



CONVERGENCE - I

Additional English Textbook as per NEP 2020

Semester - I

Published by:

Bengaluru City University Press
Bengaluru City University (BCU)
Central College Campus
Bengaluru - 560 001.

CONVERGENCE - I: Additional English Textbook for all the I Semester Courses coming under the Faculty of Arts, Commerce and Science of the Bengaluru City University (BCU) is prepared by the Members of the Textbook Committee, Bengaluru City University.

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FOREWORD

It is a matter of immense pleasure for me to be a part of the Bengaluru City University family as its Vice Chancellor. I take this opportunity of welcoming students from all parts of the world, joining the university in undergraduate as well as postgraduate programmes. Most of such students have moved away from the folds of their family and nation to another in their quest of knowledge. One needs to feel that they are just moving away from one family to another. Their teachers, seniors and peers, all form an extended family whom they can look up to for any guidance, support and help to move ahead in life as professionals in the study programmes they have opted.

In the continuing task of nation building, Bengaluru City University is trying to promote excellence in higher education for a vibrant and inclusive society through knowledge creation and dissemination. It is making sincere efforts to contribute its might by providing the right kind of human resources. It is striving hard to impart quality education to meet national and global challenges, towards accomplishing its mission. For students, the degree represents certification of competence, and a passport to advanced education or gainful employment, and livelihood and prosperity. They have an important role to play in the development of the Nation and hence have to handle their future with confidence and capability.

The University is pursuing the holistic approach as an education bereft of values is meaningless and not worthy of promotion. Education is meant to inculcate right values among students to produce socially sensitive citizens. Thus, it encourages not only curricular activities, but also co-curricular, extra-curricular and extension activities. I can say with legitimate pride that the University has achieved far more than just the modest target set at the time of its inception, by producing trained human resource to serve the country in all walks of life and by contributing to the knowledge base.

The main objective of the University is to provide higher education of global standards. Highly experienced and well-qualified faculty members, continuously engaged in the maintenance and enhancement of student-centric learning environment through innovative pedagogy, form the backbone of the University.

Bengaluru City University is dedicated to providing congenial academic environment for nurturing young minds to take on the challenges posed by globalization and advancements in different areas of knowledge. In consonance with the vision of country's top leadership as reflected in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the university focuses on producing trained human resource which has extensive knowledge, modern skills, diverse abilities, leadership qualities, entrepreneurial abilities, and strong cultural and ethical values. Importantly, the courses offered are very carefully designed keeping in view the functionality of output to bridge the gap between higher education and employment.

BCU is now well placed to capitalize on its formative years and we reiterate our endeavour to provide premium quality education accessible to all and an environment for the growth of over-all personality development. Being the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru City University, at this important juncture in its evolution, I have great pleasure in welcoming the students to achieve knowledge and virtue through multidisciplinary learning opportunities, with emphasis on an all-round personality development. Looking forward to the fresh ideas and energy you bring to our campus and I am confident that your stay at BCU will be a rewarding journey.

I congratulate the Text Book Committee on its humongous efforts in the preparation of the material, which includes a variety of Language (Grammar) Components for sharpening conversational skills. My profound thanks to the Director, Bengaluru City University Press and their dedicated personnel for bringing out the text book methodically and promptly. My heartfelt thanks to the Chair person and all the members of the Text Book Committee who have taken pleasant pain to explore various themes and grammar components. I hope the text will highly motivate the teachers and the students to make the best use of it and develop literary sensibility as well as linguistic skills.

Prof. Lingaraja Gandhi
Vice-Chancellor
Bengaluru City University

PREFACE

English has the status of the Associate Official Language in India. Simultaneous with the growth of Indian languages after Independence, English continues to be a link language among the States and the Centre, besides being a vast treasure-house of literature and a purveyor of global information and technology.

It occupies an important place in college curricula, as a language in most States and an optional one in a few. Increasing number of students and many others are voluntarily learning English, several opting to study in English medium schools. With the diversity of learners from different family backgrounds, English teachers need to use a combination of several methods, but not any one method rigidly. While some basic principles of language absorption have to be kept in view, the techniques of imparting communicative skills in English should be as varied as the learners themselves. There is plenty of talk about the importance of English, but very little relevant guidance on how to teach it in these changing times. This text book highlights the fundamental principles and problems of learning English as a later language and outlines several methods of teaching it effectively. Teachers of English will find the information topical and beneficial in their day-to-day teaching. Extensive guidance is provided on how to organize remedial work and language teaching on up-to-date lines. There are useful and illustrative suggestions on Conversational English and some basic sentence patterns.

