

English II-Minimum Learning Material

PROSE

1. OF STUDIES

- *Sir Francis Bacon*

ANNOTATIONS

1. Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability.
2. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.
3. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
4. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

QUESTIONS

1. What according to Bacon is the theme 'Of Studies'?
2. How does Bacon emphasize the value of experience?
3. What did Bacon mean in the line "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested?"
4. How do studies cure the diseases of the mind?

Ans. The essay Of Studies was written by Francis Bacon.

Studies are important for personal growth. Studies help us to talk better and make better decisions. Studies improve natural abilities. Cunning people disrespect studies. Simple men admire and love studies a lot. Wise men use studies in their life properly. Ordinary books are to be read casually. Some useful books are to be read once or twice. Whereas, some books should be read carefully to absorb the gist. Bacon also says that reading makes a man complete. Debating makes a man ever ready to face the situations and writing makes a man perfect and exact.

Bacon says that studies cure the diseases of our mind.

- ☐ Study of history helps us to enhance our wisdom.
- ☐ Poetry makes us imaginative.
- ☐ Mathematics makes men quick.
- ☐ Natural science increases the depth of mind.
- ☐ Morality makes men grave.
- ☐ The study of logic and rhetoric enables men to argue well.

Thus, studies reform our character and make us more civilized.

2. THE SECRET OF WORK

- Swami Vivekananda

ANNOTATIONS

1. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure.
2. Every work must necessarily be a mixture of good and evil; yet we are commanded to work incessantly. (Or)
3. Work with freedom, inspired by love! There is no true love possible in the slave.
4. The idea of mercy and selfless charity can be put into practice; that is, by looking upon work as worship.

QUESTIONS

1. How can the miseries of the world be cured, according to Swami Vivekananda?
2. What does Vivekananda say about a man of character?
3. What is meant by working like a master and not as a slave?
4. Explain the things that guide the conduct of human beings.

Ans. In The Secret of Work Swami Vivekananda explains about the nature of work.

Ignorance is the main cause of all our miseries. They cannot be cured by physical help. Every person should be enlightened spiritually. Every work is a mixture of good and evil. But we have to work continuously. Good work leaves good impressions on mind and bad work, bad impressions. Character is formed by these impressions.

Liberation is freedom from the bondage of good and evil. To be happy in life we must work without expecting returns. Expectation leads to attachment. We should work like a master and not like a slave. We should work with freedom and love. Man should be guided by two forces called 'Might' and 'Mercy'. The idea of mercy and selfless charity can be developed by treating "work as worship".

3. J.C. BOSE

- *Aldous Huxley*

ANNOTATIONS:

1. The mysterious powers couldn't help surrendering. So simple - if you happened to be Faraday.
2. We watched the growth of a plant being traced out automatically by a needle on a sheet of smoked glass.
3. Walking the anaesthetized tree immediately took root in its new place and flourished.
4. A mortal dose of chloroform was dropped into the water. The graph became the record of a death agony.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the views of Huxley about the instruments for experimentation.
2. Explain the experiments of Bose about the growth and reaction of a plant.
3. How did J C Bose record the heart beats of a plant?
4. How did J C Bose prove that plants experience pain like other living beings?

Ans. The essay J C Bose is written by Aldous Huxley.

Huxley refers to Michael Faraday's experiment who used simple equipment to invent the powers of electricity. He felt that the equipment used by J C Bose was simpler than that of Faraday.

Huxley visited the Bose Institute at Calcutta and met Sir J. C. Bose, a great Indian scientist. He invented many simple instruments to experiment on plant life. He proved that plants have life just like animals with the following experiments.

- ☐ Measured the growth of plants.
- ☐ Recorded the heartbeat of the plants.
- ☐ Transplanted an anaesthetised tree.
- ☐ Overdose of chloroform is fatal to plants.
- ☐ Caffeine and camphor affect the heartbeat of the plant.
- ☐ Poison kills plants.

Huxley says that an overdose of chloroform is as deadly to a plant as to a man. He saw a plant dying of it. The plant struggled for life like a dying man would do.

4. IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

-Dr Christian Barnard

ANNOATATIONS

1. My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had few years ago.
2. My son, it is God's will. That's the way God tests you.
3. It opened my eyes to the fact that I was missing something in all my thinking about suffering.
4. You don't become a better person because you are suffering; but you become a better person because you have experienced suffering.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the accident that Dr Barnard had? How did he react to the accident?
2. What were the views of Dr Barnard's father about suffering? In what way did Barnard's views differ from his father's?
3. Who were the driver and the mechanic in the Grand Prix held at the Cape Town Red Cross Children's hospital? In what way was the choice of their roles suitable?
4. What lessons did Dr Barnard learn from the two children?

Ans. In Celebration of Being Alive is written by Dr Christian Barnard.

Once the doctor and his wife met with an accident. They both suffered a lot. The doctor recollected the words of his father that suffering is God's way of testing. But he didn't understand why suffering is ennobling.

He changed his perspective when he saw two children playing in a hospital. One child had lost his arm and the other was blind. They played a car race with the breakfast trolley in the hospital. Both the boys and the other children in the hospital enjoyed the race. Dr Barnard suddenly realized that living itself is a celebration. He also realized that it is not what we have lost that is important, but what we are left with is very important. Finally, he agrees with his father's words that the experience of suffering makes a man, better person.

5.LEARNING FROM THE WEST

- *N.R. Narayana Murthy*

ANNOTATIONS

1. It is the protocol for behaviour that enhances the trust, confidence and commitment of members of the community. It goes beyond the domain of legality – it is about decent and desirable behaviour.
2. Unfortunately, our attitude towards family life is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour.
3. Meritocracy by definition means that we cannot let personal prejudices affect our evaluation of an individual's performance.
4. People that value its privileges above its principles soon lose both.

QUESTIONS

1. Give a list of the lessons that Narayana Murthy feels we should learn from the West.
2. 'Our attitude towards family life is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour.' Explain this statement keeping in view the points made by Narayana Murthy in the essay 'Learning from the West'.
3. 'Indians become intimate even without being friendly.' Illustrate this statement with an example from Narayana Murthy's speech.
4. What is the point that Narayana Murthy wants to drive home when he quotes Henry Beecher? How did he conclude his speech?

Ans. Learning from the West is a speech by N. R. Narayana Murthy.

He says that Indians put self and family interest before that of the community. We care for our family but not for our society. Our caring attitude towards family is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour. He advises to change this attitude and learn from people who are better than us. He mentions that we can learn the following from the west.

- Accountability in political system.
- Dignity of labour in India.
- Relations shouldn't be given priority than merit.
- Punctuality is not considered a virtue here.
- Lack of professionalism.
- Contractual obligation.
- Independent thinking and intellectual honesty.

He closes his speech with a hope that by learning the above, we would stand as good examples for the next generation.

POETRY

1.ON HIS HAVING ARRIVED AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE

-John Milton

ANNOTATIONS:

1. How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n on his wing my three-and-twentieth year!
2. And inward ripeness doth much less appear,
That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th.
3. It shall be still in strictest measure ev'n, To that
same lot, however mean or high.
4. All is, if I have grace to use it so As ever in my
great task-master's eye.

QUESTIONS:

1. 'Time and tide wait for no man' is an old saying. Discuss this in the context of the poem "On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three."
2. Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem "On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three."

Ans: The poem On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three is written by John Milton.

The poem conveys themes of patience, faith and acceptance. The poet expresses his thoughts about reaching a milestone in his life. He begins by lamenting that time is moving too fast and he hasn't achieved much yet. Time is personified as a thief here. He worries that his youthful appearance does not reflect the maturity he wishes to possess. He could not produce worthy poetry by that time.

Later he shifts his perspective. He accepts that his life and talents are part of God's plan. He trusts in divine timing and understands that his growth and achievements will come as planned by God. Thus he decides to follow the script of God and says that he would wait for the grace of his great Task Master i.e., God. Hence, the poem is about the poet's journey of self-doubt and discovery.

2. THE TABLES TURNED

- **William Wordsworth**

ANNOTATIONS:

1. Up! Up! My Friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?
2. Books! Tis a dull and endless strife,
Come, hear the woodland linnet.
3. She has a world of ready wealth Our
minds and hearts to bless.
4. Enough of Science and of Arts
Close up those barren leaves

QUESTIONS:

1. Why does Wordsworth consider Nature to be a good teacher?
2. Do you prefer to gain knowledge through books or become wise through experience of Nature? Give reasons in support of your answer with reference to the poem "The Tables Turned"

Ans: The poem 'The Tables Turned' is written by William Wordsworth. He is the most popular of the Romantic poets. In this poem, the poet says that wisdom gained from Nature is greater than knowledge acquired from books.

