

- (iii) **A bottleneck:**
The shortage of engineers is the greatest bottleneck to the development of our company
- (iv) **At home in:** I will be at home in a few minutes
- (v) **To be taken aback:** He was taken aback by her caustic remarks.
- (vi) **To put out:** Firefighters soon put the fire out
- (vii) **To carry weight:** My views do not carry much weight with the boss.
- Q.14 Use any FOUR of the following Phrasal Verbs/Idioms in sentences:**
- (i) **Put a spoke in one's wheel:**
I always put a stroke in my brothers every suggestion of business.
- (ii) **Get into hot water:**
Borrowing money from every one finally he gets in to hot water.
- (iii) **Plough the sands:**
Munsif could never pass the exam don't plough the sand.
- (iv) **Do in:** Russian policies have done in the peace of Afgahnistan.
- (v) **Copy out:** Young babies learn by the copying out the action of their parents.
- (vi) **Set out:** He set out on a journey
- (vii) **Pass it on:** Please pass it on to the next fellow.

Comprehension and Précis Writing

Comprehension:

A comprehension exercise consists of a passage, upon which questions are set to test the students ability to understand the content of the given text and to infer information and meanings from it.

Here are a few hints:—

1. Read the passage fairly quickly to get the general idea.
2. Read again, a little slowly, so as to know the details.
3. Study the questions thoroughly. Turn to the relevant portions of the passage, read them again, and then rewrite them in your own words, neatly and precisely.
4. Use complete sentences
5. If you are asked to give the meaning of any words or phrases, you should express the idea as clearly as possible in your own words. Certain words require the kind of definition that is given in a dictionary. Take care to frame the definition in conformity with the part of speech.

What is a Précis?

Précis a French word means a summary an abstract. It means a prose passage or composition from which all unnecessary or unrelated ideas and words have been removed in order to turn it into an abridged statement. The words precise

means definite exact just of the right amount not loose or vague. Thus a précis is a precise statement of an original composition which was rather inexact. It is a concise and definite statement of a given passage or passages whose essential points have been linked together accurately in a cohesive and well connected form.

To make a précis therefore means to extract the main points of a given composition and to express them as concisely and clearly as possible.

Rules of Making a précis:

The following rules are to be followed when making a précis.

1. All first person pronouns must be third person pronouns and direct speech must be turned into indirect narration.
2. Present tense changes into past tense unless it expresses a universal truth.
3. A précis is usually one-third of the original, but it is not a hard rule.

Steps in Making a Précis:

1. Read the given passage carefully and grasp its real significance.
2. Break up and classify clearly the thoughts presented in the passage.
3. Use shorter and simpler constructions without adding your opinion or criticism.
4. Revise the draft carefully. Rewrite it and then submit it to the teacher or the examiner.
5. While re-writing see that the summary reads as smoothly as a continuous whole.

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

In this world of human affairs, there is no trouble greater than a boy at the age of fourteen. He is neither good looking nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection on him as on a little boy; and he is always getting in the way. If he talks with a childish lip, he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way, he is called ill-mannered. In fact any talk from him is resented. Then he is at the unattractive growing age. He grows out of his clothes with indecent haste; and his voice grows hoarse all of a sudden. It is easy to excuse the shortcomings of early childhood but it is hard to tolerate even unavoidable lapses in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully self-conscious. When he talks with elderly people, he is either unduly forward, or else so unduly shy that he appears ashamed of his very existence.

Questions:

1. **Why is it impossible to be affectionate to a boy of fourteen?**

Ans: It is impossible to be affectionate to a boy of fourteen because his adolescent appearance and behavior lead the elders to show resentful attitude to him.

2. **How is the growing age very unattractive?**

Ans: The growing age is very unattractive because the hormonal changes in the body affect the appearance and behavior of boys / girls which leads them to be self-conscious and in this effort, they either become assertive or diffident, so it makes them unattractive in the world of grownups.

3. **Write a précis of the given passage in about one third of its original length and suggest a suitable title.**

Ans: Practically, it is a great trouble to be a boy of fourteen because his unappealing appearance and inadmissible behavior make the elders undemonstrative to him. Moreover, his self-conscious behavior due to hormonal changes either makes him assertive or ashamed of his existence.

