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Ms. Sweety Sharma  
M.A. English Literature

Ms. Devyani Nagbhirey  
M.A. English Literature
Written as per the revised syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

STD. XI
YUVAKBHARATI

Third Edition: April 2016

Salient Features

- Exhaustive coverage of syllabus in Question Answer Format
- Simple and Lucid Language
- Textual as well as variety of Additional Questions
- Paraphrases of poems and Summaries of lessons
- Ample practice of Grammar and Vocabulary
- Glossary explaining difficult or uncommon words and expressions
- Separate Sections on Grammar and Writing Skills

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Preface

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

“Std. XI : English – Yuvakbharati” is a complete and thorough guide critically analysed and extensively drafted to boost the student’s confidence. The book is prepared as per the Maharashtra State Board syllabus and provides answers to all Textual Questions. Additional Questions have been provided to offer an insight on the various level of questions.

Passage wise classified ‘Question and Answer format’ of this book would facilitate the student to understand thoroughly the variety of passage-based questions asked in the exams. Every passage in this book provides adequate practice of the questions as per examination pattern.

This book has comprehensive coverage of Vocabulary, Grammar and Composition. It would also prove as a rich source to improve language proficiency as it provides a Glossary explaining difficult or uncommon words and expressions.

The Grammar section contains a brief explanation along with sufficient examples for each topic. Solved Exercises and ample Practice Exercises have been provided to facilitate better understanding of the concepts.

Separate section on Writing Skills covers all types of ‘Writing and Composition’ questions.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you. Please write to us on: mail@targetpublications.org.

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,

Publisher
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Note: All the Textual questions are represented by * mark
1.1 Start Where You Stand

- Berton Braley

Glossary

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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>old</td>
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<tr>
<td>anew</td>
<td>in a new or different way</td>
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<tr>
<td>banned</td>
<td>forbidden by law, prohibited</td>
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<tr>
<td>dares</td>
<td>faces a challenge courageously</td>
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<tr>
<td>defeats</td>
<td>an instance of being defeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despair</td>
<td>the complete loss of hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleet</td>
<td>moving swiftly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halt</td>
<td>to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never mind</td>
<td>don’t worry about, don’t concern yourself with</td>
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<tr>
<td>planned</td>
<td>deciding before hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>race</td>
<td>competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strain and stress</td>
<td>worry or anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td>achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial</td>
<td>difficult experience, challenge, task or chance</td>
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<tr>
<td>triumph</td>
<td>achievement, victory</td>
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<tr>
<td>vanish</td>
<td>disappear suddenly</td>
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<tr>
<td>woes</td>
<td>sorrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>you’re done with it</td>
<td>you have finished the task</td>
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Paraphrase

In this poem, the poet talks about a new beginning in everyone’s life. He advises the readers to begin from where they are today. The past setbacks should not be obstacles for a new start in our life.

The poet further tells if we keep on remembering the past it would never help us to commence a new life or a new beginning. To succeed in life, we should leave behind the bad moments and start afresh.

The poet compares reading a book with a new start in life. When we read a new chapter we do not relate it with the previous one. In the same way, our life should also start with a new beginning. We should not allow the dull days of the past to demotivate us and become a hurdle in the start of a new phase in our life.

According to the poet, if we keep on thinking about our defeats in the past, we would never be able to conquer what is in front of us. If one succeeds in their present time, no one remembers the old days. We are known by the success that we achieve in our present time. What we have lost in the past cannot be gained back but the future can easily be made ours by our untiring efforts.

Preparatory Questions

*1. Have you ever experienced failure in life? If yes, what was the occasion? How did you feel about it?

Ans: Yes, I had experienced failure in my life. It was in an inter-school chess competition. Being the best in the sport, all my colleagues and teachers had high expectations from me, but I lost the finale. Although it was against a proficient competitor, I gave him a stiff competition. I was disappointed. I felt all my efforts and preparations had gone in vain and I had let down my guardians and well-wishers.

*2. Did anyone console and encourage you at that time? How?

Ans: Yes, my mother consoled me at the moment of my failure. She encouraged me by saying that, “It is just a defeat. You are a great competitor but lack self-confidence. You should be happy that you reached the finals by beating some of the best players in the game. You just need to work on the negatives and you will reach the top”. She brought back my confidence by saying that, “She is proud to have a son like me and loves me for what I am.”

*3. What advice would you give to a friend who aspires to achieve success?

Ans: It is rightly said that ‘Failures are stepping stones to success’. I would advice my friend to treat failures positively and to learn from them. Through failures, we learn to correct our mistakes and weaknesses. I would also tell him that, he should not give up. He should learn to work harder with determination as this will lead him to success.

*4. Look at the title of the poem and guess what it means.

Ans: The title of the poem means that one should start afresh from the point where he/she is standing and should not look back into the past. In a way, it means, even if one has faced failure, one should not look at the bitter past and should move forward towards a better future.
We should forget the sorrows and the loss which has been a part of our lives in the past. Because, if we keep on remembering it, we won’t be able to succeed in life. To begin a new start we should jump upon an opportunity as soon as it comes our way, since time does not wait for anyone. We need to move with time, to make our future bright. Our success should not be affected by old failures. We should be concerned about our present, because our future is dependent on our present. Whatever comes in our way, we should accept the challenge and face it without any fear and eventually the past will become a history.

The poet, in the end, informs us that yesterday is gone and it should be considered as dead. The past days would not help us in our progress. We should be brave enough to face the challenges of the present day and start a new life from where we are today!