Wordsworth considers nature to be the best teacher. He tells his friend that Nature teaches a man more than books. Practical knowledge taught by Nature is always better than bookish knowledge. Further he says that Mother Nature is full of wealth. Nature's wisdom fills our minds and hearts with health and joy. It teaches us humanity, goodness and evil better than a sage.

According to the poet, reading books is useless. A man can gain true wisdom in the lap of Nature. He urges his friend to visit the woods and enjoy the song of birds. In the end, the poet asks his friend to accept Nature as his teacher so that he can attain real enlightenment and wisdom.

3.THE BUILDERS

- **H.W. Longfellow**
- ANNOTATIONS:

- 1) All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time;
- 2) Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build
- 3) Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen
- 4) Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the appropriateness of the title 'The Builders?' Do you agree with the poet about building one's own life?
2. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Builders?'

Ans: The poem, 'The Builders' is written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He is the most popular American romantic poet, educator, and linguist. In this the poet compares human beings to builders. The structure men build is, their own future.

The poet says that we are the creators of our own future. The work we do each day forms a building block of future. Every moment, action, and decision contribute to the foundation and structure of our lives. For this reason the poet urges us not to be negligent about our minute, unseen details. He encourages us to make each moment meaningful. The poet suggests that the stronger we grow as a person the less differences we see among us.

The poem serves as a metaphorical lesson about living a purposeful life, creating a legacy of good deeds. It inspires us to build enduring lives that are worth remembering.

4.ANY WOMAN

-Katharine Tynan

ANNOATATIONS:

1. Take me away, and roof and wall
Would fall to ruin me utterly.
2. Without me cold the hearthstone
stands, Nor could the precious children thrive.
3. I am the twist that holds together
The children in its sacred ring.
4. I am their wall against all danger,
Their door against the wind and snow.

QUESTIONS:

1. How does the poetess portray the bond between the mother and her children in the poem 'Any Woman'?
2. The poem 'Any Woman' is a celebration of the glory of womanhood. Illustrate.

Ans. The poem 'Any Woman' is written by Katherine Tynan. The poem celebrates the role of woman, particularly a mother, in holding a family together.

A woman is an important and responsible person in her family. She is like a pillar of the house and keystone of the arch. If she is taken away, the entire family will collapse. As a mother she protects her children from all risks and dangers like a wall that protects from strong winds. Children feel happy and warmth in the company of their mother. Without her, the house would become lifeless.

Hence, she prays to God to keep her alive till her children grow and lead their lives happily. The poet portrays the woman as the heart and soul of a family. The poem emphasises her selflessness, strength and love. The poem is a tribute to the sacrifices of women in the domestic sphere.

5.A CHALLENGE TO FATE

-Sarojini Naidu

ANNOTATIONS

1. For all the cruel folly you pursue I will not cry
with suppliant hands to you.
2. Yea, you may smite my mouth to throbbing
silence
Pluck from my lips power of articulate words –
3. How will you daunt my free, far-journeying
fancy, That rides upon the pinions of the rain?
4. Yet will I slake my individual sorrow At the
deep source of Universal joy –

QUESTION & ANSWERS

1. Why are people generally afraid of fate? How did Sarojini Naidu challenge such a fearful fate?
2. What is the theme of the poem ‘A Challenge to Fate’? What is the life lesson we can learn from the poem?

Ans: The poem ‘A Challenge to Fate’ is written by ‘Sarojini Naidu’. She is popularly known as the Nightingale of India. In this poem, the poetess challenges the fate by refusing to submit herself with bold and powerful expressions.

The poetess questions fate as to why it does not allow her to be happy. She warns fate not to interfere with her life. However hard it may try; fate will not be able to make the poet unhappy.

She rebels against fate by saying that

- it may destroy her bright and colourful world of light that her eyes see,
- it may take away from her the ability to hear the melodious sounds of life,

- it may cut down her power to speak effectively, and
- it may scare her by suppressing her fearless spirit from moving freely.