Title: Adolescence- A Trouble Some Phase of Life

Q.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

The international factors Pakistan's fight against poverty need to be given due attention. We will be quite justified in joining the other disadvantaged countries to tell the international community that we can't have the resources needed to free a large segment of mankind of the curse of poverty unless the advanced world redeems the pledges of transfer of technology and economic aid to these poorer countries that were repeatedly made in the past. But Pakistan must approach the world with clean hands. It should demonstrate a firmer commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs than it has so far exhibited. The Government needs to appreciate the importance of these goals which simply mean, firstly, freedom from poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. Secondly, from want and deprivation which is a basic right of all citizens.

Questions:

1. What do the disadvantaged or needy countries need to do, according to the writer?

Ans: The needy countries need to join the other disadvantaged countries to tell the international community that they can't have the resources needed to free a large segment of mankind of the curse of poverty unless the advanced world redeems the pledges of transfer of technology and economic aid to these poorer countries that were repeatedly made in the past.

2. What are the Millennium Development Goals?

Ans: Millennium Development Goals are firstly, freedom from poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. Secondly, elimination of want and deprivation which is a basic right of all citizens.

3. Make a précis of the given passage in about one third of its original length and suggest a suitable title.

Ans: Pakistan should pay attention to international factors in its fight against poverty by joining other countries and giving a strong message to the international community that they can't eliminate poverty until they have the required resources. The Government should also focus on MDGs more than the past.

Title: Steps to eliminate poverty in Pakistan

Q.3 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

One of the most important emerging issues in Pakistani academia is the debate between the Natural sciences (what we traditionally know as science subjects) and human sciences (social sciences and humanities combined). With the emergence of a narrative that advocates the systematic exclusion of the human sciences from the academia, and with the appointment of science faculty as administrators in General category universities, it is obvious that policy makers do not see an active future for the human sciences. It is in this light that educationists may view the decline of what is known as a 'reading habit' among students at the university level, while other factors also have a great role to play. I believe that the emphasis on Natural sciences as the saviour discipline is the major reason for students' lack of interest in reading history, literature and philosophy. Reading books is no longer fashionable and a cursory survey of any university classroom attests to the veracity of this claim. Young readers who due to their fixation with the smart-phone age, demand quick and easy fixes. They would rather google and read short articles than try to access the original source.

suffer from deficiency diseases. This reduces their ability to work efficiently. The whole thing is a vicious circle because the people are unfed or ill-fed, they have no reserves of physical strength, so they are easily weakened by disease and lack energy, thus they cannot work efficiently and agricultural productivity suffers; inadequate production completes the circle, for the people must then go hungry.

Questions:

1. Write down the meaning of the following terms:

- a. Grossly unbalanced b. Deficiency diseases

Ans: a. **Grossly unbalanced:** Extremely out of balance/disgustingly disturbed

b. **Deficiency diseases:**

Disease caused by deficiency of food/scarcity sickness

2. What is the reason behind the loss in agricultural productivity?

Ans: The reason behind the loss in agricultural productivity is the whole thing is a vicious circle that the people are unfed or ill fed. they have no reserves of physical strength, so they are easily weakened by disease and lack energy.

3. Write a précis of the given passage in about one third of its original length and suggest a suitable title.

Ans: In this world malnutrition is due rather to unbalanced food than to actual shortages because people do not understand the value of proteins. That is why people suffer from deficiency diseases. This reduces their ability to work efficiently. They suffer the different types of shortage of foods and nutrition's.

OR

Unbalanced diet rather than lack of food causes malnutrition. This invites certain diseases related to lack of balanced diet. The sufferers fail to perform their duties efficiently. Poverty suffers and hunger prevails.

Title: Malnutrition/Shortage of Food

Q.6 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Sports and games are also very useful for character-training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country; but what is learned in the books can not have the same deep effect on child's character as what is learned by experience. The ordinary day school cannot give much practical training in living because most of the pupil's time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So, it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit.

Questions:

1. Find words from the passage that mean the same as phrases given below:

- a. Patriotism b. Good deeds

Ans: a. love of one's country b. Unselfishness

2. Why boarding school is better than a day-school?

Ans: The ordinary day school cannot give much practical training in living because most of the pupil's time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So boarding school is better than a day-school.

