’s development.

5. What, according to you are some other evil effects of high-tech toys?
Ans: High-tech toys contribute little to the child’s development. They rob them of opportunities of mental and physical development.

6. Do as directed:
   i. When the tower tumbles, he learns to approach the task in a different way.
      (Use ‘as soon as’ construction and rewrite the sentence.)
Ans: As soon as the tower tumbles, he learns to approach the task in a different way.

   ii. Ordinary toys do much more than entertain the child.
       (Use ‘not only but also’ and rewrite the sentence.)
Ans: Ordinary toys not only entertain the child but also do much more.

   iii. Everything is going electronic and toys are no exception.
       (Rewrite the sentence by removing negative construction.)
Ans: Everything is going electronic including toys and toys are without exception.

7. What is the meaning of the phrase ‘kid power’?
Ans: It means mental and physical power of a child.
b. Write the summary of the above passage pointing out the difference between ordinary toys and high-tech toys. Suggest a suitable title.

Unseen Passage 7.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

So far as I can recollect, I never resorted to untruth in my profession. As a student I had heard that the lawyer’s profession. But this did not influence me, as I had no intention of earning either position or money by lying.

My principle was put to the test many a time in South Africa. Often I knew that my opponents had tutored their witnesses, and if I only encouraged my client or his witness to lie, we could win the case. But I always resisted the temptation. I remember only one occasion when, after having won a case, I suspected that my client had deceived me. In my heart of hearts I always wished that I should win only if my client’s case was right. In fixing my fees I do not recall ever having made them conditional on my winning the case. Whether my client won or lost, I expected nothing more or less than my fees.

I warned every new client at the outset that he should not expect me to take up a false case or to coach the witness, with the result that I built up such a reputation that no false case used to come to me. Indeed some of my clients would keep their clean cases for me, and take the doubtful ones elsewhere.

Questions:

1. Why did Gandhiji never resort to untruth in his profession?
2. Did Gandhiji lay down any condition for fixing his fees?
3. What is meant by “the lawyer’s profession was a lawyer’s profession”?
4. Why did some clients bring their clean cases to Gandhiji and take doubtful ones elsewhere?
5. What did other lawyers often do to win their cases?
6. Do as directed.

a. Often I knew that my opponents had tutored their witnesses. (Change the voice)

b. I do not recall. (Remove negative construction)

c. I warned every new client. (Use past perfect Tense)


b. Write a summary of the above passage.

8. Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

Therefore, I would say to you please understand the meaning of your education. Free your minds from the bonds and the shackles of ignorance and of many traditional beliefs which have no value today. I am not saying that all traditions are to be given up; I do not say that copying the West is the answer to our problems. I have always condemned these practices. But I believe that one has got to have the courage sometimes to question certain things which we have accepted for too long as part of our Karma or part of our life. The time has come for us to ask how can things change, of who will change them and men decide whether or not each one of us is called upon to be instruments of change.

Therefore, I would say to you young women go forth as women of courage and conviction; of commitment and compassion; as women of character worthy of great institution, your alma-mater, in a spirit of service and sacrifice. Be prepared to always pay the price, if you must, but be agents of change and instruments of women’s liberation. Only then you will be worthy to be called the daughters of this great alma mater and the makers of a new India.

Questions:

1. What does the speaker advice the women?

2. What does the speaker believe?
3. What according to the speaker is the meaning of the education?

4. The speaker mentions in her speech, the changed role of women in India? What is it?

5. The speaker asks to give up traditions? Can you give two examples of traditions to give up?

6. Do as directed:
   a. One has got to have the courage sometimes to question certain things.
      (Use adjective of Courage and rewrite the sentence)
   b. I am not saying that all traditions are to be given up. (Make it affirmative.)
   c. I have always condemned these practices. (What does these refers to?)

7. Give Synonym for Institute a person had attended.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

9. Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

   Advertising may also be advantageous to the consumer, because it produces an increase in consumption and production and a reduction in price. Frequent advertising may also help to stabilize demand and a stable market leads to consistent production and a reduction of waste.

