

**MAA OMWATI DEGREE COLLEGE HASSANPUR
(PALWAL)**

Notes

B.sc 2nd Sem

English

Exam Notes B.Sc. IIIrd Sem

MODE / HASSAN PNR

For the Session of 2020-21.

CHAPTER. 1st Our Civilization

Comprehension Passage.

1. Our civilization is more secure than any that have gone before it. This is because it is much more widely spread. Most of the previous civilizations known to history came to an end because vigorous but uncivilized peoples broke in upon them & destroyed them. This was the fate of Babylon and Assyria, it happened over & over again in India and China, it brought about the end of Greece and the fall of Rome.

Ques. I How is our civilization in comparison to previous civilizations

- II Why did previous civilizations come to an end?
- III What was the fate of Babylon and Assyria?
- IV Name some of the great previous civilizations?
- V Find a word from the passage which means safe.

Ans. Our present civilization is more secure than the previous civilizations that have gone before it.

- III The previous civilizations of Babylon and Assyria were broken in & destroyed by uncivilized peoples.
- II The previous civilizations were destroyed by vigorous but uncivilized peoples.
- IV The previous great civilizations were of India, China, Greece & Rome.

II) not

without sofly those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make

beautiful things. Hence order & safety although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization would be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us, and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

Ques. Name the essay from which the passage has been taken.

1. Which activities could not go on without safety?
2. Name some activities that make up civilization.
3. How these activities are compared with the air we breathe?
4. How order & safety are necessary to our civilization?

Ans. 1. The passage has been taken from the essay "Our Civilization"

2. The activities which make up civilization could not go on without safety.
3. The inventor's inventing, the scientist's finding out and the artist's making beautiful things.
4. These activities are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us. We have grown so used to them that we do not notice them like the air.
5. Order & safety are necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us.

III

Machines, as I have already explained were made to be man's servants, yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines, and the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink and oil to work with and must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky & refused to work, or burst with rage & blow up

and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult - either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

- Ques
1. What were machines made to be?
 2. What is the present position of machines in relation to man?
 3. Which kind of masters are machines?
 4. How do we have to wait upon machines?

- Ans.
1. Machines were made to be man's servants.
 2. In the present, man has grown so dependent on machines that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.
 3. The machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink and oil to wash with. They must be kept at the right temperature. If not, they get sulky and refuse to work, and spread ruin and destruction all around them.
 4. We have to wait upon machines attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper.
 5. A time may come when machines will rule us altogether just as we rule the animals.

Short Ans. type Questions.

1. What are the 1st and fore-most characteristics of modern civilization?
2. Why is healthy life not to be civilized?
3. Why is modern civilization more secure than the past civilization?

4. what are the main defects of our civilization ?
5. why were the machines made ?
6. How do machines become our masters ?
7. which are the things that come from far-off seas ?
8. In which two blocks was the world divided ?
9. How should we use the time saved by machines ?
10. what are those higher activities which make up civilization ?

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS.

1. what are the League of Nations and the U.N.O. ?
Why does the author mention them ?
Comment on.
2. Describe in brief of the advantages/uses of civilization.

CHAP- 2. It's Question Time.

PASSAGE

1. Young Fred - - - - - change his school.

- Questions =
1. How was young Fred ?
 2. What did he come across ?
 3. What ques. did he ask his teacher ?
 4. How did the teacher respond and why ?
 5. What did he convince his mother ?

- Ans.
- (1)- young Fred was very curious. He wanted to check himself what the teacher had told his class.
 2. He looked for those flowers and came across a flower that had six petals instead of five.
 3. He asked his teacher if the rule of five petals was wrong.
 4. The teacher was not used to being so questioned, He grew angry and responded by boxing young Fred's ears.

5. Fred argued and convinced his mother to change his school.

- 2 -

2 - Our School Syllabi - - - Sub-matter.

Ques - 1 - What is the base of our school syllabi and teaching methods?

2. How are the classes in our schools?
3. How is the syllabus in our schools?
4. What is the position of the curiosity of our students?
5. Who is the writer of these lines?

Ans. 1 - The base of our school syllabi and teaching methods is encouraging conformism and rote-learning.

2. The classes in our schools are too big. The teacher is not able to establish a one to one rapport with each & every pupil.
3. The syllabus is crammed with too much matter.
4. The curiosity of our students takes a back seat well behind memorisation of the subject matter.
5. J. V. NARLIKAR is the writer of these lines.