3. Write a précis of the given passage in about one third of its length and also suggest a suitable title to it.

Ans: Sports are very useful for character building. These are helpful to learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country. Practical life gave much experience as compare to books and classes. If all of us learn to work for our team and not for our self on the football field, we will later find it natural to work for the good of our country instead of only for our own benefit.

Title: Importance of Extracurricular activities

Q.7 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

No one can avoid being influenced by advertisements. Much as we may pride ourselves on our good taste we are no longer free to choose the things we want, for advertising exerts a subtle influence on us. In their efforts to persuade us to buy this or that product, advertisers have made a close study of human nature and have classified all our little weaknesses. Advertisers discovered years ago that all of us love to get something for nothing. An advertisement which begins with the magic word FREE can rarely go wrong. These days, advertisers not only offer free samples, but free cars, free houses and free trips round the world as well. They devise hundreds of competitions which will enable us to win huge sums of money. Radio and television have made it possible for advertisers to capture the attention million of people in this way.

Questions:

1. Why are we no longer free to choose the things we want?

Ans: We no longer free to choose the things we want because advertisers had know our weaknesses and concluded that man always wants to get something free. These days, advertisers not only offer free samples, but free cars, free houses and free trips round the world as well.

2. Why have advertisers made a close study of human weaknesses?

Ans: They devise methods which can serve their purpose and then they work out on the advertisement which can influence the public.

3. Write a précis of the passage in about one third of its length and also suggest a suitable title to it.

Ans: Advertisers discovered years ago that all of us love to get something for nothing. They study our weaknesses. They advertise their wares with a view to satisfy man's desire to get something free. Nowadays, they offer many expensive things free. They use electronic media to float offers. Under the influence of advertisements, we fail to make a free choice because they cast a spell on us.

Title: Magic of Advertisement

Q.8 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Dick went up boldly to the wild horse and patted its head and stroked its nose, for nothing is so likely to alarm either a tame or a wild horse as any appearance of timidity or hesitation on the part of those who approach them. Then he stroked its neck and shoulders, the horse eyeing him nervously all the time. This done, Dick went down to the stream, filled his cap with water, and carried it to the horse, which sniffed suspiciously and backed a little, so he laid the cap down and went and patted him again. Presently he took up the cap and carried it to the animal's nose. The poor creature was almost choking with thirst, so that the moment

he understood what was in the cap, he buried his lips in it and sucked it up. Dick filled his cap three times, the horse drinking until its burning thirst was quenched, then Dick went up to his shoulders, patted him, undid the line that fastened him, and vaulted lightly on his back. At this unexpected act the horse plunged and reared a great deal, but Dick stroked him until he became quiet again, and having done so urged him into a gallop over the plains. By degrees they broke into a furious gallop, and after breathing him well, Dick returned and tied him to the tree. Then he rubbed him down and gave him another drink. This time the horse smelt his new master all over, and Dick felt that he had conquered him by kindness.

Questions:

1. What did Dick do after going up to the wild horse?

Ans: Dick patted horse head and stroked its nose, for nothing is so likely to alarm either a tame or a wild horse as any appearance of timidity or hesitation on the part of those who approach them. Then he stroked its neck and shoulders, the horse eyeing him nervously all the time.

2. What did the horse do when Dick offered him a drink?

Ans: The horse buried his lips in water and sucked it up. Dick filled his cap three times, the horse drinking until its burning thirst was quenched.

3. Write a précis of the given passage in about one third of the original and suggest a suitable title for it.

Ans: Kindness is a great virtue. Using kindness we can turn our enemies into friends. It is a great weapon to win every war of the world. Animals also want kindness from their masters. We should be kind with peoples and as well as animals. We can conquer the world using this weapon.

Title: Kindness is a great weapon to defeat

Q.9 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the air is fresh and there are few sounds of distraction so that work done at that time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise-in the fresh, morning air and this exercise supplies him, with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing and, after a night's sound rest, rises next morning, in good health and spirits, for the labours of the new day.

Questions:

1. Why is the work of an early riser generally well done?

Ans: His work is generally well done, because he can attend to it without any distraction.

2. How does he discharge his duties to his entire satisfaction?

Ans: He discharges his duties to his entire satisfaction because he has ample time at his disposal.

3. How does it become possible for him to rise in good health?

Ans: He keeps good health because he goes to bed several hours before midnight.