   Advertising is also a guarantee of quality, since a producer who invests money in building up a reputation will not readily endanger it by offering inferior goods. Thus advertising helps to produce consistency of quality. Also, if we have learned to trust the quality of goods produced by a certain manufacturer, we shall be more ready to buy other articles bearing his trade-mark on the assumption that they will be good. Advertising is also advantageous to the consumers, if it increases the sale of goods, industry prospers and prices may be reduced.

   On the other hand, much of the canvassing of which the consumer is the object does not convey information but endeavors merely to draw the
public’s attention to certain products. There is no obvious connection for example, between a picture of a smiling girl and a certain brand of sweets, but for most people like looking at pictures of pretty girls, and the advertiser’s assumption is that by looking at such pictures the consumer will be influenced to buy his products.

Questions:

1) What does produce an increase in consumption and production?

2) How does advertising bring consistency of quality?

3) What are the advantages of advertising mentioned in the extract?

4) In what way does a producer draw people’s attention to his products?

5) What, do you think, would happen if there was no advertising?

6) Do as directed.
   a) Most people like looking at pictures of pretty girls. (Use to infinitive and rewrite)
   b) Frequent advertising may also help to stabilize demand. (Use noun form of ‘frequent’ and rewrite)
   c) Advertising may also be advantageous to consumer.
      (Rewrite using modal auxiliary to make the sentence an obligatory one)

7) Give synonym for ‘canvassing’ from the extract.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

10. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Nutrition, which depends on food, is also of utmost importance in the cure of disease. The primary cause of disease is a weakened organism or lowered resistance in the body, arising from the adoption of a fully nutritional pattern. There is an elaborate healing mechanism within the
body but it can perform its functions only if it is abundantly supplied with all the essential nutritional factors.

Human cell need at least 45 chemical components and elements. Each of these 45 substances, called essential nutrients, must be present in an adequate diet. The nutrients include Oxygen and Water. The other 43 essential nutrients are classified into five groups: Carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals, and vitamins. All 45 of these nutrients are vitally important and they work together. Therefore, the absence of any may result in disease, eventually death.

Questions:
1. What is of utmost importance in the cure of disease?
2. What is the cause of lower resistance?
3. What are called essential nutrients?
4. What are the nutritional factors, mentioned in the extract?
5. Do you think that only 45 chemical substances are required by body? Support with a piece of evidence from the text.
6. Do as directed:
   a. The other 43 essential vitamins. (Rewrite using a different way of punctuating.)
   b. Human cell needs at least 45 chemical components and elements. (Make negative.)
   c. There is an elaborate healing mechanism. (Use infinitive of healing)
7. Give the noun forms of i. abundantly ii. Include.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

11. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

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How shall we bear ourselves in this great movement? What part shall we play in it? I cannot say what part will to our lot; but, whatever it may be, let us remember that we can do nothing which may bring discredit to our cause or dishonour to our people. If we are to be India’s soldiers we have India’s honour in our keeping and that honour is a sacred trust. Often we may be in doubt as to what to do. It is no easy matter to decide what is right and what is not. One little test I will ask you to apply whenever you are in doubt. It may help you. Never do anything in secret or anything that you would wish to hide. For the desires to hide anything means that you are afraid, and fear is a bad thing and unworthy for you. Be brave, and all the rest follows. If you are brave, you will not fear and will not do anything of which you are ashamed. You know that in our great Freedom Movement, under Bapuji’s leadership, there is no room for secrecy or hiding.

Questions:

1. What does the writer ask to remember?
2. According to the writer, what is difficult to decide?
3. What may bring discredit to us?
4. Why does the writer say that we should not hide anything?
5. What do you think, we usually hide from others?
6. Do as directed.
   a. If you are brave, you will not fear. (Rewrite using ‘unless’.)
   b. Never do anything in secret. (Rewrite as an affirmative sentence.)
   c. Under Bapuji’s leadership, there is no room for secrecy or hiding. (Rewrite as an interrogative sentence.)
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

12. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.
Each animal of the same species looks for the same sort of food. Also there may be other animals of different species competing for the same food. Think of all the grazing animals on open grassland, for example, Zebras, antelopes and elands, all eating grass, or the competition between fish-eating birds and others.