To make this edition as accessible and continuously relevant as possible, it is available in both print and electronic formats. We hope this volume will be a valuable reference for teachers, and a useful resource for educators.

I feel obliged to share my knowledge, analyses, and conclusions for this edition. The language component is designed to perfect and hone the soft skills of students, pertaining to effective verbal expression and communication. It is hoped that the students would make best use of it and understand the importance of acquiring fine language skills while engaging with a verbal medium like literature.

I thank the Vice Chancellor and Registrar of Bengaluru City University for their consistent support. I thank all the members of this Committee for their humongous effort, and the publisher who helped us to bring out the text book on time.

Dr. T. N. Thandava Gowda
Chairperson – UG Board of Studies
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Objectives of the Text Book

Under the auspices of Bengaluru City University, Convergence - I offers Additional English as a Second Language to students coming from various sections of the country and outside. Considering the ethnic and linguistic diversities of the students taking up this paper, the design is to help students build on their Communicative skills in English, which are very much required in a heterogeneous country like ours, with many Indians being multi-lingual.

The objectives of the present syllabus are to: -

1. To preserve India's multi-culturalism through multilingualism
2. To invest in the development of Written and Spoken English skills
3. Broaden the general awareness about the world around by exploring various aspects of Language.

Text Book Committee

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Paragraph Writing

Paragraph writing is a full and logical development of a single idea. The single idea maybe one in a series of related ideas which form the general subject matter of an Essay; so a paragraph is a subdivision of the main subject. Generally, a new paragraph begins when we introduce a new idea, time or place.

The structure of a paragraph is simple. The theme of the paragraph is often expressed in one sentence – generally the First. This sentence is called the **topic sentence** because it states the topic. The Topic sentence is supported by relevant information explaining or amplifying the stated topic.

A good paragraph must have unity, coherence & variety.

Unity:

Each paragraph usually deals with one idea or statement. All the sentences in the paragraph are logically connected to the central idea. This is known as the unity in the paragraph.

Coherence:

Coherence involves having the parts of a piece of writing in a meaningful order. The ideas in a paragraph must be so arranged as to make their logical relation clear. Ideas in a paragraph can be arranged in a logical order – either in the order of their occurrence or in the order of their importance.

Variety:

Variety is the spice of life. A standard paragraph maintains the interest of the reader. It avoids monotony by having many types of words, images, examples and sentences. The writer ensures that he uses both short and long sentences, and sentences of different structures.

Steps involved in developing a Paragraph:

- Think of a specific topic.
- Brainstorm and collect ideas.
- Choose the topic sentence.
- Put the ideas in order around the topic sentence.
- Make your first and last sentences cryptic & effective.

Different types of paragraphs:

1. Descriptive Paragraph:

The purpose of a descriptive paragraph is to allow the reader to experience the item, phenomenon or event being described as vividly as possible without physically sensing it. That is, the reader cannot see it, but knows what it looks like; cannot taste it, but knows whether it is salty or sweet; cannot touch it, but knows its texture. Descriptive paragraphs typically include modifiers (ex., adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases) and figurative language (ex., metaphors, personification, similes) to help enrich the "experience" for the reader.

Describe: I am going to describe a sunset!

Sunset is the time of day when our sky meets the outer space solar winds. There are blue, pink, and purple swirls, spinning and twisting, like clouds of balloons caught in a whirlwind. The sun moves slowly to hide behind the line of horizon, while the moon races to take its place in prominence atop the night sky. People slow to a crawl, entranced, fully forgetting the deeds that must still be done. There is coolness, calmness, when the sun does set.

2. Narrative Paragraph:

Narrative paragraphs tell stories. They differ from short stories or novels in length as well as in the amount of detail provided; they sometimes are little more than brief vignettes. True narrative paragraphs, however, are similar to

short stories in that they feature characters, follow a plot line, include a conflict which is resolved and are told from an identifiable point of view. They may also establish a setting or include a moral.