4. Summarize this paragraph and suggest a suitable title for it.

Ans: The early riser begins to work when others are yet in bed there is nothing to distract his attention. He finds time to do his work thoroughly as well as to take exercise in the fresh morning air. He enjoys sound sleep for several hours. He gets up next morning in good spirits.

Title: Advantages of Early Rising

Q.10 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

All these factors operating during hundreds of years, have combined to develop certain special qualities in our character. We are a race of well-built people and we are prepared to fight if it becomes necessary. Perhaps we are a little too impulsive and quick tempered, and fight even when it is not really necessary. But luckily we are not so, conscious of our physical strength as to bully other people. These are fine qualities in any warlike people. That is why the Punjab has always been the Sword-Arm of Pakistan and the Punjabi soldier has been the hero of many wars. In addition to being physically strong, we have a cheerful nature which enables us to make light of our difficulties. We also persevering to a degree and can apply ourselves to physical tasks with courage and determination. We are not only fond of eating well, but we also extend generous hospitality to our friends. You will, perhaps, ask why I have not so far referred to our mental qualities. It is all very well to have strong bodies and warm heart, but what about the intellect. There is no need for us to be, afraid of a comparison even in the matter of our intellectual achievements. No' people can live through difficult times without developing a particular sense of awareness of their surroundings, and awareness is a great mental quality.

Questions:

1. Are we prepared to fight if it becomes necessary?

Ans: History bears it out that we were always prepared to fight if it became necessary.

2. What do those people do who are conscious of their strength?

Ans: People conscious of their strength bully other nations.

3. How do cheerful nature and perseverance help us?

Ans: Cheerful nature helps us to make light of our difficulties and perseverance enables us to set too difficult tasks with a resolute will.

4. How is awareness a great mental quality?

Ans: A nation cannot pass through difficult times unless it develops a sense of awareness and obviously only intelligent handling of a situation can enable a nation to overcome difficulties.

5. Give a suitable title to this passage?

Ans: **Title:** Achievements of a Warlike Race
Development of Special Qualities

6. Give the summary of this passage in about one-third of the original?

Ans: Being a warlike race we have developed special qualities. We fight in season and out of season but being unconscious of our strength we refrain from bullying our neighbours. The Punjab has always proved the Sword-Arm of Pakistan and the Punjabi soldier has been a hero in a number of wars. We have developed cheerfulness and perseverance which have stood us in good stead in making light of difficulties and overcoming them with courage. Our hospitality is proverbial. Our muscular bodies and warm hearts are endowed with a sense of awareness which is

a great mental quality developed by those who pass through difficult times

Q.11 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

There are a few people in the world today who have brought more happiness to children than Enid Blyton. The children of Britain love her and her books, and so do those of most other nations, for her stories have been translated into many languages. Enid Blyton is justly termed the "World's story-teller." But she is more than that. She is the guide, philosopher and friend of countless boys and girls, amusing them by her stories, standing for all that is right and fair; a person of complete sincerity who is fearless in her convictions and beliefs, trusted alike by parents and children.

Questions:

1. Why do children of Britain love Enid Blyton?

Ans: Because she had written the literature of their choice.

2. What is Enid Blyton termed?

Ans: Enid Blyton is termed as the "World story-teller"

3. How is she a guide and friend of countless children?

Ans: She guides them through her stories.

4. Give the summary of the passage given above and give suitable title.

Ans: Enid Blyton is justly called the "World story-teller" because she wrote for all nations more than a writer; she is a guide, a friend. She is equally popular in parents and children.

Title: A universal writer

Q.12 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

We stand on the moon. Wherever we look, it is the same, the White Mountains, the deep pits and, in front of us, a fearful crack about a mile across and fully as deep. Fortunately it ends at a small pit, and we can go round it as we set off to explore the surface of the moon. The captain takes a step and rises up like a prize jumper up, float, then down again up, float down. We all follow him jump, float, down like rabbits on earth and feeling no heavier. Not a sound can be heard for there is no air to carry it, there is no wind, there are no clouds, no grass, no flowers, no smells, no plants, no animals, nothing but rock and dust, blinding light and black shadows.

Questions:

1. What do they see in front of them?

Ans: They see White Mountains, deep pits and a fearful crack in front of them.

2. How can they go round the deep crack?

Ans: They go round it, rising up like prize-jumpers and floating down like rabbits.