Sometimes a plant may provide a home for an animal: tree nesting birds can live only where there are trees. An animal may house another animal, as a dog does a parasite worm in its gut. Or an animal may alter the surroundings provide a home for another animal. Thus slits get caught up round the closely packed mussels in a mussel bed on the shore and in this slit we find worms which do not live elsewhere.

All these factors—temperature, climate, competition—act together to control living conditions. Plants and animals seldom find the ideal surroundings. They have to eke the best of their environment and live where the conditions are nearest to their needs.

Questions:

1. What are the three factors of environment?
2. Why is there competition for food?
3. How do different living things support others to live? Give examples from the extract.
4. There is competition as well as cooperation among living things. Give evidence from the extract to support this view.
5. Do you agree to the view that human beings are destroying living conditions today? Give reasons.
6. Do as directed:
   a. plants and animals seldom find the ideal surroundings. (Make negative sentence.)
   b. pick out the two sentences from the text to illustrate use of 'home' as a noun and a verb.
   c. Each animal ________ same food. (Rewrite using Not only --- but also.)
7. Give part of speech of grazing, surroundings.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

13. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

Whatever the origin of speech, we can be certain that man did not begin to feel the need to speak until he began to live in communities, for speech essentially social in character. It is, however, as difficult to explain the origins of speech as it is to explain why certain combinations of sounds came to be associated with certain objects. Many primitive people believed, and some still believe, in the magical powers of names. They believed, for example, that god's name was a part of him and therefore possessed some of the divine powers of god himself. A reflection of the same attitude may be seen in a child's unwillingness. Tale a stranger his name, since he feels that with his name he is giving a part of himself. Similarly parents give their children the names of gods or saints or famous men in the hope that the name will carry with it some of the great qualities of its great possessor. Most of us, too, feel annoyed or hurt if somebody mispronounces our name or calls us by wrong name.

man first discovered that everything could be given a name and later found out that, because words are really symbols, the same object may be given several different names; to put it simply, that a cat may be called 'a cat', 'an animal', 'a mammal', or 'a feline'. Class words like 'animal', 'fruit', 'vegetable', must have appeared at a much later stage than words like 'lion', 'orange', or 'cabbage'. Names for abstract qualities, such as 'patience' and 'courage', must have come much later.

Questions:

1. When did man begin to feel the need to speak?

2. What do primitive people believe?

3. What have human beings felt about their names since ages?

4. What does the extract mention about the development of language?
5. How do you react when someone calls you by a wrong name?

6. Do as directed:
   a. Ther believed, for example, that god's name was apart of himself.
      (Rewrite using noun form of believe.)
   b. Parents give their children the names of gods, saints or famous men.
      (Rewrite in passive form.)
   c. Man did not begin to feel the need to speak until he began to live in communities.
      (Replace 'until' by 'when' & rewrite)

7. Give antonym of 'known' from the extract.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

14. Read the following write up and answer the questions.

Sir, India is much behind countries such as Indonesia or Thailand, in the development of highways and accident prevention. Our roadways have overtaken railways in the movement of goods through the length and the breadth of the country. This is a good development though not very ideal for the safety of human life and vehicles with ever increasing traffic and accidents.

Unless road development along highways and are cordoned off, cyclist, two wheelers, tractors, stray cattle, bullock carts, human walking along etc. cannot be regulated. Could cycles have reflectors and cyclist wear bright coloured reflecting badges? Could two-wheeler riders too have similar outfits? The bullock carts would certainly have reflectors. The tractors are no less a menace competing with speed breakers. Should stray cattle be rounded up and auctioned by the police periodically so that over a period of a couple of months, cattle owners will understand the seriousness of the problem.

Questions:
1. Why is the transport on roadways not very idea for the safety of life?

2. What is good development in India?

3. What is writer’s suggestion regarding the cycles and bullock carts?

4. What is the purpose of this letter?

5. What do you mean by highway?

6. Do as directed:
   a. If roads do not develop along highways, traffic can not be regulated. (Use ‘Unless’)
   b. Stray cattle should be rounded up. (Begin with ‘Let’.)
   c. Could cycles have reflectors? (Write as assertive sentence.)