Narrate: I am going to narrate a story about the Apollo 11 space mission.

It was July 21, 1969, and Neil Armstrong awoke with a start. It was the day he would become the first human being to ever walk on the moon. The journey had begun several days earlier, when on July 16th, the Apollo 11 launched from Earth headed into outer space. On board with Neil Armstrong were Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin. The crew landed on the moon in the Sea of Tranquility a day before the actual walk. Upon Neil's first step onto the moon's surface, he declared, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." It sure was!

3. Persuasive Paragraph and Argumentative Paragraph:

The purpose of a persuasive paragraph is to convince the reader of something, such as the writer's position on a controversial topic or a proposal for a new project. The structure is often similar to that of an expository piece, as it is usually helpful to explain a little bit about the subject, but rhetorical devices are often employed to help sway the reader's opinion. The language can be highly charged; the intent is to get a reaction.

Persuade: I am going to persuade my neighbours to buy tickets to the school fair.

The school fair is right around the corner, and tickets have just gone on sale. We are selling a limited number of tickets at a discount, so move fast and get yours while they are still available. This is going to be an event you will not want to miss! First off, the school fair is a great value when compared with other forms of entertainment. Also, your ticket purchase will help our school, and when you help the school, it helps the entire community. But that's not all! Every ticket you purchase enters you in a drawing to win fabulous prizes. And don't forget, you will have mountains of fun because there are acres and acres

of great rides, fun games, and entertaining attractions! Spend time with your family and friends at our school fair. Buy your tickets now!

Argue: I am going to present a logical argument as to why my neighbour should attend the school fair.

The school fair is right around the corner, and tickets have just gone on sale. Even though you may be busy, you will still want to reserve just one day out of an entire year to relax and have fun with us. Even if you don't have much money, you don't have to worry. A school fair is a community event, and therefore prices are kept low. Perhaps, you are still not convinced. Maybe you feel you are too old for fairs, or you just don't like them. Well, that's what my grandfather thought, but he came to last year's school fair and had this to say about it: "I had the best time of my life!" While it's true that you may be able to think of a reason not to come, I'm also sure that you can think of several reasons why you must come. We look forward to seeing you at the school fair!

4. Expository Paragraph:

An expository paragraph explains something; its purpose is to help the reader understand. Exposition often includes techniques such as the use of examples or illustrations to support a point or the use of some kind of ordering (chronological or numerical, for example) to help a reader follow a process. Exposition needs to be clear; language is often quite direct although sometimes a writer may use language devices to help illustrate a point.

Expository: Three Types of Planets

People often think all planets are alike, but there are actually three types of planets in the solar system. The terrestrial planets are made of rock and metal and are closest to the sun. These include the midsize planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. They rotate slowly and don't have many moons. Farther from the sun are the planets called gas giants, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. They are called gas giants because they are formed from gases such as hydrogen and helium. Gas giants rotate fast and have many moons. Finally, planetoids are objects made up of rock and ice and are too small to

be true “planets.” Planetoids sometimes even get pulled into a planet’s gravitational field and become moons themselves. Whether they are terrestrials, gas giants, or planetoids, the planets in the solar system are fascinating.

5. Compare and Contrast Paragraph

When authors want to discuss the similarities or differences between two people, places or things, they use compare-and-contrast paragraphs. For every aspect of one of the pair that is discussed, the same aspect must be discussed for the second part of the pair.

Compare/Contrast: I am going to COMPARE and CONTRAST an ocean and a lake.

Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different. Both are bodies of water, but oceans are very large bodies of salt water, while lakes are much smaller bodies of fresh water. Lakes are usually surrounded by land, while oceans are what surround continents. Both have plants and animals living in them. The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life. When it is time for a vacation, both will make a great place to visit and enjoy.

Task - Topics for writing Paragraphs:

1. That is why I prefer to live in a city
2. Good health is the most precious of all possessions.
3. Sunday is my favorite day of the week.
4. Journey on a Metro Train.
5. Today banks offer a wide range of services to their customers.

Precis Writing

Precis writing is a clear, compact and logical summary of a passage. It preserves only the essential or important ideas of the original. It is the gist of a passage expressed in as few words as possible. A Precis should give all the essential points so that anyone reading it will be able to understand the idea expressed in the original passage.