3. Do they hear anything?

Ans: They hear no sound, for there is no air on the Moon.

4. Do they see any plants or animals there?

Ans: They see no plants or animals there.

5. Give a summary of this paragraph and suggest a suitable title for it.

Ans: We stand on the moon. We see mountains and deep pits all around us. Jumping rabbits, we walk about to explore its surface. We hear no sound, for there is no air over here. We see no animals or plants.

Title: Journey to the Moon

Q.13 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Sir Philip Sidney displayed great courage. He had two horses killed under him and whilst mounting a third was wounded by a musket shot out of the trenches which broke the bone of his thigh. He had to walk about a mile and a half to the camp and being faint with loss of blood and parched with thirst he called for a drink which was instant-ly brought for him, but as he was putting the vessel to his mouth, a poor wounded soldier who happened to be carried at that instant, looked at him with wistful eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the bottle from his mouth without drinking and handing it to the soldier said, "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

Questions:**1. How did Sir Philip Sidney show great courage?**

Ans: By offering his own drink to other wounded soldier, he showed a great courage.

2. What happened when he was about to drink water?

Ans: When he was about to drink, a wounded soldier, who was being carried away, looked at Sidney with wistful eyes.

3. What estimate do you form of his character?

Ans: He was a brave and kind person.

4. Make a précis and give suitable title.

Ans: Sir Philip Sidney was wounded and had to walk to his camp. He was very thirsty. As he was going to drink water, a wounded soldier looked at him with wistful eyes. Sidney did not drink himself and gave water to the soldier.

Title: Great Courage

Q.14 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Radio is one of the miracles of modern life. It is more than the piece of furniture in your home which can be turned on and off according to your interest in the programme on the air. It is a work of magic. A turn of your radio dial and the programme of your choice come right into your living room. Out of the air come the voices of presidents and kings, singers and speakers, entertainers and orators, music and laughter. Radio brings to you—a world which is real, though unreal, heard though unseen. Through radio you see by means of what you hear—which makes the matter of voice and speech very important indeed.

Questions:**1. How is a radio a miracle of modern life?**

Ans: Radio is a miracle because programmes on air come to our living room.

2. Whose voices come out of the air?

Ans: Out the air come the voices of presidents, kings, singers, speaker, orators, entertainers etc.

3. What makes the matter of voice and speech important?

Ans: Through radio, we see by means of what we hear. This makes the matter of voice and speech very important.

4. Give a suitable heading to this passage.

Ans: Radio is a miracle, because we can hear the voice of presidents and kings on air. We can turn it on or off according to our own choice. Through radio we see by means of what we hear. It makes voice more important.

Title: Magic of Radio

Q.15 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

It is not necessary to enter into any detailed examination of our history at this stage but there is no doubt that, more than any other part of India the Punjab passed through very stirring times and the lives of our forefathers were frequently disturbed. There was constant intermingling of races and cultures going on most of the time. It was only natural that our forefathers, living an unsettled life should not be able to cultivate the arts of peace to any great extent. The fine arts are necessarily a product of wealth and leisure but our forefathers had neither. However what they failed to develop in this respect -was more than made up for by development in other directions. Constant political changes were also attended with changes in social outlook. There was no real security in the means of livelihood. While, therefore, these circumstances made life hard in certain ways, they also developed some valuable qualities in the character of our forefathers. But more than anything else, our climate, rainfall and the nature of the soil deeply influenced the lives of our ancestors and molded their character. The climate of the Punjab is on the whole good in spite of the extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter. Rainfall is not excessive except in the hills. Consequently the climate is dry and very healthy. It stimulates activity and energy. The soil is fertile and generally capable of producing rich harvest of fodder, corn and fruit. The result is that we Punjabis-are tall, strong and sturdy our cattle and animals are well-fed and healthy.

Questions:

1. Why is it not necessary to enter into any details at this stage?

Ans: A detailed examination at this stage is not necessary as that does not concern the topic under discussion.

2. How did the Punjab pass through stirring times?

Ans: The Punjab passed through stirring times changing frequently the lives of our forefathers.

3. What are the merits and demerits of an unsettled life?

Ans: An unsettled life results in intermixture of races and cultures and is attended with changes in social outlook. It moulds character and develops personality but fails to cultivate the arts of peace.