SHORT. Ans. TYPE QUESTIONS.

1. What scheme did Narlikar operate for many years?
2. Why did Dr. Narlikar stop answering the questions sent by post?
3. How is child's curiosity suppressed in Indian schools?
4. Describe the incident which took place with Narlikar in his 10th Standard.

ESSAY TYPE Questions

1. What is rote-learning? What is its major advantage and according to Narlikar, is wrong with it?

2. Why did Fred Hoyle want his mother to change his school? Recount in your words the episode from Fred Hoyle's autobiography to answer this question.

CHAP - 3.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHRISTIAN BERNARD

PASSAGE

1. Me as a family - - - - - The townships.

Qus. 1. Who as a family always opposed apartheid?

2. When & where did Dr. Bernard give a lecture?

3. What did Dr. Bernard compare the laws of apartheid with?

4. Which kind of areas had the Nazis in Germany?

5. Give a phrase or group of words which means a derogatory term used for the Jews by Nazis.

Ans. 1. Dr. Bernard and his family always opposed and fought against apartheid.

2. ~~When & where did~~ Dr. Bernard gave a lecture to the South African Chamber of Commerce in the 1970s.

3. Dr. Bernard compared the laws made by the Nazis against Jews in Germany to the laws of apartheid made in South Africa.

4. The Nazis in Germany had certain areas where the Jews could not be allowed to go and sit.

5. Juden Verboten.

- 2 -

2. NR. What about Blood Transfusion - - - - - Watch Post-mortems.

Qus - 1. What was not worried about blood transfusion?

2. What was not minded by those who had strong faith in apartheid?

3. What was the reason of it?

4. When had the black students to leave the operation theatre?
5. What were they not allowed to watch?
6. Find a word in the passage which means, a medical examination of the body of a dead person?

- Ans —
1. It was not worried about blood transfusion as who donated organs and transfusions a white person or a black.
 2. Those who had strong faith in apartheid did not mind operation on a black man in the same operating room where a white man had just been operated.
 3. Perhaps its reason was that they were unconscious.
 4. The black students had to get up and leave the operating room when a white patient was brought in for operation.
 5. The coloured & black students were not allowed to watch the demonstration of the operation of a white patient. They were also not allowed to watch post-mortems.
 6. Post-mortems.

(3)

N.R. No operating fees, — — — in the Laboratory.

- Ques —
1. Name the essay and its writer.
 2. How much operating fees did Dr. Bernard get?
 3. What was the compensation for Dr. Bernard for his low salary?
 4. What was Dr. Bernard keen on?
 5. What could he work out in the laboratory?

- Ans —
1. The name of the essay is "An Interview with Dr. Christain Bernard" and its writer is - N. Rann.
 2. Dr. Bernard got no operating fees. He got the same salary whether he operated on one patient or 500 patients.

3. The compensation for the Dr. Bernard for the low salary is that he had excellent research facilities.
4. Dr. Bernard was keen on exploring new ideas.
5. He could work out many difficult things in the laboratory.

SHORT Ques.

1. How did Dr. Bernard get interested in heart surgery?
2. What was the opinion of Dr. Bernard's father about apartheid?
3. What did Dr. Bernard compare the laws of apartheid with?
4. How was an attempt on Dr. Bernard's life made?
5. What were the laws of apartheid?
6. What would Dr. Bernard like to be remembered?

ESSAY TYPE Ques.

1. What is Dr. Christain Bernard's achievement that made him a celebrity? What gives him maximum satisfaction?
2. What is apartheid? Narrate in your words some of the experiences Dr. Bernard had during the apartheid days.
3. What were the consequences of the apartheid so far as the white citizens of South Africa are concerned?

Chap. No - 4

UNTOUCHABILITY

PASSAGE

- 1- In the verse - - - - - Untouchables.
The argument based on - - - - - observation of the barrier.

Ques. 1. Name the essay and its author.

II How is Manu's text for the ordinary illiterate Hindu?

III What are the barriers that he must observe.

IV What makes up the Caste?

V Find a word in the passage which means 'inter relation'.