C. Poetic Device Type Questions

*1. Pick out the examples of Alliteration from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Alliteration: Alliteration is a figure of speech, in which there is repetition of the same sound or letter in quick succession at the beginning of words giving a musical effect to the lines.

Examples:

i. ‘Start where you stand’.
   Here, the words ‘start’ and ‘stand’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘s’.
ii. ‘The world won’t care about your old defeats’.
   Here, the words ‘world’ and ‘won’t’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘w’.
iii. ‘And there is much of work and strain and stress’.
   Here, the words ‘strain’ and ‘stress’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘s’.

2. List the examples of Tautology from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Tautology: Tautology is a figure of speech that means using different words to convey/express the same meaning.

Examples:

i. ‘You’re done with it, you’re through.’
   Here, the phrases ‘done with it’ and ‘are through’ convey the same meaning of ‘finishing something’.
ii. ‘And there is much of work and strain and stress’.
   Here, the words ‘strain’ and ‘stress’ convey the same meaning.

3. List the examples of Metaphor from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Metaphor: Metaphor is a figure of speech that indirectly compares two or more things, i.e. without using ‘like’ or ‘as’.

Examples:

i. ‘This is another chapter in the book.’
   Here, an indirect comparison is made between the chapter of a book and the life of an individual.
ii. ‘This is another race that you have planned’.
   Here, an indirect comparison is made between the life of an individual and a race full of challenges.

4. List the examples of Personification from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Personification: Personification is a figure of speech in which human qualities are given to inanimate (non-living) objects or abstract ideas.
Example:
‘Time is fleet’.
Here, ‘time’ (non-living thing) is given the human quality of being able to ‘move swiftly’ (fleet).

5. List the examples of Metonymy from the extract.
Ans: Meaning of Metonymy: Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated or closely connected with that thing or concept.
Example:
‘The world won’t care about your old defeats’. Here, ‘world’ refers to the people in the world.

D. Towards Appreciation Questions
*1. Note down the rhyme scheme used in the extract and show the rhyming pair of words.
Ans: The rhyme scheme used is abab.
The rhyming pair of words are:
i. Past-last ii. New-through
iii. Book-look iv. Planned-stand
v. Defeat-fleet vi. Success-stress

*2. Find out the expressions from the extract which are directly or indirectly related to defeats or failures in the past.
Ans: The expressions from the extract which are directly or indirectly related to defeats or failures in the past are:
i. Never mind the past
ii. You have left it all behind at last
iii. You’re done with it, you’re through
iv. Old defeats

*3. Does the poet emphasize hard work and perseverance? If yes, pick out the expressions used in the extract that illustrate the same.
Ans: Yes, the poet emphasizes hard work and perseverance.
Following expressions from the extract illustrate the same:
i. This is another race that you have planned.
ii. Start anew and win successes.
iii. And there is much of work and strain and stress.

The title of the poem “Start Where You Stand” also indicates hard work and perseverance.

Extract 2
Read the extract from line (13 to 24) on page (2, 3) of your textbook and answer the following questions:
[Forget the buried woes……………
…………..Start where you stand.]

A. Inference/Interpretative Type Questions
*1. What does the poet mean by the line “Forget the buried woes and despairs”?
Ans: By this line, the poet means we should forget the sorrows and loss that we have experienced in the past.

2. According to the poet, for whom does the future wait?
Ans: According to the poet, the future waits for those who are ready to accept, courageously, the challenges of a new beginning in life.

3. Why does the writer advice to leave the past to ancient history?
Ans: The writer advises to leave the past to ancient history because it would never help us in achieving our future goals.

B. Personal Response Type Questions
*1. Will this poem help you overcome strain and stress in your life? What will you do in that situation?
Ans: Yes, the poem would help me overcome stress and strain in my life. The poet advises to have a positive approach towards life. Taking inspiration from it, I will face all the challenges that come in my way and overcome them and move ahead in life.

*2. It is said that “No defeat is final and there is no end to make efforts”. Do you agree with this? Why?
Ans: Yes, I do agree with the statement. Because when we lose, it is not the end of everything. Life provides us with endless opportunities to overcome the defeats of the past. We should always keep on making efforts to succeed in life.
C. Poetic Device Type Questions

*1. Pick out the examples of Alliteration from the extract.

Ans:

i. ‘Forget the buried woes and dead despairs’.
   Here, the words ‘dead’ and ‘despairs’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘d’.

ii. ‘The future is for him who does and dares’.
   Here, the words ‘does’ and ‘dares’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘d’.

iii. ‘And by it you are neither blessed nor banned’.
   Here, the words ‘blessed’ and ‘banned’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘b’.

*2. Find out the expressions from the extract which are directly or indirectly related to defeats or failures in the past.

Ans:

The expressions from the extract which are directly or indirectly related to defeats or failures in the past are:

i. Buried woes
ii. Dead despairs
iii. Old failures
iv. Ancient history
v. What has been, has been
vi. Yesterday is dead

*3. Does the poet emphasize hard work and perseverance? If yes, find out the expressions used in the extract that illustrate the same.

Ans:

Yes, the poet emphasizes hard work and perseverance.

Following expressions from the extract illustrate the same:

i. Here is a brand-new trial right at hand.
ii. The future is for him who does and dares
iii. Get in the fight and face it unafraid.
iv. Take courage, be brave and drive ahead.

*4. What does the following line suggest?

‘What has been, has been; yesterday is dead.’

Ans:

The line signifies the importance of the opportunity which is waiting for us. We should not be concerned with whatever has happened in the past, as it is all over and it is considered as dead. Rather than looking into our past, we should concentrate on our future.