4. What causes change in social outlook?

Ans: Social changes follow in the wake of political changes.

5. How does healthy climate stimulate activity and energy?

Ans: Healthy climate is invigorating and obviously it makes one active and energetic.

6. Write the summary of the passage?

Ans: A detailed examination of our history does not concern us at this stage. The Punjab, indeed, passed through turmoil which, no doubt, resulted in intermixture of races and civilization but deprived us of wealth, leisure and consequently of the cultivation of arts. This was compensated by changes in social outlook. Insecure means of livelihood made life hard, molded character and developed personality. Healthy climate has made us active and energetic, tall strong and sturdy. Our cattle, too, are strong and healthy.

Title: The Unsettled Punjab : The Disturbed Times

Q.16 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Spring has come with new hopes and high hopes too while the students may be thinking in terms of success or failure as the examinations are drawing near. Yet, success or failure is a relative term with some success means securing the first position in the University, school or class with others success means a mere pass while there is another group whose success lies in keeping their parents ignorant of their results. How far students succeed in their aims is a personal matter. We have only one question to ask what makes them keep their aim so low when they see their class-fellows making progress by leaps and bounds. Some do not hope to achieve anything worth the name but are always afraid of failure. It is right to be afraid of failure but we must be so afraid of failure that we shall not fail. To be successful in all the things we love most, in all the noblest things we cherish should be our highest aim and the fear of failure should drive us on till nothing can stop us except the goal we aim at and the end we fight for.

Questions:

1. In what terms do the students think as the spring comes?

Ans: The students think in terms of success or failure

2. How is success or failure a relative term?

Ans: As the spring comes, the exams also draw near

3. Why do some students keep their aims low?

Ans: Because they are afraid of failure

4. Write a summary of the passage.

Ans: When spring comes, exams also come. Some students think spring as success or failure because exams come just after spring. Everyone has his own meanings of success. One should be hopeful and not afraid of failure.

Title: Success and failure

Q.17 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Traces of land from which coal is obtained are called coal-fields. These so-called fields are not on the surface of the earth like fields of rice or wheat but at some depth below it. They consist of layers or beds which run under the ground. When a layer of this kind has been opened, the opening is called a mine and hence coal is classed as a mineral. India possesses many coal-fields but much fewer and smaller than those of England in proportion to the size of the country. The coal too is of inferior quality. It is without gas and it leaves a much larger amount of ash when it is burnt.

Questions:

1. What are coal-fields?

Ans: Traces of land from which coal is obtained are called coal fields

2. What is a mine and why is coal termed as mineral?

Ans: Because it is found below the surface of the earth

3. How do the coal-fields in India compare with those in England?

Ans: Indian coal is of inferior quality and it is without gas. It leaves more ash when burnt.

4. Make a précis and give suitable title.

Ans: Coal is obtained from coal mines. Anything which is obtained from underground is mineral. Coal is mineral also. Indian coal is inferior to British coal in quality.

Title: Coal Fields.

Q.18 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

"If a practical end be assigned to a university course, I say it is that of training good members of society. Its art is the art of social life and its end is fitness of the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand nor creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. University training is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end. It aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles and fixed aims to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to detect what is sophisticated and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares them to fill any post with credit and caliber. It shows him how to accommodate himself to others, how to throw himself into their state of mind, how to bring them his own self, how to influence them, how to come to an understanding with them and how to bear with them."

Questions:

1. Find words from the passage that means the same as the phrases given below. a. To restrict ideas b. Prepare public opinion.

Ans: a. To restrict ideas: Confine b. Prepare public opinion: Urge

2. How does university education prepare students to be successful in all walks of life?

Ans: It teaches students to understand others and express one self and get adjusted in society.

3. Write a précis of the passage in about one-third of its length and also suggest a suitable title for it.

Ans: A university education should train the students to be practical. Its purpose should be to enable the students to live and adjust in the society. They should develop an opinion of their own. Choose right and give up the wrong. They should understand others and let themselves be understood by others.

Q.19 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Unquestionably a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life, because, if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius, if you have only talent there are so many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters, as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of compositions, and the continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel-crown, that they have only to push that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author that the editors of magazines and publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay, that for the most part they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. A time comes in the life of every author when he regards critics as comical rather than formidable and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement, and perhaps after suffering much silent torture, abandon the profession of the pen for ever.

