

अंग्रेजी विषय की परीक्षा में Unseen Passage पूछा जाता है। इसके लिए 6 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

अपठित गद्यांश को कैसे किया जाए?

● गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर

1. गद्यांश को बार-बार तब तक पढ़ते जाइये जब तक कि आपको उसकी सामान्य रूप रेखा स्पष्ट न हो जाय। कम से कम तीन बार पढ़िए।
2. उन सभी शब्दों, वाक्यों या वाक्यांशों को चिह्नित कर लीजिए या अलग से लिख लीजिए जो आपको गद्यांश को समझने में आवश्यक प्रतीत होते हैं।
3. कोई ऐसी बात न लिखिए जो मूल गद्यांश में न हो। सारांश में कहीं भी अपना मत व टिप्पणी न दीजिए।
4. जहाँ तक हो सके, प्रश्नों के उत्तर की भाषा अपनी हो। गद्यांश के खण्डों अथवा वाक्यों को जैसा का तैसा सारांश में न उतार दीजिए।
5. जहाँ तक हो सके, प्रश्नों के उत्तर Third Person में लिखना चाहिए।
6. सारांश की भाषा सरल, सीधी तथा केवल आवश्यक मात्र हो। लंबे-लंबे वाक्यों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

● रेखांकित अथवा टेढ़े लिखे गये खण्डों का स्पष्टीकरण करना

1. गद्यांश के अर्थ का पूर्ण आभास प्राप्त करने हेतु गद्यांश को बार-बार पढ़िए।
2. यदि गद्यांश में ऐसे शब्द अथवा खण्ड हों जिनका अर्थ समझ में न आता हो तो उनके अर्थ का अंदाज संदर्भ से लगाने का प्रयास कीजिए।
3. स्पष्टीकरण केवल उस भाग से ही सम्बन्धित हो जो पूछा गया है। स्पष्टीकरण में अनावश्यक बातें न लिखी जाए।
4. स्पष्टीकरण संक्षिप्त, स्पष्ट तथा आवश्यक मात्रा में हो।
5. स्पष्टीकरण को अपनी भाषा में सरल रूप में लिखना चाहिए।
6. स्पष्टीकरण अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने वाला होना चाहिए न कि केवल शब्दों के अनुसार रखा गया अन्वय मात्र।

● गद्यांश का सारांश देना

1. सारांश में यदि Direct Narration हो तो भी उसे Indirect Narration में लिखना चाहिए।
2. सारांश मूल गद्यांश के एक-तिहाई भाग से अधिक न हो।
3. सारांश की भाषा सरल और वाक्य लघु होने चाहिए।
4. सारांश की भाषा अपनी होनी चाहिए। गद्यांश में से आवश्यक शब्द लिए जा सकते हैं।
5. पहले गद्यांश के मुख्य विचार समझ लेना चाहिए। तब सहायक विचारों को क्रम में रखना चाहिए।

● **गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक देना**

1. शीर्षक पूरे गद्यांश के सबसे आवश्यक बिन्दु का सारांश होता है। अतः इसका चयन बड़ी सावधानी से करना चाहिए।
2. शीर्षक सूक्ष्म व संक्षिप्त होना चाहिए—केवल एक शब्द अथवा दो तीन शब्द मात्र। आवश्यकतानुसार एक सूक्ष्म वाक्य भी दिया जा सकता है।
3. शीर्षक को Double Inverted Commas के बीच में लिखना चाहिए।
4. नियमानुसार शीर्षक में प्रयुक्त सभी शब्द जो संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया तथा Articles हों उनके प्रथम अक्षरों को Capital में लिखा जाए। एक सरल व प्रचलित विकल्प यह है कि शीर्षक में प्रयुक्त सभी शब्दों के प्रथम अक्षरों को Capital में लिखा जाय।

Solved Exercises

◀ Exercise :: 1 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions given below it :

If money comes in slowly at first, do not be discouraged. It is a long lane which has no turning, and if it happens that money at first comes easily, do not spend it all but lay up some for a rainy day, remembering that good lanes have their turnings as well as bad lanes, and that as time goes on, you will probably have more and more demands on your purse. Many a man in business has been ruined by being too fortunate at first. Do not be in a hurry to get rich, "If", says Ruskin, "You do not let the price command the picture, in time, the picture will command the price." So don't be over anxious about money. Though, few can make large fortunes, any one with industry and economy may make a livelihood. We often hear of riches not honestly come by, but the fact is that poverty is seldom honestly come by either. The poor are not those who have little, but those who want much.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.
- (b) Explain the underlined portions.
- (c) Give a summary of the passage.
- (d) What is real wealth?
- (e) Why should we save money?