Still, the poet won't submit herself to fate. Fate cannot take away the beautiful memories and delightful sounds of life from her. She can enjoy them passionately within her heart. Her emotional heart still sings songs of hope. She says confidently that fate can't bind her strong and daring mind. She refuses to let fate control or break her spirit.

The poet shows her confidence in her inner strength and her belief that she can overcome any suffering or pain. She encourages us to be strong and not let difficulties defeat us. Finally, she challenges fate to do its worst, she seeks unending hope from universal happiness.

NON-DETAILED TEXT

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

-Mark Twain

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Write a character sketch of Tom Sawyer.

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is the story of a young boy, Tom Sawyer and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

Tom Sawyer is the central character in the novel. He is playful and imaginative young boy. He is an orphan and lives in St. Petersburg with his Aunt Polly, cousin Mary and Sid. He always plays tricks on his Aunt Polly. He is busy playing odd games with his friends Joe Harper and Huck. He often picks up quarrels with the other boys and in that he is always victorious.

One midnight, Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There both Tom and Huck witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cruel and cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter. Both Tom and Huck keep silent as they are afraid of Injun Joe. In spite of danger from Joe, Tom comes forward bravely as a witness and tells the truth before the judge about the murder. Thus Muff is released from jail. Tom becomes the hero of the town with this incident.

Tom, Huck and Joe Harper, without informing at home, escape to Jackson's Island to live there as pirates. They spend some days happily in the Island. The people of St. Petersburg think that these boys are drowned in the river and arrange a funeral ceremony. Tom and his friends suddenly appear on that day and surprise the people.

After some days, Tom and Huck go for treasure hunting and enter a haunted house. There they overhear two people discussing about hiding a treasure. Injun Joe is one of them. Injun Joe finds

another treasure in that house. He and his friend go to hide the treasure in an unknown place. Tom and Huck decide to follow Injun Joe and find that treasure.

One day, Tom along with Becky goes on a picnic to Mc Dougal's Cave. They both lose their way in it. There Tom sees Injun Joe and discovers that Joe is using the cave as a hideout. He also comes to know that Injun Joe hid his treasure in the caves. Tom and Becky come out safely on the following day. Everyone in the town is happy. Everyone praises Tom for courage to come out of the cave. Tom learns that the cave is now closed and Injun Joe is left behind. Tom informs that Injun Joe is in the cave. By the time the doors of the cave are opened, Injun Joe is found dead. Tom and Huck successfully enter the cave and bring out the hidden treasure. They become rich. Thus, throughout the novel, Tom Sawyer attracts the readers with his adventures which make him the hero of the novel.

2.What is the part played by Injun Joe in the life of Tom Sawyer?

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist, and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer tells the heroic deeds of a young boy, Tom Sawyer, and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

Injun Joe is the villain in the story. He always feels comfortable in harming others without any reason. He is a dishonest and cruel person throughout the novel. It is through the character of Injun Joe, Tom becomes hero in the novel.

In the novel, Injun Joe first appears at the graveyard along with Muff Potter and Dr Robinson, Dr. Robinson steals dead bodies to study them. On that spot, Joe murders Dr Robinson with his knife for a silly reason. He places the bloody knife in the hands of Muff Potter and blames Muff for the murder. When Tom describes the murder at the graveyard, Joe reacts quickly and escapes from the court.

Injun Joe remains the same till the end of the novel. He does not change through the course of events in which he is involved. He once again appears in disguise in the haunted house. Tom and Huck come there hunting for a treasure. Joe with other man is seen by the boys, talking about the robbery he has done and the treasure of gold coins they found.

Joe displays his cruelty again when he sets up a plan to take revenge on Widow Douglas. But his plan is disturbed by Huck. Huck rescues Widow Douglas from the attack. Here Joe indirectly helps Huck to become a lovable boy in St. Petersburg.

When Tom and Becky are lost in Mc Dougal's cave, Tom discovers Injun Joe in the cave who is using it as a hideout. Injun Joe is finally trapped and dies. All through the story Injun Joe acts as a villain especially in the life of Tom Sawyer and helps him to become a hero of the novel.