Questions:

1. Why is the literary life mostly an unhappy one?

Ans: A literary man is most of the time unhappy because there are so worries and cares incidental to the circumstances of men of letters

2. Write in simple English.

a. The pangs of composition.

Ans: The problems of writing and collecting ideas

b. Buoyed up by the hope.

Ans: Being hopeful

3. Write a précis of the passage in about one third of its length and also suggest a suitable title for it.

Ans: Literary man always suffers either he is talented or genius. Further the problems of compositions and winning sudden fame are the reason of tension. Young writers wanted quick response from public but they are not convinced that publishers are practical people. They do not give the public which is best. They print only what can give them more money. Some sensitive writers give up writing, writing due to this reason.

Suitable Title: Literature and Money

Q.20 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Hunting was originally a means of providing food, but it has now become a sport. Though in some parts of the world there are still people who hunt wild animals to provide themselves with food, in England hunting is as much a social activity as anything else. A great many years ago, fishermen in Japan used birds to catch fish. This art of fishing is said to be at least a thousand years old. Today, however, fishing in this way has simply become a sport, for the fishermen are not seriously interested in catching fish. On summer night the fishing boats set out on rivers in various parts of the county. At the front of each boat there is an iron basket in which a wood fire is kept burning. As the graceful curved boats float past, these fires make bright patterns on water. Steering down the river, the fishermen beat the sides of the boat to encourage the birds, and people come out for an evenings' entertainment. This method of fishing demands great skill, for the fisherman has to handle three or four birds in one hand. A long piece of string is tied round the neck of each bird and the fisherman must take care to keep the birds separate from each other. The birds are then set free and they fly close to the water in search of fish. The moment a bird catches a fish in its beak, it is pulled back on the boat. The string is held tightly round the birds throat to prevent it from swallowing the fish it has caught. When there do not seem to be many fish in the river, the fishermen can sometimes be seen secretly throwing dead fish into the water for the birds to catch. No one really objects to this practice, as it is all part of this unusual sport.

Questions:

1. What was the original purpose of hunting?

Ans: It was means of providing food.

2. Why are the Japanese fishermen not seriously interested in catching fish?

Ans: Japanese fishermen are not interested in catching fish because now fish are not as large in population as it used to be.

Questions:

1. **Whose company should a good student avoid?**

Ans: He should avoid the company of all who go on playing all the time

2. **Why do many students miss their classes?**

Ans: They miss their classes because they see many others doing the same.

3. **Why are hardworking students healthy-looking?**

Ans: They look healthy, because they run and laugh, and play different games at a time fixed for recreation

4. **Why is health necessary for students?**

Ans: Health is necessary for students, because sickly students are not so quick in learning their lessons

5. **Make a précis and give suitable title.**

Ans: Good students do not follow those who play all the time. They have fixed hours for study. They play at the time fixed for playing. They run and laugh and play different games to keep themselves healthy and strong. Good health helps them learn their lessons very quickly

Title: Bad Company

Q.23 Read the following passage and answer the questions appended to it.

Sometimes we speak of coal as "Black diamond" and in this way refer to it a precious stone. It is indeed the most precious of all stones. You may be surprised to learn that the greatness of the British Empire is due above all things to her vast supply of coal. But for our coal we could never have become a great manufacturing nation. Try to think of what we owe to coal. All our home industries are dependent on it, and nearly the whole of our foreign trade as well. Most of our ships are driven by steam, which is produced by the burning of the coal, and the outward cargoes largely consist of the same mineral. Every year in time of peace we raise vast quantities of coal and we send abroad more than one ton in every year. Nearly one quarter of all the coal in the world comes from British pits.

Questions:

1. **Why do we speak of coal as black diamond?**

Ans: We speak of coal as black diamond because one can earn money through selling coal. It is also used in production process.

2. **How does British owe her greatness to coal?**

Ans: Almost one quarter of all the coal in the world comes from British pits.

3. **How much coal is sent abroad by England every year?**

Ans: More than one ton in every five is sent abroad by England every year.

4. **Make a précis and give suitable title.**

Ans: Coal is also spoken of as "black diamond", because it is like a precious stone. England supplies one fourth of total coal in the world. Coal is needed in many ways. We do have coal, but could not become a coal manufacturing nation.

Title: Black Diamond