Name the essay and its author. (5)

1. The Name of the essay is 'untouchability and the caste system' and its author is B.R. Ambedkar.
2. Manus text is beyond the understanding of the ordinary illiterate Hindu.
3. He must observe the three barriers. They are (1) Prohibition against inter dining (2) Prohibition against inter-marriage and (3) Prohibition against physically touching certain class of people.
4. The 1st two barriers make up the caste.
5. 'intercourse'.

(II)

To disappear.

Untouchability

Ques 1. When according to the writer, will untouchability vanish?

II which possibility is the writer referring to when he says — is this possible?

III Why are sanctions ~~necessary~~ necessary for an institution?

IV What is unfortunate about religious sanction?

V Does the writer have any hope of removing untouchability?

VI Who is the writer of these lines?

Ans-1 According to the writer untouchability will vanish only when the whole of the Hindu social order, particularly the caste system will be dissolved.

2. The writer is referring to the possibility of dissolving the caste system in Hindu social order.
3. The vitality of an institution depends upon the nature of the sanction.
4. It is unfortunate that the caste system has a religious sanction.
5. No, the writer does not have any hope of removing untouchability cause caste is regarded sacred among the Hindus.

V) The writer of these lines is. B. R. Ambedkar.

SHORT Ans. TYPE Ques.

1. What are three barriers in the matter of social behaviour?

Ans. The three barriers in the matter of social behaviour according to him are (i) Prohibition against inter dining.

II Prohibition inter caste marriage

III Prohibition against physically touching certain class of people

2. What is the principle of graded inequality?

Ans. The principle of graded inequality is that there are the highest (the Brahmins) then there are the highest (the Kshatriyas) then the high (the Vaishyas) then the low (the Shudras) and then the lowest (the Untouchables)

3. What are the sanctions the writer talks about?

Ans. The writer talks about the three sanctions which are necessary for an institution. These are legal, social and religious sanctions.

4. What is the impact of the religious sanction on the caste system?

Ans. The sanction behind the caste system is religious because of this sanction the caste system has become sacred and eternal.

5. Does the writer have any hope of removing untouchability?

Ans. The writer thinks that untouchability can be removed only by destroying the caste-system. He says that there ~~are~~ is no hope for untouchability to disappear till the caste-system exists in society.

6. What according to the writer, is the difference between the systems based on social inequality and graded inequality?

Ans. The system based on social inequality is weak. It is not capable of self preservation, but the system of graded inequality is based on self preservation.

Long questions. (6)

1. When according to the writer, will intractability vanish?
2. What are the three kind of sanctions which supply life force to an institution? Which of these is behind the caste-system?

CHP- 5. INHUMANISATION of WAR.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. But he saw military engagement.

Ques- who saw the war between the North and the South of as a symbolic turning point in human history?

2. What were the great imposts of the American civil war?
3. What did Melville come to understand?
4. What was the role of machines in warfare in 1864?
5. In which fields did machines begin to take over many human functions?

Ans:- It was Melville who saw the war between the North and the South as a symbolic turning point in human history.

2. The great imposts of the American civil war were the issues of slavery and industrialization.
3. Melville came to understand that war was becoming increasingly mechanized.
4. In 1864, machines were changing the way in which men collided on the battlefield.
5. Machines began to take over many human functions in producing textiles and in locomotion.

2. (2)

1. None of these recently by aerial bombardment

Ques:- 1. How have the American forces fought war in Afghanistan?

2. How has this war run on?
3. How did they mop up things on the ground?

4. Why do many people worry about the fate of the Afghan people?
5. Find a word from the passage which means Repudiate.
6. Name the essay from which the passage has been taken?

1. Ans. The American forces have fought war in Afghanistan on a large scale throughout the country without suffering a single casualty.
2. This war has been fully mechanised, automatic and distanced. It brought down destruction in Afghanistan.
3. The American troops mopped up things on the ground without experiencing any consequences of warfare.
4. Many people worry about the fate of the Afghan people because they were 1st victimised by totalitarian Taliban and now by aerial bombardment.
5. Repudiate
6. The passage has been taken from the essay "Inhumanisation of war".

(3)

war seems now - - - - - risks of warfare?

Ques - How war has now become like a video game?

2. What things are no longer parts of warfare?
3. Which kind of activity war has become today?
4. Why ~~does~~ does the aggressor not confront any damage?
5. What does the aggressor not risk in battle?
6. Name the essay from which the above lines have been taken?