Precis writing is one of the most useful skills one can acquire and it involves summarizing a document to extract the maximum amount of information and to convey this information in minimum words.

Features of a good Precis:

- It is marked by clarity and precision.
- It is not just copying of the sentences from the original. It should be written in the précis writer's own words.
- It is a miniature version of the original passage.
- It must have a logical order and should be well-knit and well connected.
- It must have coherence.
- It must have a title.
- It is written in reported speech.
- It must not contain any details not found in the original.
- The length of the précis should be 1/3 of the original passage.

A well written précis should be substitute for the original work. The goal of a précis is to preserve the core essence of the work in a manner that is both clear and concise.

Example - 1

If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law, and the law will decide as fairly as it can between two of us. Thus, in disputes between man and man, right takes the place of might. Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my goods, or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist finds out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence order and 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.

Precis

Now the strong cannot bully the weak. Law is there to decide disputes. Modern civilization has given man order and safety. This has enabled the artists and the scientists to work peacefully and without any hindrance. Order and safety are not themselves civilization. Yet, they serve the cause of civilization. Without them, civilization is impossible. They are a part of our life, such that we do not even notice them.

Words in the Original passage = 200

Words in the Precis = 69

Title: Importance of Order and Safety

Example - 2

The underlying secret of a lamp's lustre and splendour is that it spares not its wick and oil. The wick and oil or the little self is being constantly consumed and glory, is the natural consequence. There it is, the lamp says spare your life and you will be immediately extinguished. If you seek ease and comfort for your bodies and waste your time in sensual pleasure and luxury, there is no hope for you. Inactivity, in other words, would bring death to you, and activity and activity alone is life. Look at the stagnant pond and the running stream. The crystal water of the rustling river is ever fresh, clear, drinkable and attractive. But on the other hand, see how disgusting, odorous, filthy, dirty, stinking and stanching the water of the stagnant pond is. If you wish to succeed, follow the line of action, the constant motion of a river. There is no hope for a man who would waste his wick and oil by preserving it from consumption.

Precis

Human glory is possible only through hard work and self-sacrifice. A life of inactivity, luxury and sensual pleasure is in no way better than death. It results in stunted growth and stagnation. Constant movement of body and mind in the right direction is the only secret of success. Self-sacrifice is at the back of all human progress.

Words in the Original Passage = 168

Words in the Precis = 57

Title: Success through Sacrifice OR Hard Work is Key to Success

Example - 3

Now at first sight it might seem as if modern human beings who spend so much time getting help from machines are very lazy. What are the machines for but to save people trouble? They are extra limbs which men have made outside themselves to do their many works for them. Cranes and lifts are extra arms to do the job of lifting. Trains and motors are extra legs to do the job of walking and running. Typewriters and printing machines are extra brains to

save us the trouble of remembering. We have even invented for ourselves new kinds of limbs and made aero-plane to take the place of the wings we have not got. And yet it is difficult to suppose that men would have gone to all the bother of inventing these complicated machines to serve as their extra limbs merely because they were lazy, that they would have taken all this trouble merely to save themselves trouble. And in fact, man is not lazy: he is the most restless and energetic of all living creatures.

Precis

Machines are great time-saving devices invented by man. They act as extra limbs of man. Cranes and lifts are substitutes for arms, trains and motors for legs and printing machines for brain. The aero-planes give him wings. This does not, however, mean that man is a lazy creature. Of all the creatures, he is the most restless and energetic.

Words in the Original passage = 174

Words in the Precis = 60

Title: Machines as Extra Human Limbs

Task – 1

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty of the countryside as water, be it just a little stream trickling over the rocks or a little pond by the wayside where the cattle quench their thirst of an evening. The rain-fed tanks that are so common in South India - alas often so sadly neglected in their maintenance are a cheering sight when they are full. They are, of course, shallow, but this is less evident since the water is silt-laden and throws the light back, and the bottom does not therefore show up. These tanks play a vital role in South Indian agriculture. In Mysore, for example, much of the rice is grown under them. Some of these tanks are surprisingly large and it is a beautiful sight to see the sun rise or set over one of them. Water in a landscape may be compared to the eyes in a human face. It reflects the mood of the hour, being bright and gay when the sun shines, turning to dark and gloomy when the sky is overcast.