D. Towards Appreciation Questions

*1. Note down the rhyme scheme used in the extract and show the rhyming pair of words.

Ans:

The rhyme scheme used is abab.

The rhyming pair of words are:

i. Despairs-dares  ii. Hand-stand
iii. Aid-unafraid  iv. Be-history
v. Dead-ahead  vi. Banned-stand

*2. Visit your school/college library or the Internet and search for at least four to five more poems that give a similar message. Prepare a folder or a poster.

[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]

*2. If you have come across a poem in your first language giving a similar message, try to translate it into English. Share your experience with your class.

[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]
1.2 Climb Every Mountain

- Sharmila Ganesan-Ram

**Glossary**

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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>cut off in a medical operation</td>
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<td>snowstorm</td>
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<tr>
<td>cribbing (verb)</td>
<td>complaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dabbled in (verb)</td>
<td>took part in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disabled (adjective)</td>
<td>a condition that limits the movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expedition (noun)</td>
<td>an organized journey with a particular purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frostbite (noun)</td>
<td>grievous injury caused due to extreme cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frustration (noun)</td>
<td>disappointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwi (noun)</td>
<td>a person from New Zealand; (in this text) Mark Inglis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobby (noun)</td>
<td>hall, hallway, corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaphor (noun)</td>
<td>(in this text) symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonchalance (noun)</td>
<td>indifference, disregard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perilous (adjective)</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primus (noun)</td>
<td>cooking stove used by campers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosthetic (adjective)</td>
<td>artificial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relegated (verb)</td>
<td>assigned an inferior rank or position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue (verb)</td>
<td>to save somebody from a dangerous situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skiing (noun)</td>
<td>sport/activity involving gliding over snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectacle (noun)</td>
<td>a striking performance or a show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stepping stone (noun)</td>
<td>something that allows you to make progress or begin to achieve something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summit (noun)</td>
<td>peak of a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tryst (noun)</td>
<td>meeting, encounter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preparatory Questions**

*1. Do you know who were the first two persons to scale Mt. Everest?*
Ans: Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norway from Nepal were the first two persons to climb Mt. Everest.

*2. Who was the first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest?*
Ans: The first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest was Ms. Bachendari Pal in the year 1984.

*3. Do you know the name of the first physically challenged person who scaled Mt. Everest?*
Ans: Tom Whittaker, whose right foot was amputated, was the first physically challenged person to climb to the summit of Mount Everest.

**Summary**

This is a true story of a man named Mark Inglis from Australia who despite all odds climbed the Mount Everest almost after 25 years of struggle. At 23, Mark Inglis was a search and rescue mountaineer. The November of 1982 changed his life. He was caught in the heavy blizzard at Mt. Cook in New Zealand that consigned him to an ice cave for 13 days. After he was rescued, his legs had to be amputated knee-down due to severe frostbites.

Almost 30 years later, this 51-year-old Kiwi, having reached the summit of Mt. Everest as the first double-amputee and as the second double-amputee to have scaled Mt. Cho Oyu had a lot to share with people when he visited India to deliver a series of motivational lectures to corporates and schools.

Inglis takes three-quarter pants at all times. At his interview at the Taj, he feels that people look at him casually, pretending to show indifference when he adjusts his prosthetic legs. Inglis lights up when he recollects the time when he was in school. He cheerfully said that he was really bad at rugby and in the 1970s in New Zealand if one was bad at rugby, one couldn’t do anything but climb. He therefore took up mountaineering as a profession with the encouragement of his teacher, Bert, and soon became a professional search and rescue mountaineer.

At the interview, Inglis narrated his tale of survival. He and his fellow mountaineer Philip Doole were stuck in an ice cave for 13 days. They survived on just five biscuits-eating half a biscuit everyday for the first five days. At such high altitude at minus 20 degrees, one tends to burn as many calories as a racing cyclist stated Inglis. His weight dropped from 70 kg to 39 kg. He said that the maximum someone had lived in their situation was nine days. They spent most of their time praying for relief. On the seventh day they got relief. The rescue helicopter dropped food, sleeping bags, a primus and a radio. Finally on the thirteenth day they were rescued. But, after that, the worst for him was to see his legs rot.

Despite his condition he decided to chase his dream of climbing the mountains. His initial attempts were painful and every failed attempt led to frustration. He therefore took a break from his profession and in the meantime acquired a degree in human biochemistry and then took up a career in wine-making that lasted a good ten years.
He tried his hands at skiing and cycling and won a silver medal in the 2000 Paralympic Games. In 2002 he renewed his long forgotten passion. He scaled Mt. Cook and in 2004 reached the summit of Cho Oyu with his prosthetic legs. Mt. Cho Oyu is only 649 metres lower than Mt. Everest. Although climbing the mountains was very difficult for him, he was more confident than before of going on the Everest. In 2006, he set out on his mission. After almost 25 years he successfully reached the summit of the Everest.

He had to climb as fast as others; otherwise he would die. He considered his amputated legs an advantage as he could fix them on the spot when they broke. He takes three times longer to recover after an expedition. He uses mountaineering as a metaphor for life in all his motivational talks. He talks about his amputated legs in a light hearted manner. In his talks he tells the audience that he does not see himself as a double-amputee. Instead he sees a man whose legs will not be affected by frost bitten feet again. He tells people that he is not disabled. Disability is a state of mind. He tells them that he is a double-amputee.