3. Describe in detail the major incidents in which Tom and Huck were involved.

(OR)

4. What are the turning points in the story? Discuss the main events in the plot.

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The Adventures of Tom Sawyer tells the heroic deeds of a young boy, Tom Sawyer and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

The story has many turning points in which Tom Sawyer is the central character. Tom lives in St. Petersburg with his Aunt Polly. He always plays tricks on Aunt Polly to escape from work. Once Aunt Polly gives the task of whitewashing the fence as a punishment. Tom changes that into entertainment with his knack and engages other boys in the work for him. He becomes successful in convincing them that the work is an exciting one. He also receives many gifts from them as payments.

Tom is the best friend of Huckleberry Finn who is a homeless boy. Huck is the son of a town drunkard. He is a symbol of freedom. All the boys in the town like him. Both Tom and Huck perform a lot of adventures in the story, together. One day, Tom reaches late to school after a talk with Huck. The teacher punishes and orders him to sit beside girls. There Tom sees Becky and falls in love with her at once.

One midnight Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There, they witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cruel and cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter who is also with him at the spot. In spite of the danger from Injun Joe, Tom comes forward and tells the truth before the judge. Injun Joe, on hearing this, quickly escapes from the court and Muff is released. With this incident Tom becomes the hero of the town.

Tom, Huck and Joe Harper, without informing at home, escapes to Jackson's Island to live there as pirates. They spend some days happily in the Island. After futile effort, the people of St. Petersburg believing that Tom and his friends are drowned in the river, arrange a funeral ceremony. Tom along with his friends suddenly appear on that day and thrill the people.

After some days, Tom and Huck go for treasure hunting and enter a haunted house. There they overhear two people discussing about hiding a treasure. Injun Joe is one of them. Injun Joe finds another treasure in that house. He and his friend go to hide the treasure in an unknown place. Tom and Huck decide to follow Injun Joe and find that treasure.

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5. Give a Character analysis of Huckleberry Finn.

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Huck is the son of a town drunkard. He is a symbol of freedom. All the boys in the town like him. Both Tom and Huck perform a lot of adventures in the story, together.

One midnight Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There, they witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter who is also with him at the spot. In spite of the danger from Injun Joe, Tom comes forward and tells the truth before the judge. Injun Joe, on hearing this, quickly escapes from the court and Muff is released. With this incident Tom becomes the hero of the town.

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After some days, Tom and Huck go into a haunted house in search of a treasure. There they secretly witness Injun Joe talking to another man about the treasure and his idea of hiding it in a secret place.

One night Injun Joe and his friend plan to harm Widow Douglas. Huck overhears Injun Joe. He saves the widow by giving this information to Mr. Welsh. Thus the orphan boy Huck earns a good place in the heart of the villagers.

6. Write at least five lines about the following characters.

- a. Aunt Polly
- b. Muff Potter

c. Becky Thatcher

Aunt Polly: She is the sister of Tom's late mother. She is kind hearted and loves Tom. But she wants to discipline him. She wants to teach Tom good values. But she finds it hard as she cares for him so much. Thus, she struggles to balance her love for Tom with her duty to discipline him. At the funeral of the boys, she is overjoyed to see Tom back. She also shows concern for Huck. Thus, she stands as a mother figure with both the qualities of firmness and tenderness.

Muff Potter: He is a local drunkard. He often gets into troubles because of his drinking. Yet he is gentle and easily gullible. He trusts Injun Joe. He is falsely accused of murdering Dr. Robinson. But he did not realize that he is framed by Injun Joe. Tom and Huck witness the murder. Tom testifies to save Muff Potter. This character is an example of how weak people are taken advantage of.

Becky Thatcher: She is the daughter of the Judge in the village. She kind, curious and pretty. She is new in the town and becomes Tom's love interest. Tom wins her friendship by his tricks. She and Tom share a playful relationship. Becky is brave when she and Tom are lost in the caves. She trusts Tom but falls sick by the time they are finally out of the caves. She represents young and innocent love in the story.

English II – Grammar

Vocabulary

If the root words are learnt, the student can easily answer the vocabulary question.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Alter = other/ to change | |
| 2. Anim = spirit, life | 15. Ject = throw |
| 3. Anti- = against/opposite | 16. Labour = work |
| 4. Anthrop = human | 17. Loqu- = talk |
| 5. Arch = rule | 18. Mono- = one |
| 6. Circum = around/ring | 19. Morph = shape, form |
| 7. Cred- = believe | 20. Micro- = small |
| 8. Chron = time | 21. Phone = sound |
| 9. Dict = say | 22. Pre- = before |
| 10. Ego = I, self | 23. Rupt = burst/break |
| 11. Form = shape | 24. Spect = see |
| 12. Fort = strong | 25. Temo = related time |
| 13. Graph = write | 26. Voc = voice/call |
| 14. Inter = between | 27. Vert = turn |

You can locate these roots before a word (prefix) or in the middle (infix) or at the end of the word (suffix).