7. Give the verb form of i. reflecting ii. Prevention.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Animals also need space. You will not find more than one pair of Robin, in a small garden because the birds need the space to collect food in.

Each animal of the species look for the same sort of food. Also, there may be other animals of different species competing for the same food. Think of all the grazing animals on open grassland, for example, Zebras, antelopes and elands, all eating grass, or the competition between fish-eating birds and others.

Sometimes a plant may provide a home for an animal: tree nesting birds can live only where there are trees. An animal may house another animal, as a dog does a parasite worm in its gut. Or an animal may alter the surroundings provide a home for another animal. Thus slits get caught up round the closely packed mussels in a mussel bed on the shore and in this slit we find worms which do not live elsewhere.
Questions:

1. Why there is competition for food among animals?
2. Give an example of animal providing a home for other animal?
3. How do animals and plants co-operate each other to create living conditions?
4. What is the need of space for animals?
5. Do human beings house other animal? Give example.
6. Do as directed.
   a. Animals also need space. (Frame ‘Wh’ question to get underlined word as answer.)
   b. An animal may house another animal. (Make this sentence a definite one.)
   c. We find worms which do not live elsewhere. (make it affirmative sentence.)
7. Find out the word from the passage meaning “Change”.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

16. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Aesthetic interests are little encouraged in our country. Art occupies only an insignificant place in our school curriculum. Nor are the prospects for employment bright for the students of arts. In advanced countries, on the other hand, artistic attainments find various vocational outlets such as the stage, film, radio, painting, cartoon drawing, fashion drawing, interior decoration, dress designing, carpet designing, pictorial publicity, poster art, sculpture, engraving, pottery and art photography. Children with aesthetic interests are discovered and every opportunity is offered for flowering of their talents. We have yet to realize the fact that children who take a genuine delight in music, painting, dancing and acting are an asset for the nation. There may not be scope for them all to become artists and
musicians, but we can certainly see that they are not placed in employment where their artistic sensibility would be shocked and blunted by drab and ugly things.

Outdoor life and strenuous physical exertion are the constant delight of some people. They love all kinds of games and sports. Their vivacious interests will find a happy outlet only in vigorous and active occupations. It is indeed a wastage of human material to allow our finest sportsmen to languish in office or factory. They should be marked out from their youth for employment of an active type. The army, police, excise, customs, fire service, surveying, civil engineering, farming, estate management, forestry, fisheries etc. are their proper fields.

Questions:
1. Which interests are not encouraged in our countries?
2. What are the differences between in India and advanced countries?
3. Who are considered as an asset to the country?
4. What is the wastage of human material?
5. Do you agree to the view the sportsmen should be given govt. jobs?
6. Do as directed:
   a. Art occupies an insignificant place. (Make it Negative.)
   b. Outdoor -------- people. (Rewrite beginning with some people.)
   c. They should be ------- type. (Make a rhetoric question.)
7. Give a synonym for achievement.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

17. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Toys are meant for children.
But making them is not a child’s play. Their manufacturers here need to be reminded of this. The toys that they produce are, almost without exception, of the poorest quality. Not surprisingly, many parents prefer to buy the imported variety even though these are much more expensive. Japanese toys, for example, are in great demand despite heavy import duty. The two Chacha Nehru toy 'libraries' in Delhi and Bombay also rely largely on foreign made toys. Thus the other day a report disclosed that 4000 thousands Canadian toys would soon be added to the library at Bombay. Why can’t we produce good toys in India? The manufacturers are largely to blame. They have been making the best of a protected market to palm off shoddily produced toys which are often made from defective materials and fall apart after a few days. Some of them are positively dangerous. Their pointed corners and sharp edges can easily hurt children. What is perhaps worse, they have little educational value. Their makers here, unlike in the west, are evidently unconcerned whether a particular toy will stimulate a child to use his or her imagination.