Mark Inglis takes two treks to the North Pole every year and enjoys mountain hiking. He has become a spectacle for other mountaineers because of his prosthetic legs, yet he does not wish to hide them. He says that he rather pull his pants up to adjust his legs than pull them down.

Passage 1

Read the passage from line (1 to 19) on page (5) of your textbook and answer the following questions:

[People often ask.........................
.........................blizzard of 1982]

A. Global Understanding (Skimming) Questions

*1. Read the passage carefully and state which of the following statements are true about Mark Inglis. Correct the statements which you think are wrong.

i. Mark was the first double amputee to scale Mt. Cho Oyu.
   Ans: False: Mark was the second double amputee to scale Mt. Cho Oyu.

ii. He was a good rugby player at school.
    Ans: False: He was really bad at rugby in school.

iii. He is a cheerful Kiwi from New Zealand.
    Ans: True.

*2. Who initiated Mark Inglis into mountaineering?
    Ans: Mark Inglis was initiated into mountaineering by his teacher Bert.

B. Complex Factual Questions

*1. What caused the amputation of both of Mark Inglis’s legs?
   Ans: A heavy blizzard at New Zealand’s Mt. Cook relegated the 23 year old, Mark Inglis to an ice cave for 13 days. He was the search and rescue mountaineer there. Following his rescue, both his legs had to be amputated knee-down due to severe frost bite.

2. Why does Mark Inglis playfully say that ‘it all began with rugby’?
   Ans: Mark Inglis playfully said that it all (climbing) began with him being bad at rugby because, in 1970’s New Zealand, if one was bad at the game, one could do nothing except climbing.

C. Inference/Interpretative Type Questions

1. Explain: ‘At any given time, though, this cheerful Kiwi is two centimetres shorter than he used to be till that perilous November in 1982’.
   Ans: After both the legs of Mark Inglis were amputated knee-down in November 1982, he was fitted with prosthetic legs, which perhaps made his actual height shorter by 2 cm.

D. Personal Response Type Questions

*1. According to Inglis, “Disability is a state of mind”. Do you agree with him? If yes, explain your view in detail.
   Ans: Yes. I agree with Inglis’s point of view that, ‘Disability is a state of mind’. By reading the text, one has to believe in the quote- ‘Where there is a will there is a way’. Mark Inglis had a strong will. The reason he achieved success is that he never thought of himself as a disabled person. Hence, what a person can achieve or not, completely depends on the beliefs he/she has.

*2. Do you know of any other physically challenged person like Mark Inglis who achieved success in life by struggling hard? Write a paragraph about that person talking about his/her ambition, help received, efforts made to achieve success etc.
   Ans: I do know about one such person. She is Sudha Chandran. Despite being an amputee, she established herself in the film industry and earned a reputation of being one of the ace dancers and actors. Sudha always wanted to be the same. Once, Sudha Chandran was travelling in a car near Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, when suddenly at midnight, a serious accident took place. The collision was so severe that Sudha suffered grave injuries especially in her legs.
order to save her life, her right leg had to be amputated. Few days later, Sudha resumed her dance practice inspite of the amputated leg. Her friends and family supported her. Later, Sudha got an opportunity to showcase her talent on January 28, 1984 in a stage show. When Sudha entered the stage, she neglecting her pain and disability danced gracefully. People kept on staring at her unblinkingly, wondering as to how Sudha was carrying on with her dance, being an amputee. At the end of the show, the hall echoed with a round of applause. The programme was considered very successful. Sudha Chandran has not only inspired but also shown the way to many disabled people to do well in their lives.

E. Vocabulary

1. Give meanings of the following words/phrases and make meaningful sentences with it.
   i. perilous ii. stepping stone
   Ans: i. perilous: dangerous
       After the first showers of rain, roads become perilous for the drivers, as they get slippery.
   ii. stepping stone: any means of advancement
       Good scores in the examination are the stepping stones towards success.

2. Give synonyms of the following words from the passage.
   i. snowstorm ii. transferred
   iii. disregard iii. grin/smile
   Ans: i. blizzard ii. relegated
   iii. nonchalance iv. beam

3. Give antonyms of the following words from the passage.
   i. base ii. gentle
   iii. death iii. national
   Ans: i. summit ii. severe
   iii. survival iv. foreigner

4. Give noun forms of the following words.
   i. perilous ii. cheerful
   iii. disable iii. stately
   Ans: i. peril ii. cheerfulness
   iii. disability iv. stateliness

5. Give adjective forms of the following words.
   i. inspiration i. adjust
   ii. nonchalance ii. stranger
   Ans: i. inspiring ii. adjustable
   iii. nonchalant iv. strange

F. Grammar

Do as Directed.

1. People often ask Mark Inglis if he can be any height he wishes.   (Change the Voice)
   Ans: Mark Inglis is often asked by the people if he can be any height he wishes.

2. At any given time, though, this cheerful Kiwi is 2 cms. shorter than he used to be till that perilous November in 1982.   (Change the Degree)
   Ans: At any given time, though, this cheerful Kiwi is as short as 2 cms. compared to what he used to be till that perilous November in 1982.

3. Following his rescue, a major media event, both his legs had to be amputated knee down.   (Rewrite the sentence using Adjective Clause)
   Ans: Following his rescue which was a major media event, both his legs had to be amputated knee down.

4. I was really bad at rugby in school.   (Rewrite as a Negative Sentence)
   Ans: I was not at all good at rugby in school.