1. Ans. New war has become like a video game as victory produces a good feeling on a video screen.
2. The heroism, the bravery and the risk of combat are no longer parts of warfare.
3. Today war has become a kind of activity having no consequences.

the aggressor does not confront any damage done to his enemy because the enemy is 16 km away straight down on the ground.

5. The aggressor does not risk death in battle.
6. These lines have been taken from the essay "inhumanisation of war"

SHORT ANSWER TYPE Ques.

1. Name the great war poets of the U.S.A. What did they write about?

Ans. Walt Whitman and Herman Melville are the two great war poets of the U.S.A. Both of them wrote about the American Civil War 1861-65. In this war America's Northern & Southern States fought against each other in a series of bloody battles.

2. What prophecy of Melville has come to pass?

Ans. Melville made a prophecy that war in future would be fully mechanised. It has come to pass. War has been mechanised and warriors are now just operators. American aeroplanes have dropped smart bombs on Afghanistan guided by computers and lasers from an altitude of 16 km. Totally mechanical and unmanned drone planes located the enemy track him and could fire missiles at his position.

3. How would the post-modern be fought?

Ans. The post-modern war would be fought on a computer screen. The casualties occurring in it would be far away on screen and itself.

4. What did Melville understand by the American Civil War?

Ans. Melville came to understand the American Civil War as a symbolic turning point in human history. He understood that human war was becoming increasingly mechanised just as

machines in the previous century had begun to take ^{over} many human functions. machines were changing the way in which men collided on the battle fields.

5. what is the difference between the post-war and the Afghanistan war of 2001?

Ans. In the post-war men collided on the battle fields.

There were direct confrontation between the soldiers of the two nations in war and both sides suffered casualties. But the Afghanistan war of 2001 was fully mechanised. The American forces have fought a large scale war through airtight Afghanistan without suffering a casualty. They brought down destruction there from distance without experiencing the consequences of warfare.

← Long Ques. →

1. what is the point of comparison between Walt Whitman & Melville as war poets?
2. How does truck Gutman trace the growth of mechanization in warfare?
3. Draw a comparison between the wars of the post-war on one hand and the Afghanistan war (2001) on the other.

CHAP. 6.

SEVEN TYPES OF GENDER INEQUALITY.

Passage

In Some regions - - - - - China & South Asia

1. Name the essay and its writer.
2. What sort of inequality between women and men is practised in some regions of the world?

Q. What is the serious result of this inequality? (8)
Name the regions where mortality inequality is prevalent.
Find a word in the passage which means 'weekly'.

Ans. The name of the essay is "Seven Types of Gender Inequality" and its writer is Amartya Sen.

II In some regions of the world, inequality between women and men is practised in matters of life & death.

III The serious result of this inequality is that there is high mortality rates of women and total population of men increasing fast.

IV Mortality inequality is prevalent in North Africa & Asia including China and South Africa.

V Extensively.

NO - 2.

In many societies - - - - - namely the Nairs.

Q. 1- What is asymmetrically shared between men & women in many societies?

2. What are the results the absence of claim of property to women?
3. Where is gender ownership inequality between men & women?
4. Who enjoy traditional property rights in bulk of India?
5. Which community in an Indian state provides matrilineal inheritance?
6. Find a word in the passage which means 'developing'.

Ans. I The ownership of property is asymmetrically shared between men & women in many societies.

2. The absence of property to women reduces the voice of women.
3. The ownership inequality between men & women is found in most parts of the world with local variations.
4. It is the Nairs community in the state of Kerala which provides matrilineal inheritance.

6. Flourish.

What
think

III

The family arrangements - - - - - professional circles.

- Ques 1- Name the writer of these lines.
2. What does the writer tell here about great inequality between men & women?
 3. What is the quite common in many societies taken for granted?
 4. What do women call it?
 5. Find a word in the passage which means collection?

- Ans 1- The writer of these lines is Amartya Sen.
2. The writer here tells about the house-hold inequality between men & women.
 3. In many societies it is taken for granted that men will work only outside the home and the women would perform house hold duties.
 4. Women call it "accumulation of labour" and not division of labour.
 5. Accumulation.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE Ques

1. Why did not Queen Victoria feel need of any protection that women's right offer?

Ans. Queen Victoria herself was powerful emperor. So, she did not feel of any protection against women's rights.

2. Where does gender inequality exist?

Ans. Gender inequality exists in most parts of the world from Japan to Morocco and from Uzbekistan to America.