(Words: 179)

Task – 2

I am quite aware that it is not the highest type of man who has moderate ambitions. The really great man is immoderate in his claims upon life: but that is because he is conscious of his power to give to life in return of incomparable services. His mind works upon a different plane from mine. His conceptions of life are lofty and incalculable. He may be serene; as Shakespeare must have been serene; but he dwells apart, rapt in the inscrutable majesty of power. My own lot in life is less exalted. I have wanted only to understand human nature. I have not wanted to improve it, or to change the face of the world. There are such idealists, men as far above their fellows as spirit is above animalism.

They are bringers of glad tidings to the suffering, the creators of a new era. They are men of destiny. I admire, I revere them, but my impulses lie more upon the surface. I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that I am agnostic even as regards the destiny of mankind. The stars fascinate and bewilder me; the beauty of the earth is a mystery to my heart. I love the earth and great many of those who dwell upon it; but I have never experienced my revelation, and I remain merely a marveling student of the wonder of the universe and of life itself.

(Words: 236)

Task – 3

One of the outstanding features of the century has been the improvement of living conditions of people, more wealth and leisure, and better facilities for health, security and education. In early civilizations, most communities were sharply divided into two classes, those who laboured and those who did not. The small number of rulers - kings, priests, military leaders - lived in great comfort, and did very little work. The vast majority of the population enjoyed very few comforts, did lot of work, and had scarcely any political power. In some societies, there was an even more wretched class, the slaves, who had no rights at all. The Industrial Revolution of Europe led to the production of vast quantities of goods, and workers began to be dissatisfied with their poverty. The factory owners needed skilled workers, and gradually they realised that they must show goodwill to their workforce, in order to stay in business. As in many other reforms, some enlightened slowly spread that workers were entitled

to some consideration. Since men were free to work for any master they chose, a good master soon had the pick of the workers and old-fashioned employers found themselves with a factory full of lower-grade workforce. Such a situation soon led to an all-round improvement in standards, and good employers tried to raise working conditions still higher. These improvements were speeded up by the increased organisation of workers in Trade Union movements, particularly in low-standard factories, where the owner often had to deal with strike action by dissatisfied workers. Now that the working classes are getting better and better working conditions, the need to strike has lessened considerably; and employers and workers alike have come to realise that they depend on each other for their livelihood.

(Words: 292)

Task – 4

The chief object of the repetitive form of advertisement is to help people to remember the product. The general principle is similar to that followed by Bajaj Automotives Ltd: "You just can't beat a Bajaj". The repetition of a phrase, the inclusion of a trade name or a trade mark in every advertisement, is intended to impress upon the mind of the listener that name or picture. The response sought by the advertiser is achieved when a customer enters a shop for, say, toothpaste. To the shop-keeper's question, "Why particular brand, please? The customer gives the reply that is in his mind, not necessarily because he has arrived at a decision by any process of reasoning, nor because some strong feeling has been aroused for some particular brand, but simply because he has repeatedly seen the name, and it is associated in his mind with the idea of a good toothpaste. Some trade names become so common that they displace the true name of the commodity itself, such as 'Vaseline', the well-known trade name for 'petroleum jelly'. Advertisements which have relied on repetition have, in the past, proved very powerful, but with the increased variety of proprietary articles and products intended for the same purpose, this kind of advertising is losing some of its value because of the confusion of names that arise in a customer's mind when he wishes to buy, say, cigarettes, tobacco, soap, chocolates, tea and other goods which are widely used.

(Words: 248)

Event Reporting

A report is a brief account of an event that has already taken place. A report helps in recording the events of importance that occur in our day-to-day life. It attempts to present the firsthand information of an incident or event. A report of an event presents a record of events that took place. A report of an event includes one's ideas, opinions and impressions about the event.

Points to remember:

- Mention the place, date, time and other relevant facts about the event.
- Include information collected from the people around or affected by the event.
- Write the name of the reporter.
- Provide a suitable title/heading.
- Write in past tense.
- Write in reported speech and use passive form of expression.
- Develop ideas (causes, reasons, consequences, opinions) logically.
- Write in a less formal and more descriptive manner, while writing a report for a school magazine.
- Present your ideas and impressions to make the report interesting.