Comprehension passages

All the comprehension passages in the textbook are important. All the answers to the questions are in the passages. But the questions related to parts of speech, antonyms and synonyms, the answers of which are not in the given matter, are to be reinforced. Such questions are listed out here.

General Comprehension Passages:

1. Noun form **Destructive**— destruction
2. Antonym of **elation**— depression, misery, sadness
3. Synonym of **surprised**— perplexed, amazed, stunned, startled
4. Noun form of **estimated**— estimation.
5. Antonym of **endure**— refuse, fight, dismiss
6. Synonym of **anticipation**— expectation, prospect, apprehension
7. Antonym of **external**— internal, inherent, innate
8. Noun form of **placidly**— placidity
9. Antonym of **fearless**— fearful, timid, cowardly
10. Synonym of **interpretation**— analysis, explanation, illustration

11. Noun form of **amend**– amendment
12. Synonyms to **puzzled**– confused, perplexed, stunned

Advertisements

1. Antonyms of **claim**– disclaim, reject, quit
2. Antonyms of **independence**– dependence
3. Verb form of **development**– develop
4. Noun form of **charitable**– charity
5. Noun form of **tribal**– tribe
6. Verb form of **prohibition**– prohibit
7. Verb form of **apprehension**– apprehend
8. Synonyms of **awareness**– attention, information, understanding
9. Noun form of **assert** – assertion
10. Noun form of **fraudulent**– fraud
11. Synonym of **disruption**– interruption, break, separation