5. Disability is a state of mind.   (Add a Question tag)
   Ans: Disability is a state of mind, isn’t it?

6. I don’t tell them I am disabled.   (Identify the Clauses)
   Ans: I don’t tell them – Main clause
       (that) I am disabled – Noun clause

Passage 2

Read the passage from line (20 to 47) on page (5, 6) of your textbook and answer the following questions:

[Inglis was stuck……………..pulling them down.]

A. Global Understanding (Skimming) Questions

*1. Read the passage carefully and state which of the following statements are true about Mark Inglis. Correct the statements which you think are wrong.

   i. He and his friend spent most of their time praying for relief while in an ice cave.
   Ans: True

   ii. He successfully reached the summit of Cho Oyu in 2004.
   Ans: True

   iii. He uses mountaineering as a means of livelihood.
   Ans: False.
   Mountaineering was a passion for him. His livelihood depended on wine making.

   iv. He always hides his prosthetic legs inside full pants.
   Ans: False. He always wears three-quarter pants due to which his prosthetic legs are always visible.
2. Inglis was stuck with which other fellow mountaineer in the cave?
Ans: Inglis was stuck with his fellow mountaineer Philip Doole in the cave.

3. What happens at minus 20°C at a higher altitude to the human body?
Ans: At minus 20°C at a higher altitude, the human body tends to burn as many calories as a racing cyclist.

*4. What was Inglis’s academic achievement?
Ans: Inglis’s academic achievement was a degree in human bio-chemistry.

*5. What does Inglis humorously say about his artificial legs?
Ans: Inglis humorously said that the best part of having artificial legs like his, is that he can fix them on the spot.

B. Complex Factual Questions

*1. How long were Inglis and his fellow mountaineer stuck in an ice cave? What kind of help did they get on the seventh day?
Ans: Inglis and his fellow mountaineer were stuck in an ice cave for thirteen days. On the seventh day, they got help in the form of a helicopter which dropped food, sleeping bags, a primus and a radio.

2. Why did Mark Inglis take a break from mountaineering?
Ans: Mark Inglis took a break from mountaineering because the initial attempts to get back to his passion were painful due to his prosthetic legs. As a result, he became frustrated and turned to academics.

3. What are Mark’s other remarkable achievements after his rescue?
Ans: Apart from achieving an academic degree in bio-chemistry, Mark dabbled in skiing and cycling which culminated in a silver medal in the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games.

*4. What are the spectacular achievements of Mark Inglis as a mountaineer?
Ans: The spectacular achievements of Mark Inglis as a mountaineer are:
He first climbed Mt. Cook with his prosthetic legs. He was the first double amputee to reach the summit of Mt. Everest. He was the second double amputee to scale Mt. Cho Oyu.

C. Inference/Interpretative Type Questions

1. How did Inglis and his fellow mountaineer survive in the ice-cave?
Ans: Inglis and his fellow mountaineer had only five cookies between them, the duo survived on half a biscuit a day for the first five days. They spent most of their time praying for relief. On the seventh day of their stay, they received the necessary help. Later, on the thirteenth day, Inglis and his fellow mountaineer were rescued.

2. What was the attitude of the able-bodied people around Inglis while climbing the mountain?
Ans: The able-bodied people around Inglis had a very depressing attitude while climbing the mountain. They used to crib about how difficult it was to climb the mountain.

3. What difficulties did Inglis face during his climb on the mountain?
Ans: Even though being a double amputee, Inglis had to climb at the speed of other able-bodied people. He broke one of his stumps mid-way and he took three times longer to recover after an expedition.

D. Personal Response Type Questions

*1. What lesson do you learn from the survival story of Inglis through this text?
Ans: The survival story of Mark Inglis is an inspirational story not only for me but also for people who have a habit of complaining at each and every phase of life. The story gives an inspiration to face the difficult situations of life. Even if one is disabled, he should not lose hope and continue, moving towards his goals with a fighting spirit.

*2. In what way can Inglis’s survival story be inspiring to all of us?
Ans: Inglis’s survival story is an inspiration for all of us. We can learn from his story, that nothing can stop us from achieving what we want. If we believe in ourselves, we can achieve the most difficult task. ‘Never give up’ is the message that can be clearly drawn from the survival story of Mark Inglis.

E. Vocabulary

1. Give meanings of the following words/phrases and make meaningful sentences with it.
   i. rot
   ii. culminated in
   iii. cribbing
   iv. spectacle
Ans: i. rot: decay
   The prisoners were left to rot in the prison for their heinous crimes.
   ii. culminated in: resulted in
   The charity show for the blind was a grand success as it culminated in a lot of donation for the blind.
   iii. cribbing: complaining
   As children, we were always cribbing about our school homework.
   iv. spectacle: display
   The two women were arguing so loudly in the mall, that they failed to see themselves becoming a spectacle for others.
2. Give synonyms of the following words from the passage.
   i. try ii. concluded
   iii. rendezvous iv. display
   Ans: i. dabbled ii. culminated
   iii. tryst iv. spectacle

3. Give antonyms of the following words from the passage.
   i. perished ii. thrive
   iii. break iv. deteriorate
   Ans: i. survived ii. fix
   iii. rot iv. recover

4. Give adverb forms of the following words.
   i. courage ii. passion
   iii. first iv. confidently
   Ans: i. courageously ii. passionately
   iii. firstly iv. confidently

5. Give adjectives forms of the following words.
   i. prosthesis ii. confide
   iii. pain iv. motivate
   Ans: i. prosthetic ii. confident
   iii. painful iv. motivational

F. Grammar

Do as Directed.

1. We spent most of our time praying for relief. (Change the Voice)
   Ans: Most of our time was spent by us praying for relief.