Marks will be awarded for:

- Title
- Reporter's name
- Content
- Expression: Accuracy + Fluency

Example - 1

You are Suresh of Jain College, Bengaluru; as Secretary of your college Co-curricular Activities Club, you visited a slum area in your city where people suffered a great loss of life and property in a massive fire. The students of your college rendered their services and material help to the victims. Write a report in 100-125 words for your college magazine. (Bengaluru 2020)

Students' Service to Victims of Fire

*By: Suresh
Jain College*

14th February, 20xx. A major slum area in Vilas Nagar was gutted by a massive fire on 10th February, 20xx. The fire whose exact cause is still not very clear caused extensive damage to life and property. Ten persons lost their lives, many were injured and about two hundred people were rendered homeless. Our school joined hands in providing relief to the victims. The students of our school got together and collected food packets, old clothes, medicines, utensils, etc. to be distributed to these homeless and helpless people. Ten students and three teachers personally visited this slum area to ensure proper and fair distribution of the items that had been collected and thus provided some relief to these unfortunate people in their time of crisis and misery.

Example – 2

Your college organised an exhibition-cum-sale of items prepared under Work Experience Certificate by your college students. Prepare a report in 100-125 words for a local daily. You are the Coordinator, S.U.P.W. Activities, Nitte College, Mangalore.

*An Exhibition-Cum-Sale
By: ABC, Coordinator, SUPW Activities
Nitte College, Mangalore*

3rd Aug. 20xx, Mangalore. Our college organised an exhibition-cum-sale of items prepared under Work Experience by our students, on the 31st of July,

in the college lawns. It was heartening to see the overwhelming response our endeavour got from not only the parents but also from the general public who showed a lot of interest in the items made by the students. A wide array of items such as candles, greeting cards, jewellery boxes, wooden handicrafts had been prepared by talented students.

The students were really encouraged by the positive feedback they got from everyone present. Our principal too was personally present there all the time interacting with everyone. He appreciated the students' hard work and creativity and announced that the money collected from the sale of items would be donated to an old-age home in the vicinity of our school. Our principal also decided that such initiatives would be taken up by our college more frequently to motivate the creative students and to help a noble cause.

Example – 3

The state government has banned the use of plastic bags. You are Amarjeet, a reporter for The National Herald. Write a report in 100-125 words on how the ban is being ignored and what damage the indiscriminate use of plastic bags is causing to the environment.

Environment Unfriendly Polybags

*By: Amarjeet, Staff Reporter
The National Herald*

In the year 2002 the government had banned the production and use of plastic bags in our country. But unfortunately, these are now being widely used again everywhere. Not only are we using a huge number of polybags daily but we are also discarding them in our drains uncaring about the fact that they will block the flow of drain water. Polybags are also a threat to our environment. They cause pollution, kill wildlife and are responsible for using up the natural resources of the earth. They are one of the main factors that litter the landscape. If burnt, they will infuse the surrounding air with toxic fumes.

The main problem of plastic bags is that they are non-biodegradable. The decomposition of plastic takes around a thousand years, so with the plastic

rubbish produced each day it is likely that this problem will never be solved. While the government works out ways to lessen the impact of polybags on the environment each one of us too should shoulder some responsibility for this problem that ultimately harms us all.

Task - 1

You are the Cultural Secretary of your college, Bengaluru. A week-long Music and Dance festival was organised by your college. Write a report in 100-125 words for your college magazine.

Task - 2

You visited a Job Fair organised by the placement cell of your college, Mysuru. You were impressed to see that nearly 55 companies from various sectors such as information technology, telecommunication, electronics etc. offered jobs to the final year students of your college. Prepare a report in 100-125 words for your College Magazine.

Task - 3

Recently a cultural programme was arranged by Cultural committee of your college with the help of local artists of the city for raising funds to help an association for the differently-abled children of your city. Write a report in 100-125 words for publication in the newsletter of your college. You are the Secretary of the Social Club of your college.

Task - 4

Write a report in 100-125 words on 'No Tobacco' campaign organised by your college in the academic session 2020-21. You are the Cultural Secretary, Maharani's Arts College, Bengaluru.