3. What is mortality inequality?

Ans. Mortality inequality means a bias against girls in the matter of life & death.

4. In some countries mortality rate of women is much higher than men. It is due to the lack of health care and

tion of girls in their childhood.

What do you mean by natality inequality?

Ans. In male-dominated societies preference is given to boys than the girls. The parents want the new born child to be a boy rather than a girl. This is natality inequality.

5. What is meant by Sex-selection abortion?

Ans. It means to determine the gender of the foetus. If the ultrasound test shows the foetus to be a girl, it is got aborted before birth.

6. What is professional inequality?

Ans. Higher level jobs and professional seem to be much more problematic for women than for men.

This is professional inequality between men & women.

7. What is ownership inequality?

Ans. The ownership inequality is that women are denied their share in property of house and land in the family. It makes harder for them to enter and flourish in commercial, economic and even some social activities.

8. What does W.H.O. report say about the house hold work.

Ans. The W.H.O. report says that house hold work done by women is a 'Sedentary activity' which requires very little energy.

Long. Ques.

1. Summarise the contents of the essay.
2. What does the writer mean by "Natality inequality"?
3. What problems do women have to face in getting

employment and promotions?

4. Explain the far reaching effects of unequal ownership of property for women.

PART. B.

Translate in Eng.

1. ईंग्लैंड में एक जीवन का एक विशेष अंग बन गया है। यह ठीक वही है जिसे देख सकते हैं और देख सकते हैं और दूसरे देशों की तरह कर सकते हैं। जब एक उदाहरण होता है तो यह हमारा दिल बड़ाता है। इसके द्वारा एक बहुत कुछ सीख सकते हैं। परन्तु यह देखनी चाहिए कि कुछ विचारों को अपना बुद्धिमान समर्थन पर नज़र कर देते हैं और दूसरे के सचि में भी बंध कर देते हैं।
2. (2) भारत और अंग्रेज़ों के (2) परन्तु लोगों के कुछ पर प्रसन्नता की मालूम नहीं, केवल उनके और लोग की प्रसन्नता का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। जानता हूँ और करता है। निश्चितता, निश्चितता और वैकल्पिक से लोग तभी का रहे हैं। कई बार देखी जा सकती है कि अंग्रेज़ी राज्य अद्वितीय थी। परन्तु वे लोग यह भी सोचते कि स्वातंत्र्य एक बरदान है और पराधीनता एक अभिशाप है। नरक में राज्य करना स्वर्ग में सेवा करने से अद्वितीय। मुख्य तो क्या प्रत्यक्ष मात्र ही स्वातंत्र्य के लिए लड़ते हैं। स्वातंत्र्य कितना लोग शब्द है।

Translate in Hindi

1. Tehran, the capital of Persia, is a modern city. Well made roads, shops with goods from all parts of the world and fine houses all create a picture of comfort and prosperity. A few miles outside the town, the villages begin. They are not comfortable or prosperous. As in so many countries of the modern world, the centre of the capital city does not give a very true picture of the country as a whole. Persia is a poor country and much of the poverty is in

3. the country side. This is the story of the struggle of one young Persian woman to bring a better life to the village people of her country.

(10)

-2-

When man 1st came, he must have been surrounded by many huge animals and he must have lived in fear of them. Today man is the master of the world and makes the animals do what he likes. Some he tames like the horse, the cow, the elephant, the dog, the cat, and so many others. Some he eats and some, like the lion and the tiger, he shoots for pleasure. But in those days, he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great beasts. Gradually, however, man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal.

PRECIS WRITING

Whether in long run - - - - - Simply & powerfully good.

Title - Greatness and influence of Gandhi.

Precis - Gandhi's principle - - - - - Powerful revolutionary

No -2-

It is said. - - - - - impulse to soar upwards.

Title = True Aim of University Education.

Precis -

The aim university - - - - - become clear & brighter

Letter Writing

- 1- write a letter to your uncle thanking him for birth day gift.
2. write a letter to your friend condoling him on his mother's death.
3. write a letter to the Station House officer of your area reporting the theft of your cycle.
4. write a brief & cheerful letter to a friend who is in a hospital.
5. You bought an HMT watch, having one year guarantee, but it is not working only after a few months.
write a letter to the Sales Manager, HMT Sales Depot Parliament Street, New Delhi, for a replacement.