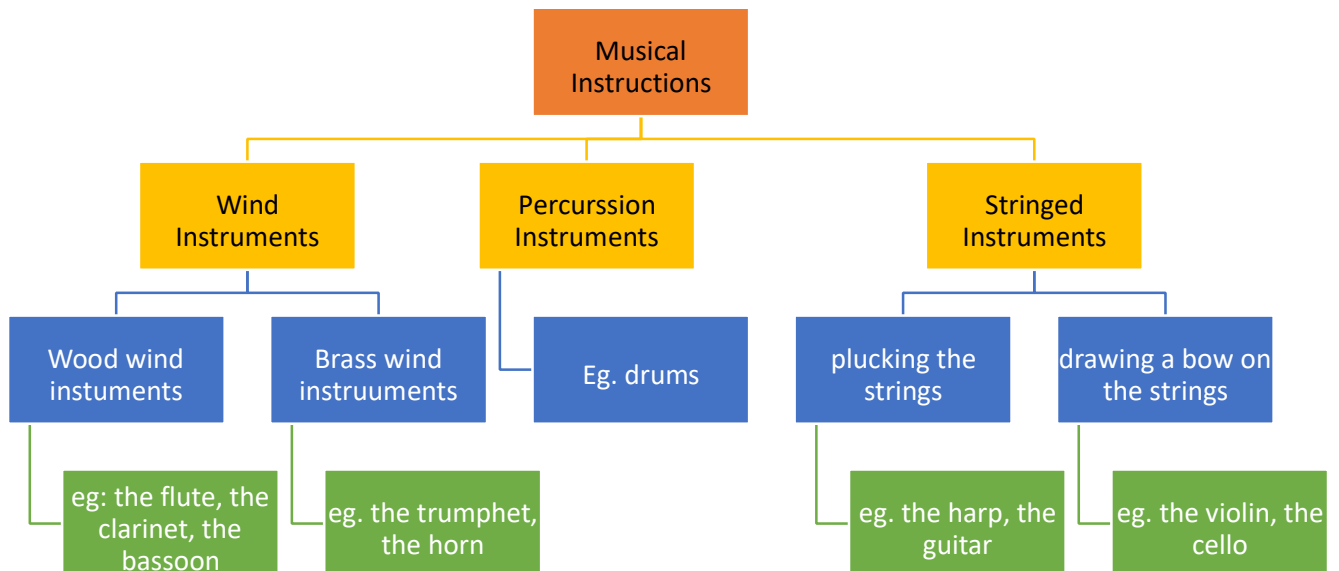
Non - verbal information

1. Synonym of prompt – immediate, speedy, timely

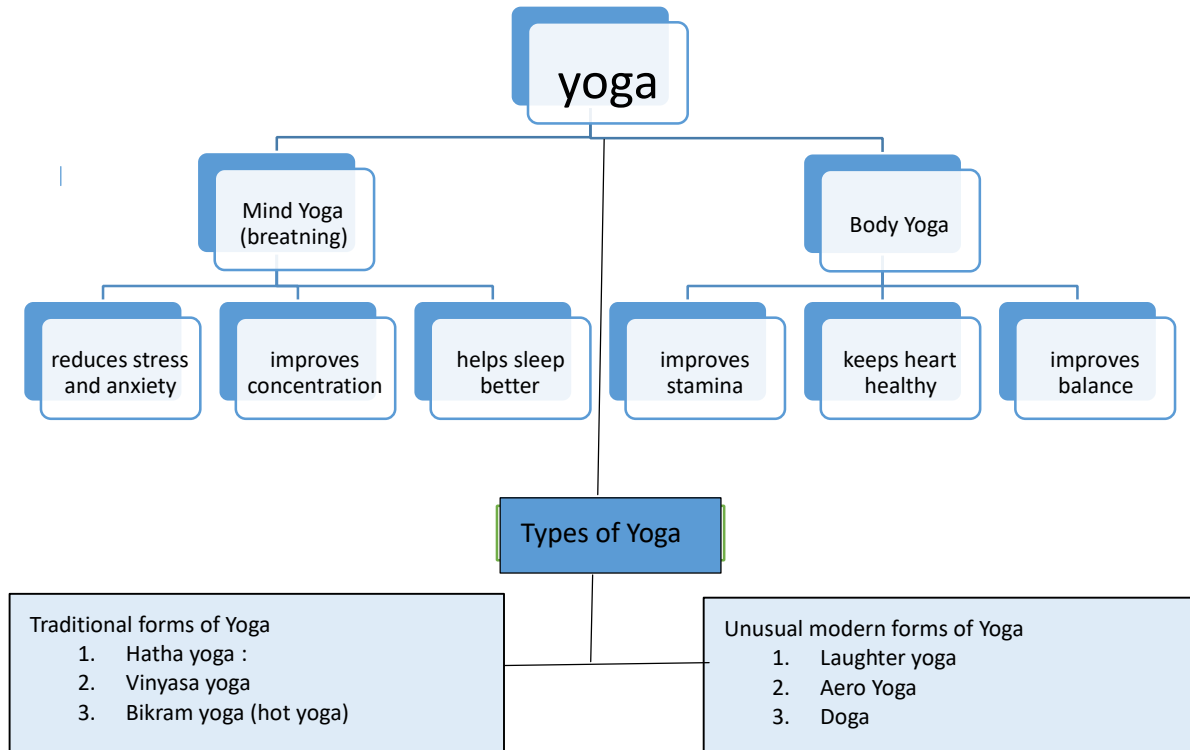
Note making

Note making can be easy in diagrams for slow learners.