Task - 5

Write a report as an eyewitness to the fire accident that occurred in your neighbourhood (Vijayanagar, Bengaluru). Your report should be within 100-125 words, with all the necessary details.

Expansion of Proverbs

A Proverb is a brief popular saying that gives advice, a well-known saying that contains a wise thought. Proverbs have meaning that applies to various stages of life, they reflect the ways of the world and always contain words of wisdom.

Cambridge Dictionary defines it as, a short sentence, etc., usually known by many people, stating something commonly experienced or giving advice.

Ex. *Too many cooks spoil the broth*: It means that too many people involved in a task or activity, could ruin it.

Necessity is the mother of invention: It means, when the need for something becomes essential, one will be forced to find a way of achieving it.

Look before you leap: It means that we must consider the possible risks and effects before we decide to do something.

In this Unit, you will be required to write a short composition explaining the idea embodied in a given proverb. Expansion of a Proverb involves understanding its meaning and significance, what it implies and how it relates to the present time.

Think of one or two examples from real life, or from books you have read and movies you have watched or from other sources. Now, arrange your thoughts in a logical manner, using simple language. You could also mention other proverbs which express a similar meaning. Remember to make the opening and conclusion interesting and impressive.

Step 1: Understand the symbol of the words in the proverb:

Most proverbs are symbolic. The name of place or animal or thing or person stands as a symbol of some quality. We have to try to understand that in the context of the proverb.

For example take the proverb, ‘Rome was not built in a day’. Here the noun ‘Rome’ is the name of a place, a great city. So what does Rome stand for? It stands for Greatness or Success.

Or let us take the proverb ‘All that glitters is not gold’. The noun Gold is a precious metal. So Gold is symbolic of something precious or of great value.

Step 2: Substitute the meaning in the proverb:

Take the two previous examples. ‘Rome was not built in a day’ and ‘All that glitters is not gold’. Now substitute the symbols we found out earlier in the sentences.

We can understand that the first proverb implies achieving greatness or success does not happen overnight, it does take a lot of time and effort; and the second proverb implies that all that glitters is not precious.

Step 3: Look for a story or anecdote or example or illustration:

Now that you have understood what the proverb stands for, you should look for a suitable story to illustrate it. These stories could be fables, stories you have read growing up. Aesop’s fables and Panchatantra are great sources. Or, you could look for examples from real life.

For example, for the proverb ‘Rome was not built in a day’, you could talk about the former President of India, Late. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam; that to achieve greatness it took many years of dedication and perseverance, and it did not happen overnight.

For the proverb, ‘All that glitters is not gold’, you could think of an instance when you were deceived by a friend. You probably believed in his/her sweet words and thought he/she was trustworthy, but you were wrong; not everything that is shiny and attractive is valuable.

Step 4: Quote similar proverbs:

“Without labour, nothing prospers” by Sophocles is similar to ‘Rome was not built in a day’; and the proverb ‘Appearances are deceptive’ is similar to ‘All that glitters is not gold’.

Step 5: Sum up the paragraph:

Conclude the paragraph by reiterating the idea behind the proverb, you could use the words ‘Thus’ or ‘So’ or ‘The proverb advises that’ and let the readers know that you are signing off.

Example – 1

Haste makes waste (or) Slow and steady wins the race.

When we do any work, we should be very careful, and not be in a hurry. We should work slowly and steadily to get good results. For example, while climbing a tall tree or a hill, we should be very careful. Any negligence or haste will cause accidents. The proverb ‘Better safe than sorry’ conveys the same meaning.

The story of ‘hare and tortoise’ we learnt in our childhood teaches a very good lesson in this regard. In the story, the tortoise walks slowly and steadily. It wins the race with confidence. Whereas the hasty but lazy hare finally loses the race with its over-confidence. Similarly, the student who reads regularly from the beginning can easily pass the examination and get good marks. But the student who reads hastily just before the examinations, may fail.

Hence, in every walk of life, to reach our goals, we should make our efforts continuously and carefully.

Example – 2

Strike while the iron is hot.

The proverb tells us that when an opportunity comes our way, we should make use of it without wasting time. Only when the iron is hot, can we bend it into any shape by striking it. It cannot be bent once it is cooled.