2. On the thirteenth day, they were rescued. (Rewrite as a Complex Sentence)
   Ans: It was on the thirteenth day that they were rescued.

3. He decided to take a break from the mountains and turned to academics. (Rewrite using the noun-form of the underlined word)
   Ans: It was his decision to take a break from the mountains and turn to academics.

4. It was very hard but I felt confident of going on Everest now. (Rewrite as a Negative Sentences)
   Ans: It was not easy but I felt confident of going on Everest now.

5. There were people around me with legs who were cribbing about how hard it was. (Identify the Clauses)
   Ans: There were people around me with legs – Main clause.
       who were cribbing about how hard it was – Subordinate Adjective Clause.

6. He takes three times longer to recover after an expedition but all his experiences are converted into bullet points for his motivational talks across the world. (Rewrite using ‘though’)
   Ans: Though he takes three times longer to recover after an expedition, all his experiences are converted into bullet points for his motivational talks across the world.

7. “I don’t tell them I am disabled.” (Rewrite the sentence using Noun Clause)
   Ans: I don’t tell them, that I am disabled.

Language Study : Vocabulary

Suffix—‘ee’
The suffix—‘ee’ is used in two ways:
   i. as part of nouns that are recipients of an action.
      Example: an amputee
   ii. as part of a noun indicating a person who acts or behaves in a particular way.
      Example: absentee.

*1. Find out the meanings of the following nouns.
   i. Addressee ii. Deportee
   iii. Devotee iv. Employee
   v. Escapee vi. Examinee
   vii. Interviewee viii. Invitee
   ix. Licencee x. Payee
   xi. Refugee xii. Trainee
   Ans:
   i. Addressee A person to whom something is addressed.
   ii. Deportee A person who is expelled from home or country by authority.
   iii. Devotee A person who is very much interested in and enthusiastic about someone or something.
   iv. Employee A person employed for wages.
   v. Escapee A person who has escaped from somewhere.
   vi. Examinee A person who is taking an exam.
   vii. Interviewee A person who is being interviewed.
   viii. Invitee A person or a company who has a license to make something or use something.
   ix. Payee A person to whom money is paid.
   x. Refugee A person who has been forced to leave the country in order to escape war, persecution or a natural disaster.
   xi. Trainee A person undergoing training for a particular job or profession.
2. In the above, Addressee means a person to whom the words are addressed (receiver of the message), whereas addressee is the one who sends the message (sender). Find out five more words from above that have similar forms.

Ans: 
Employee - Employer  
Examinee - Examiner  
Payee  - Payer  
Trainee - Trainer  
Interviewee - Interviewer

Use of ‘Often’
The word ‘often’ is an ‘Adverb’. It is an adverb of frequency.
It is used in the following ways:

i. Before the verb, meaning many times.
   Example: People often ask Mark Inglis if he can be any height he wishes.

ii. After the verb, when the clause has negative sense.
   Example: It is often difficult to translate poems.

iii. After ‘how’ to ask questions about frequency of the action.
   Example: How often do you go there?

1. Use the adverb ‘often’ in the following sentences.

   *i. It was hard to work and do the course at the same time.
   *ii. How does Mr. Reddy come to Mumbai?
   *iii. I come here on official business.
   *iv. Peter has refused to teach them water skiing.
   *v. They spent Christmas at Prescott Hill.
   *vi. How do you brush your teeth?
   *vii. He goes for movies on weekends.
   *viii. She meets him at the railway station.

Ans: 

i. It was often hard to work and do the course at the same time.
ii. How often does Mr. Reddy come to Mumbai?
iii. I often come here on official business.
iv. Peter has often refused to teach them water skiing.
v. They often spent Christmas at Prescott Hill.
vi. How often do you brush your teeth?
vii. He often goes for movies on weekends.
viii. She often meets him at the railway station.

Use of ‘Though’
The word though is an ‘Adverb’.
It is used in the following ways:

i. At the beginning of the sentence to indicate supposition or concession.
   Example: Though it is hard work, I enjoy it.

ii. To indicate that the information in a clause modifies the information given in a previous expression.
   Example: There’s no reason, though, to dismiss him.

Make five sentences of the use of ‘though’ of each type as stated above.

*1. At the beginning of the sentence to indicate supposition or concession.

Ans: 

i. Though he studied well, he could not score good marks.
ii. Though it is an early morning flight, I would like to go by bus only.
iii. Though I never expected him to secure first position, he did it.
iv. Though I was very hungry, I observed my fast.
v. Though he was not well, he came for the wedding.

*2. To indicate that the information in a clause modifies the information given in a previous expression.

Ans: 

i. We attended the function, though, in a sad mood.
ii. There is no other solution, though, to solve the problem.
iii. There is no need, though, to praise him.
iv. That’s not a good scenery, though, to be framed.
v. There is no need, though, in getting the bulk of vegetables over here.