Questions:

1. What is not a child’s play?
2. Why do parents prefer foreign made toys?
3. What are the defects in Indian toys?
4. Whom does the writer blame for poor quality toys? Why?
5. The extract says something about dangerous toys. Can you give two examples of such toys?
6. Do as directed.
   a. They have little educational value. (Make it negative.)
   b. What is ------- value. (Reunite using superlative degree form of worse.)
   c. Why can't we produce good toys? (Make a statement)
7. Give the meaning of i. fall apart ii. rely on.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

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18. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

There are so many goods available in the market that the producer can save the consumer a good deal of time and money by telling him exactly what he can provide. But once he has done this, effort is directed towards persuading the consumer to buy his products because they are either better or cheaper than somebody else’s.

If canvassing for the latter purpose is to achieve success, it must be appropriately presented and regularly, not sporadically, repeated. It is necessary to differentiate between information, which we may need about a new product and canvassing, which endeavors to persuade us to make a choice between various products.

In the case of new commodities, advertising is necessary to introduce them to the consuming public and to explain their uses. This is particularly true of mechanical equipment with which the public may not be familiar.

Advertising may also be advantageous to the consumer, because it produces an increase in consumption and production and a reduction in price. Frequent advertising may also help to stabilize demand and a stable market leads to consistent production and a reduction of waste.

Questions:

1. How does advertising help in the case of new commodities?
2. What does canvassing endeavor for?
3. What type of canvassing is required to achieve success?
4. “Canvassing for the latter purpose”, what do you mean for ‘Latter purpose’?
5. What type of advertising, do you think is more useful?
6. Do as directed.
   a. Frequent advertising may also help to stabilize demand.

   (Use gerund form of ‘to stabilize’.)
b. The producer can save the consumer a good deal of time and money.  
   (Rewrite removing ‘can’)

c. It is necessary to differentiate between information and canvassing.  
   (Use the proper modal verb.)

7. Find one word for: i. Consuming public ii. A great deal of.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

19. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Research has shown that almost all varieties of disease can be produced by an undersupply of various nutrients. These nutritional deficiencies occur on account of various factors, including the intense processing and refining of foods, the time lag between the harvesting and consumption of of vegetables and fruits, the chemicals used in bleaching, flavouring, colouring and preserving foods and the chemical fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and sprays used for treating the soil. Therefore, as a first principle of nutrition one should insist on whole meal flour and whole meal bread and avoid the white stuff.

Research has also shown that diseases produced by combinations of deficiencies can be corrected when all the nutrients are supplied, provided the damage is not irreparable. A well balanced and correct diet should be made up of foods which in combination would supply all the essential nutrients.

It has been found that a diet which contains liberal quantities of i. seeds, nuts, and grain, ii. Vegetables and, iii. Fruits would provide adequate amounts of all the essential nutrients. These foods have, therefore, been aptly called basic food groups and the diet containing these food groups as optimum diet for vigor and vitality.

Questions:

1. What is the result of undersupply of nutrients?

2. What are the basic food groups?
3. Say whether the following statement is true or false, “It is not possible to cure nutrients deficient diseases.”

4. What causes nutritional deficiencies?

5. Mentioned the contents of balanced diet.

6. Do as directed.
   a. One should insist on whole meal flour. (Add a question tag.)
   b. Research has shown. (Begin with ‘it’.)
   c. These nutritional deficiencies occur on account of various factors.
      (Rewrite using proper modal auxiliary)

7. Give the words opposite in meaning to
   a. deficiency
   b. Adequate.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

20. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

   I would like to ask how many of our educated women even today treat their sons and daughters equally in their families. How may of them get their sons and daughters married without dowries after all their education? in fact the more educated the son the higher the dowry that the mother claims; nobody else. Who is the one who creates the maximum problems for the daughter-in-law in the family? We talk of dowry deaths. Where are the educated women in our families who are prepared to stop this crime against other women? What has happened to the development of science and technology? The development of science is leading to the destruction of the female foetus by the mother herself through the most modern scientific methods. Do these women consider it their duty to be involved in any kind of activity that can help to change the lives of other women around them? I would like to ask how can we expect to change the situation for women unless we educated women ourselves are prepared to standup and be counted.
To speak out from the heart; to work and be followed, I do not say that every one of us has to be a Joan of Arc or a martyr on some platform. Each one of us is called upon as an educated women whose mind has been freed, to whom knowledge has come to look at life with a new commitment, with a new perspective.