‘Make hay while the sun shines’ conveys the same idea. Hay means dried grass like straw. It has to be stored for the cattle. We have to dry the grass and make the hay while the Sun is shining to store it for the future. Once we lose the opportunity, we cannot dry the grass in winter or rainy season.

These proverbs tell us that we must make use of a good opportunity when it knocks our door. If we miss it, we cannot get the same opportunity back. A student has to pay attention to his studies and work hard. If he neglects his studies, he will not get the results he desires, and will not get another opportunity to prove his worth. So, we must make use of the available time and opportunities well and do the right thing at the proper time.

Example – 3

A stitch in time saves nine.

This proverb tells us the importance of taking action in a timely manner, and dealing with a specific problem immediately, otherwise, we risk it getting much worse later on. By being careful in small things, we can avoid major dangers.

For example, if a cloth is torn a little, we must immediately attend to it and stitch it. Otherwise, the tear of the cloth becomes bigger and cannot be stitched. Similarly, any symptoms related to ill-health should be treated without delay. Otherwise, the disease may aggravate and prove fatal. This proverb can be applied to relationships too; when we sense a problem we must solve it immediately. If we don't, the problems may get intense and more effort may be required to mend the relationship.

'Procrastination is the thief of time' said by the English writer, Edward Young, expresses the same thought. Hence, the proverb suggests that if a problem is not fixed when it is small, it could require more effort to fix it later.

Task – Expand the following Proverbs:

1. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
2. Don't bite off more than you can chew.
3. Every cloud has a silver lining.
4. If you play with fire, you'll get burned.
5. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

Additional English

I Semester Question Paper Pattern

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

SECTION – A (Language Component – 40 marks)

I. Paragraph Writing	2x5=10
II. Précis Writing	1x10=10
III. Event Report Writing	1x10=10
IV. Expansion of Proverbs	2x5=10

SECTION - B (Course Book – 20 marks)

I. Answer any two questions in about 80 to 100 words (2 out of 3)	2x5=10
II. Answer any one of the following in about two pages (1 out of 3)	1x10=10

I Semester Additional English Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

SECTION – A (Language Component – 40 marks)

I. Write a paragraph in about 100 - 150 words on each of the following topics: **2x5=10**

- a. Fake news
- b. Online versus Offline classes

II. Write a Précis for the following: **1x10=10**

Leadership is a multi-dimensional function requiring knowledge and understanding of many organizational needs. As a leader you must master the various roles that are required to handle different people and circumstances with skill and efficiency. A leader's role differs materially from that of a manager. While a manager must focus on implementing specific tasks, the leader must act as a grandmaster, strategist, directing the game as a whole, and organizing the players. All leaders have different talents, and may be stronger in some skills than in others. To be successful you must be able to fill a number of roles, using a range of skills and leadership styles according to the task, the situation, and the people involved. Administration is a key role of the leader, and nowadays there is much more to the role than simply "running a tight ship" on a predetermined course. The modern administrator is expected to be creative, devising processes and streamlining activities, not only to ensure the smooth running of procedures, but also to increase efficiency. To get the best from your team, set aside time to organize systems that will minimize time-wasting and improve productivity. Look for ways to reduce paper work – direct communication is usually more effective.

III. Event Report Writing:

1x10=10

A book fair and a few cultural competitions were organised by the Cultural Committee of your college. You are the Cultural Committee Co-ordinator, write a report in 150-200 words for the college magazine.

IV. Expand and interpret the following proverbs:

2x5=10

- a. Don't judge a book by its cover
- b. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder

SECTION - B (Course Book – 20 marks)

I. Answer any two of the following in about 80 to 100 words:

2x5=10

1. Explain how Gajala saves the elephant in the story "The Rogue".
2. Why did the clerks and postmen consider Ali as a madman in "The Letter"? What impression do you form about Ali after reading the story?
3. Write a short note on the mythological references in the poem "Moonrise"? What is the significance of these references?

II. Answer any one of the following in about two pages:

1x10=10

1. Comment on the socio-cultural practices depicted in the short story "The Unpalatable Offering".
2. "The Taxi Driver" reflects a dilemma between principles and practicality. Elaborate.
3. Explain how Toru Dutt relives her childhood in the poem, "Our Casuarina Tree".