Grammar

Articles (a, an, the)
The article ‘a’ and ‘an’ are Indefinite articles, whereas the article ‘the’ is definite.
i. ‘a’ is used before a singular common noun beginning with a consonant sound.
   Example: a major media event, a double amputee.

ii. ‘a’ is also used before words like university, union, European etc. Although these words begin with a vowel, they have a consonant sound in them.

iii. ‘an’ is used before a singular common noun beginning with a vowel sound.
   Example: an ice cave, an expedition.

iv. ‘an’ is also used before words like hour, honest etc. Although these words begin with consonant letter, they are pronounced from the vowel sound.
1. **Fill in the blanks with ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘the’ wherever necessary. Crossout wherever not applicable.**

   *i. We celebrate our Independence Day on ___ fifteenth of ___ August.
   *ii. ___ highest range of mountains in ___ world is ___ Himalayas.
   *iii. ___ Taj Mahal attracts ___ lot of tourists every year.
   *iv. ___ Ganga is ___ holy river but it is not in ___ Maharashtra.
   *v. The distance from ___ Sun to ___ earth is 149.6 million kilometres.
   *vi. Yesterday, I saw ___ European riding on ___ elephant.
   *vii. Driving ___ boat is not ___ same as driving ___ car.
   *viii. ___ women’s organization raised ___ same problem again.
   ix. Mumbai is ___ very costly place to live in.
   x. Neil Armstrong was ___ first man to walk on ___ moon.
   xi. ___ school will shortly close for ___ winter break.
   xii. Can I have ___ pleasure of staying in your company?
   xiii. It is ___ honour to get ___ prize from her.
   xiv. Harivansh Rai Bachchan was ___ great poet.
   xv. We will come early in ___ morning to pick you from your place.

**Ans:**

   i. We celebrate our Independence Day on the fifteenth of August.
   ii. The highest range of mountains in the world is the Himalayas.
   iii. The Taj Mahal attracts a lot of tourists every year.
   iv. The Ganga is a holy river but it is not in Maharashtra.
   v. The distance from the Sun to the earth is 149.6 million kilometres.
   vi. Yesterday, I saw an European riding on an elephant.
   vii. Driving a boat is not the same as driving a car.
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   xiii. It is an honour to get the prize from her.
   xiv. Harivansh Rai Bachchan was a great poet.
   xv. We will come early in the morning to pick you from your place.

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### 2. **Prepositions**

The prepositions in, on, across indicate place, time and direction.

| i. Time / Duration: at : 4.00 p.m., at Christmas, at midnight in : May, in 2009, in the morning, in winter, in 1947 on : on Sunday, on the 15th of August, on my birthday |
| ii. Place / Position at : at the prize distribution ceremony, at the post office, at the gate in : in India, in the classroom, in a hotel, in cities on : on the seashore, on the river bank, on the horse back |
| iii. Direction / Movement across : across the road into : into the fire to : to the park |

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1. **Insert in, on, at, across, to, into in the following sentences wherever applicable.**

   *i. The film finishes 10 o’clock the evening.
   *ii. She usually visits me on Saturday afternoon.
   *iii. I usually go to bed midnight Sunday.
   *iv. She met me at the Prize Distribution Ceremony a hotel.
   *v. They sailed the sea and took rest the sea shore.
   *vi. Indians celebrate Republic Day the 26th of January.
   *vii. Ambulances rushed the injured the hospital.
   *viii. Riya is the room.
   ix. Will you walk into the movie hall?
   x. The work was in a mess.

**Ans:**

   i. The film finishes at 10 o’clock in the evening.
   ii. She usually visits me on Saturday afternoon.
   iii. I usually go to bed at midnight on Sunday.
   iv. She met me at the Prize Distribution Ceremony in a hotel.
   v. They sailed across the sea and took rest on the sea shore.
   vi. Indians celebrate Republic Day on the 26th of January.
   vii. Ambulances rushed the injured to the hospital.
   viii. Riya is in the room.
   ix. Will you walk into the movie hall?
   x. The work was in a mess.
**Extension**

*1. Imagine you have to interview Mark Inglis. Think of the probable questions you are going to ask him. Write down at least 7 to 8 questions along with their answers with the help of the text.*

Ans:

**Student :** Today is a great day to meet you Mr. Mark Inglis. Your achievements have always been a source of inspiration for us.

**Mark Inglis :** My pleasure too!

**Student :** How did you feel when you were stuck in an ice cave for thirteen days?

**Mark Inglis :** The experience was really horrifying in that extreme cold, but still my fellow mate and I kept on praying for relief.

**Student :** Why did you choose your career in wine making when mountaineering was your passion?

**Mark Inglis :** Initially, climbing the mountains on prosthetic legs was not only very painful, but frustrating too. As a result, I took up wine making as a career.

**Student :** Do you really believe that “Disability is a state of mind?”

**Mark Inglis :** Yes, according to me “Disability is totally a state of mind”. Our body functions the way we command it. And this has been proven by a double amputee scaling the summit of the Mt. Everest.

**Student :** How did you get the idea of scaling Mt. Everest?

**Mark Inglis :** When I first scaled Mt. Cook with my prosthetic legs, I gained the courage to scale the Mt. Everest as well.

**Student :** Please share with us your experience of climbing the Mt. Everest.

**Mark Inglis :** While climbing the Mt. Everest, people around me were cribbing that it was very hard to climb. They were people with no disability in their body. But, still I did not loosen hope and continued to scale the peak.

**Student :** Sir, please suggest us a way to achieve success in life.

**Mark Inglis :** To achieve success in life, one should always be ready to take on the challenges. We should not be scared of any difficulty. The attitude ‘I can do it’ will help us a lot.

**Student :** Thank you Sir, for your valuable time.

**Mark Inglis :** You are welcome.

*2. Visit your school/college library or search the Internet to collect as much information as possible on Indian mountaineers who have scaled Mt. Everest. Prepare a project on the information collected. You may include photographs, charts, graphs or other illustrations.*

[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]

*3. Write a letter to Mark Inglis complimenting him on his spectacular achievement of scaling Mt. Everest despite his being a double amputee. Also tell him how this achievement is motivating to the youth aspiring to scale Mt. Everest.*

Ans:

Dear Mr. Inglis,

It was a great pleasure to read the article about you in the Times of India, written by Sharmila Ganesan-Ram. She has beautifully mentioned about your achievement of scaling the summit of Mt. Everest despite being a double amputee.