Questions:

1. What does the first sentence of this passage mean?
2. Who are particularly responsible for dowry deaths?
3. Is a woman the enemy of woman? Give reasons to your answer.
4. Tell the alarming problems of women pointed out by the speaker.
5. What do you think of dowry system?
6. Do as directed.
   a. I would like to ask ....... unless....... be counted.
      (Rewrite without 'Unless")
   b. I do not say that every one of us has to a Joan of Arc.
      (Make a simple sentence)
   c. I would like to ask. (Make it a request.)
7. Give the antonyms of i. scientific ii. Educated.
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.

21. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

The year you were born in 1917- was one of the memorable years of history when a great leader with a heart full of love and sympathy for the poor and suffering made his people write a noble and never-to-be forgotten chapter of history. In the very month in which you were born Lenin started the great revolution which has changed the face of Russia and Siberia. And today in India another great leader , also full of love for all who suffer and
passionately eager to help them has inspired our people to great endeavor and noble sacrifice, so then they may again be free and the starving and the poor and the oppressed may have their burdens removed from them. Bapuji lies in prison but the magic of his massage steals into the hearts of India’s millions, and men and women, and even little children, come out of their little shells and become India's soldiers of freedom. In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves in this great drama.

Questions:
1. What is the significance of the year 1917?
2. What did Lenin and Bapuji have in common?
3. "In India today we are making history". What history is being made?
4. What, According to Nehru, is the difference between great people and ordinary people?
5. What do you think, is the purpose of Nehru's letter to Indira?
6. Do as directed:
   a. A letter can hardly take a place of a talk.
      (Frame rhetorical question)
   b. In the very month in which you were born Lenin started a great revolution.
      (Make simple sentence)
   c. In India today we are making history. (Begin with history)
7. Give the synonyms of i. fortunate ii. Fascinated
   b. Write a summary of the above passage.
22. Read the following extract and answer the questions.
It is hard to imagine the Indian Cricket without Kapil Dev; such has been his imprint on the game. When he first appeared on the scene in the late 70s, the Indian fast bowling attack consisted of amiable trundles who were meat and drink for batsmen across the world. With Kapil Dev's entry, it was a different ball game. If India was able to play the game on equal terms with the world's best and not rely only on the mystique of spin for an occasional win, it was thanks largely to this lion-hearted bowler. Only the churlish will spoil the party quibbling about his strike rate and penetration—he took 129 tests to Hadlee's 86 to reach the landmark. The fact remains that on the flat, unresponsive dust bowls that Indian wickets and cricket grounds are, Kapil has had strive doubly hard. As Kapil himself acknowledged on television, his greatest achievements has not been this record or his leading India to an unexpected World Cup win in 1983. It is the magnificent fitness, stamina and endurance that has seen him play top class cricket non-stop 16 years without a single break for injury. In the 80s, he was classed with Sir Richard Hadlee, Ian Bothom, Imran Khan as the great all-rounders of our time.

Questions:

1. Why is it difficult to imagine Indian Cricket without Kapil Dev?
2. What does the author say about India's bowling attack before Kapil's entry?
3. What did India depend on for victory before Kapil's entry?
4. Why had Kapil to play more tests than Hadlee to reach his record?
5. What qualities are required for a good sportsman?
6. Do as directed:
   a. He has outclassed them all. (Write in passive form)
   b. Kapil himself had acknowledged on television. (Add question tag)
   c. Indian bowling attack consisted of amiable trundlers who were meat and drink for batsmen around the world.
7. Give the antonym of good tempered from the passage.

B. Write a summary of the above passage

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One of the things that distinguish man from the animals is the power of speech. While it is true that most animals and birds can utter cries which indicate emotion, anger, fear, affection nevertheless, their range of sounds is very limited, so that they are not capable of expressing more complicated emotions. On the other hand, man can express a very wide range of ideas and emotions through speech.

Words are only symbols to which special values and meanings have become attached by general agreement. The same object, consisting of printed pages and a cover is called by a French speaker Livre, by an English speaker book, and by a Hindi speaker kitab, the object is the same in each case, but in each linguistic community a different word to describe it has been agreed upon. Other symbols may be used instead of linguistic ones; a red light is used to indicate danger, a policeman’s upheld hand tells us to stop, a forefinger held to the lips warns us to be quiet; but these substitutes are fairly few in number and therefore cannot be used except in very limited circumstances.