Q.3. Ans. Tree Diagram on the types of Musical Instruments



Q5. Ans. Health benefits of Yoga



Q. 6. Ans. Effect of the colour of the Uniform on a sports match.

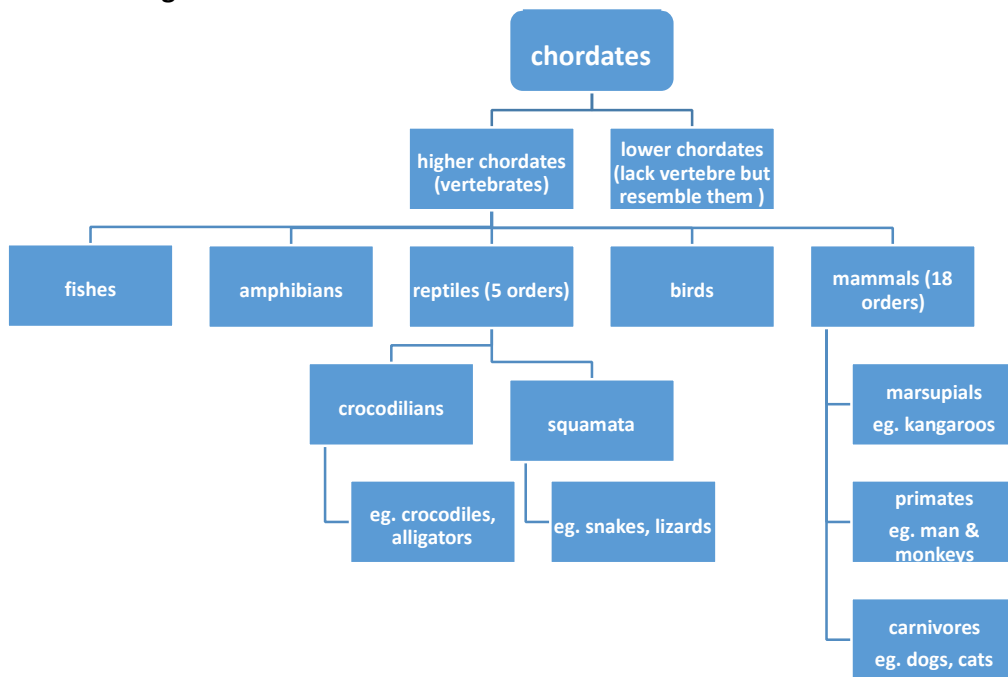
1. British anthropologists – propose that the colour of the uniform affects the outcome of a sports match.
2. Researcher studied 2004 Olympic competitions in boxing, tae-kwon-do, and wrestling 3.Red uniform teams had a slight advantage
4. They won a little more than half times.
5. Many scientists studied “the red effect”.
6. Red effect on players, opponents, referees and fans is not clear.
7. Until the effects are proved, all the teams pine their hopes on red.

Q.12. Ans. Edible Oils used in India

1. Uses of edible Oils:
 - a source of energy
 - adds a special flavour to food
 - provides lubricating action to body-tissues.
2. Troubles: association with different human diseases and their adulteration leading to health problems
3. Variety of cooking oils used across India:
 - Groundnut oil – used in West coast and central India
 - Mustard oil – used in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa in the East, and Kashmir in the North
 - Sesame oil - used in West coast and central India

- Coconut oil – used in in the South
 - Sunflower oil
 - Safflower oil • Soya bean oil
4. Consumption:
- Annual per capita consumption was about 6kgs in 1984 in India
 - Lower than the world average of 11 kg
 - 26 kg in developed countries
5. Daily intake – not contribute more than 15% to 20% calories

Q. 13 Ans: Tree Diagram on Chordates



Describing a Process:

KEY POINTS:

1. Write a **Title** for the passage like

MAKING TEA

Paying Electricity Bill Online

The Festival I Like Most

Ideal Daily Routine

2. Use sequence markers like **first, next, later, now, then, finally** etc to the process description.

Curriculum Vitae:

Tips:

Read the question thoroughly for the details to be furnished in the Curriculum Vitae.

Academic Qualifications must be according to the eligibility given in the question.

Age of the Candidate should be according to the education and experience.

Align the details in this order:

1. Personal details
2. Academic details
3. Professional details
4. Declaration
5. Place, date and signature

Word Stress

Here are some words which carry stress on initial syllable.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 'adverse. | 36.'trophy |
| 2. 'aeroplane. | 37.'welcome |
| 3. 'calendar . | 38.'prevalent |
| 4. 'character. | 39.'agony |
| 5. 'cinema | 40.'laughter |
| 6. 'college. | 41.'amputated |
| 7. 'comment. | 42.'business |
| 8. 'conscious | 43.'suffering |
| 9. 'country | 44.'preacher |
| 10. 'criticize. | 45.'conflict |
| 11. 'dais. | 46.'comrade |
| 12. 'dangerous. | 47.'pageant |
| 13. 'dialogue | 48.'subtle |
| 14. 'dictionary | 49.'keystone |
| 15. 'everyday. | 50.'ruin |
| 16. 'expert | 51.'crescograph |
| 17. 'failure. | 52.'misery |
| 18. 'Genuine. | 53.'reflex |
| 19. 'government | 54.'sojourner |
| 20. 'holiday. | 55.'impulse |
| 21. 'kilometer | 56.'woodland |
| 22. 'library | 57.'modern |
| 23. 'literature. | 58.'study |