After reading this article, I totally agree with you that ‘Disability is a state of mind.’ Your achievements are incredible. We have realised that we should not crib over small things in life and dedicatedly focus on our goals.

The story of your achievements is highly inspirational for all of us. Your incredible achievement motivates the youth, who aspire to scale Mount Everest, but hesitate to do so due to lack of confidence.

We would like to meet you personally and congratulate you on your spectacular achievements.

Thanking You.

Yours sincerely,

Jennifer Fernandes.

Palladium Building,
27, Avenue Road,
Cuffe Parade,
Mumbai- 400 005.
23rd November,2013.
Speech Writing

Introduction

Speech writing is an art of conveying a message to the audience. The main purpose of writing a speech is to share your experience or persuade the audience to support ones views. Content, facts and vocabulary help in making a speech monumental.

Examples

1. Prepare a speech on the occasion of the last day in your college for XII students.
   Ans:
   **Last Day in Junior College**
   Dear Friends,
   Today is a memorable day in our life. I feel really sorry about taking leave from this college. But we have to accept it for all good things must come to an end. Last two years have been the best years in my life, because I got an opportunity to study in this reputed college and become a part of its heritage.
   I am sure, all of us will pass the coming examination with resounding success. Some of us may continue with higher education and seek employment thereafter. But wherever we may be, we shall never forget these two years spent in this reputed college campus. So I would like to mention that these years were not only of great fun and freedom, but also of successful and good learning.
   We learnt various things besides education such as, lessons of real democracy, living in harmony with all kinds of people, sympathy for the poor and helpless, how to obey our elders etc. We also learnt our social responsibilities as students. We are also grateful to all of you who made these years such a rich experience for us. All of us will keep this knowledge and experience in our heart forever to apply in practical situations in our lives.
   Thank You!

2. Imagine your college has organized a meeting of parents for a discussion on ‘The Role of parents in Academic lives of their children’. You have to make a short speech as students’ representative in this meeting.
   Ans:
   **The Role of Parents in Academic lives of their children**
   Respected Parents,
   Welcome to this meeting which is specially called to discuss the role of parents. We feel encouraged by your presence in such a great number.
   As parents, your prime responsibility is that of a provider or facilitator. Not only do you have to finance the education of your children, but also provide their basic needs such as books and stationery. Taking care of child’s health is another parental duty. Your child should be mentally and physically sound to attend the college regularly.
   You all know that your children are out in colleges for about six to seven hours a day and so their bringing up, deportment, conduct is a matter of great importance and concern. Your main responsibility is to keep a parental watch on your children. You have to be wary about how your child spends money, his concern about studies, whether he has picked up bad habits by falling in bad company. We request you to perform all these parental duties diligently.
   It is very important for you to keep tabs on your children, to monitor their progress, to sort out their problems amicably. College atmosphere is totally different from a domestic one. Here a child meets various types - good, bad or misguided children. It is difficult for a teacher to pay attention to every student. The role of parents here is very crucial. Parents’ involvement in their child’s progress is binding.
   We hope for your continued participation in such meetings in future.
   Thank You!
3. Your college’s N.S.S. unit has undertaken a cleanliness drive in your town / village. Prepare a speech as the secretary of N.S.S.

Ans: A Cleanliness Drive

Dear Friends,

Our college’s N.S.S. unit has undertaken a cleanliness drive in our village. It is disappointing to see that there is lack of hygiene and sanitation everywhere around us. The disturbing facts of hospitals, overflowing dust cans, spreading epidemics etc. indicate the aim of our unit.

I would like to present the statistical information about the people who have been hospitalized due to water-borne and air-borne diseases. Their number has increased by 32% and it is really unfortunate. The overflowing dust-cans give rise to high degree of pollution. We submitted a petition to the commissioner but he neglected it. So we have taken the responsibility upon ourselves. We will clean the village and set a fine example for the rest.

As you know, rainy season is approaching next month and our drainage system is too weak to pass the rain-water properly and it can spread epidemics in the village. Hence, we need to act soon. It is not only the responsibility of the civic authority but also ours. And I hope, all of you will support us in this ideal campaign.

Thank you!

4. Imagine that as a part of the Independence Day celebration in your college, your college has organized an elocution competition. Prepare a speech on ‘My idea of India as a Developed Country’.

Ans: My Idea of India as a Developed Country

Honorable principal, respected teachers and my dear friends, I am proud to stand here as an Indian and express my idea about India as a developed country. India is rapidly developing to be listed amongst the top nations in the world. Most developed countries in the world are looking forward to India as one of the most economical and powerful country and they are ready to invest huge money into its strong economic market. Various multi-national companies are waiting to collaborate in public and private sectors.

But on the other side, day by day our country is becoming weaker. We are accepting western cultures and neglecting various things that our forefathers have been nourishing. Health and education in the village area are not looked after. There is a huge gap between the poor and the rich. Then how can we say that our country is developed?

Even in cities, poor infrastructure of road, unimproved communications, congestion problem, pollution, electricity, water-supply and corruption etc. have assumed grave proportions. So we have to remember that if the village sector develops, India will develop, which will benefit all of us. Remember, that we need to try to develop the rural sector first. I hope all of you will support me in my idea of seeing India as a well developed country.

Jai Hind!