Questions:

1. What distinguishes man from animals?
2. Words are symbols. How the meanings have become attached to them?
3. Symbol is other than words convey meaning, but their use is not so common why?
4. What are birds and animals not capable of? Why?
5. What physical action do you do while greeting a friend?
6. Do as directed.
   a. Words are only symbols. (Make negative)
   b. Man can express a very wide range of ideas. (Use 'able to')
c. There are some who believe that man first made vocal sounds as an accompaniment to physical effort. (Make simple sentence)

7. Find from the passage the antonym of i. wide ii. Few.

b. Write a summary of the above passage.

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

There are in the world 3000 different languages and dialects. This did not matter in the Middle Ages, when communications between different parts of the globe were slow and difficult, and when, in Europe at least, all educated men spoke Latin. Things have changed completely in our time. While few men can now speak Latin, the telegraph and the radio have made it possible to talk directly between continents, and a journey which might have taken several months can now be achieved in a few hours by air. It is not surprising, then, that men have increasingly felt the need for a common language, and during the last century various solutions of the problem have been put forward. The first of these was the creation of a completely artificial tongue, quite unconnected with any existing language. Although such a tongue might be difficult for people to learn, it at least had the advantage that everybody started on equal footing. The second solution was the invention of a synthetic language based on natural languages, but without their numerous irregularities. The two remaining solutions to the problem of international language are either to adopt as a world auxiliary some existing language already spoken by a large number of people or peoples, or to create a simplified version of one of these languages, in which the vocabulary and grammatical forms would be reduced to a minimum. An example of this is Basic English. Whether we like it or not, English is gradually becoming accepted as a second language by a majority of people all over the world.

Questions:

1. Why was there no need for a common language in the Middle Ages?

2. Why do we feel the need for a common language in the world of today?
3. How many solutions of the problem have been put forward so far?

4. What are those solutions?

5. Which of them would you consider to be the best?

6. Do as directed-

   a. Communications between different parts of the globe were slow and difficult.

      (Use ‘Not only but also’)

   b. All educated men spoke Latin. (Begin from, “It is…..)

   c. Although such a tongue might be difficult for people to learn. (Make it negative)

7. Give the meaning of ‘auxiliary’.

   b. Write the summary of the above passage by giving the reference of the languages.

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

   In the present day we see advertisements wherever we cast our eyes. Drawing up advertisements is not as easy as it might look at first sight. The knowledge of psychology is essential in order to draw up a good advertisement, one which will attract people and persuade them to buy something. Advertisements help people to make up their minds. An understanding of human nature and the way men’s minds work is very necessary in a man who is going to write something which makes a person decide to part with his money. Some unskillful writers, instead of attracting people to buy goods, make them feel annoyed. For example it is said to be wrong from the psychological point of view to declare “Our toothpaste is the best”. Those who see such an advertisement say to themselves: “No, it isn’t. What I have been using for the last ten years is much better”. A wise way is to suggest that the toothpaste you manufacture has qualities which make it worth a trial. Again, a photograph is more attractive than a drawing of imaginary scenes of persons.
On the moral side, too, one has to be careful. Most advertising agencies refuse to have anything to do with the sale of goods which may be harmful or which are not what they are declared to be. Advertisements must not deceive. Certain medicines, upon examination, turn out to be nothing but water, sugar and coloring matter, yet the dishonest manufacturers ask a high price for them.

Questions:

1. How is the knowledge of psychology useful in advertising?
2. How do some advertisements fail to be useful?
3. What is the effective way of attracting the buyer?
4. Why do some agencies refuse to advertise certain goods?
5. How do certain manufacturers cheat the public?
6. Do as directed:
   a. An advertisement say to themselves, “No, it isn’t. What I have been using for the last ten years is much better”. (Change it into indirect speech)
   b. A knowledge of psychology is essential in order to draw up a good advertisement, one which will attract people and persuade them to buy something. (Remove “which”.)
   c. A photograph is more attractive than a drawing of imaginary scenes of persons. (Change the degree)
7. Mention some advertisements which give moral massage.

(b.) Summary: Write the summary on the usefulness of the advertisement.

Unseen Passage 26.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Pilate, the ancient Roman Governor of Judea, was not much interested in knowing the meaning of truth. He was a skeptical man and changed his opinions frequently. There are men who think that having fixed beliefs amounts to slavery. They want freedom of thought and action. a school of
philosophers in ancient Greece, called the skeptics, were of the view that whatever the man was inclined to believe was true.

The discovery of truth involves a lot of time and labour. Besides, when the truth has been discovered it acts as a kind of restraint upon the minds of the men, because, men cannot change their beliefs according to their whim. Lies are in favor not because of either of these two causes. It seems that human beings are somehow or other attracted by lies. Lies told by poets are certainly a source of pleasure. Lies told by traders bring them financial gain. But why people should speak lies for the sake of lies is not clear.

Questions:
1. Who was the ancient Governor of Judea?
2. What was the Pilate not much interested in?
3. What view did the skeptics have?
4. What does the discovery of truth involve?
5. What do lies told by traders bring them?
6. i. The discovery of truth involves a lot of time and labour. (Change the voice)
   ii. The writer tells his friend that lies told by traders bring them financial gains. (Rewrite as reported speech)
   iii. They want freedom of thought and action. (Use not only – but also.)
7. Give the meaning of: Skeptical man.
8. Write a summary of the above passage?

Unseen Passage 27.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” says a proverb. This dictum has become true only if we know that play means
every kind of entertainment along with playing in its meaning. Playing is immensely helpful. It builds our reflexes, stamina, strength and energy. It builds a sprit of sportsmanship and a sense of comradeship in us. It also increases our intelligence and memory because we inhale more oxygen while playing.

Coming to entertainment, we must first establish as to what constitutes entertainment? Most students I have spoken to watch films or television, go to discos or listen to violent, deafening music because they want to be entertained. When I ask them why they don’t read something truly worthwhile, they say it bores them. I wonder why the stupid and the inane entertain them and the profound bores them? I wish someone would probe the very basis of our existence. Most of us glamorize laziness. We seek religion mainly because it is a license to be lazy and not to think. We accumulate people for all sorts of causes in order to fill the emptiness of our minds. Fathers retire at 60 and stop working in offices at 35. Mothers are choked with domestic work. They may be both do no more than three hours of creative work but they expect their child to work for twelve. They have perhaps forgotten that best impetus for a child is inspiration through personal example.

Questions:

1. What does the proverb say about work?
2. What does playing build in us?
3. Why don’t students read worthwhile books?
4. What does writers wonder?
5. What do most of us glamorize?
6. i. It also increases our intelligence. (Change the voice)
   ii. They have perhaps forgotten that best impetus for a child is inspiration through personal example.

(Make it simple)
iii. The dictum has become true only if we know that play means. (Remove ‘Only if’)


b. Write a summary of the above passage.

28. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

A famous English proverb states that “a friend in need is a friend indeed.” We have come to accept this as a definition of friendship to such a large extent that we fail to see the inherent flaw in it. A friend who is deemed to be so only because he comes to our help suggests that we cannot help ourselves. This means that the friendship must benefit parasites and looters in order to be truly divine.

The Indian Shastras have talked endlessly about the evolution of virtues before interacting with any person. A person’s ability, his moral and intellectual values and his ability to walk on the path of truth must be evaluated before he is deemed to be fit for our friendship. It would have been much better if the proverb had read, “A friend in deed is a friend indeed”. A person whose deeds are virtuous and pro-life in his own best friend, and hence, is primed to be our friend as well. Friendship must not be based on mutual dependence and moral slavery but on joyous existence and intellectual freedom.

Questions:

1. What does a famous English proverb say about a friend?
2. What does a friend who helps us in our need becomes?
3. Whom does this kind of friendship benefit?
4. What should be evaluated in a person before he is deemed to be fit for our friendship?
5. What should the proverb be changed to in order to be much better than its original form?
6. What must be friendship be based on?

7. Friendship must not be based on mutual dependence. (Make the sentence less definite.)


b. Write a summary of the above passage.