ANSWERS :

- (a) The suitable heading may be "A Wise and Balanced Life" or "A Contented Life".
- (b) **It is a long lane which has no turning**—Money has been compared to a long and straight lane. So if a man is poor today, he may become wealthy by sheer patience and industry.
Lay up some for a rainy day—Save some money to help yourself in times of difficulties.
- (c) **Summary**—One should not be over-anxious to become wealthy quickly. On the other hand, adequate money should be saved for future adversities. One should lead well-balanced life. It is not possible for everybody to become rich. The real wealth is contentment. Discontentment is real poverty.
- (d) Real wealth is contentment.
- (e) We should save money for future adversities.

◀ Exercise :: 2 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions given below it :

There is an enemy beneath our feet—an enemy **the more deadly for his complete impartiality**. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. When an earthquake comes, the whole world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are diverting more of their efforts into finding **some way of combating earthquakes**, and it is possible that at sometime in the near future, mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself. An earthquake **strikes without warning**. When it does, its power is immense.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- (b) Explain the bold letters portions.
- (c) Give a summary of the passage.
- (d) Who is the greatest enemy of mankind?
- (e) What are the scientists doing now-a-days?

ANSWERS :

- (a) A suitable title may be, "The Earthquake".
- (b) **The more deadly for his complete impartiality**—When an earthquake comes, it destroys everything within its reach without any distinction. It is therefore more terrible because it spares nobody.
Some way of combating earthquakes—Finding out ways and means to fight and control earthquakes.
Strikes without warning—Destroys everything suddenly, without any previous notice.
- (c) **Summary**—An earthquake is the greatest enemy of mankind, because it comes suddenly and destroys everything indiscriminately. Our scientists are now trying to find out ways to fight and control the earthquakes. The day will soon come when the scientists will succeed in their mission.
- (d) An earthquake is the greatest enemy of mankind.
- (e) Now-a-days, scientists are trying to find ways to fight and control the earthquakes.

◀ Exercise :: 3 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions given below it :

It has been truly said that men are everywhere what their mothers make them, and every **woman is a mother actual, potential or otherwise**. The maternal instinct is the most universal of instincts, and as such, it can be exploited for the shaping of the destiny of mankind. Mothers and wives should not be deprived of **their immemorial birth-right of acquiring knowledge**. It is they who are the nation builders. Napoleon, Shivaji and many other brave men were what their mothers made them. If we educate our women, the nation will take care of itself, for it is today as it was yesterday, and will be to the end of human life that the hand that rocks the cradle is the power that rules the world.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.
- (b) Explain the portion in bold letters.
- (c) Give the summary of the above passage.

- (d) Who are the nation builders?
- (e) When will the nation take care of itself?

ANSWERS :

- (a) A suitable title may be "Mother as The Nation Builder".
- (b) **Woman is a mother actual, potential or otherwise.** Every woman is either a mother or will be a mother one day. Even, without having children of her woman, she is the mother of the whole humanity.
Their immemorial, birth-right of acquiring knowledge. Their fundamental right of receiving education.
- (c) Mothers have played a very important role in the history of the nations. They have produced heroes who have shaped the destinies of the world. They are, therefore, entitled to the highest regard.
- (d) Mothers are the nation builders.
- (e) The nation will take care of itself if our women are well educated.

◀ Exercise :: 4 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions given below it :

Thus, I claim that I am not an enemy of higher education. But I am an enemy of higher education as it is given in this country. Under my scheme, there will be more and better libraries, more and better laboratories, more and better research institutes. Under it, we should have an army of chemists, engineers and other experts who will be real servants of the nation and **answer the varied and growing requirements of a people** who are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights and wants. And all these experts will speak, not a foreign language, but the language of the people. The knowledge gained by them will be the common property of the people. There will be truly original work **instead of mere imitation**. And the cost will be evenly and justly distributed.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.
- (b) Explain the bold letters portions.
- (c) Give a summary of the passage.
- (d) Who is an enemy of higher education?
- (e) What type of work does the author like?

ANSWERS :

- (a) A suitable title may be, "Higher Education as I see It".
- (b) **Answer the varied and growing requirements of a people**—Will be able to solve the various problems of the people in relation to their ever-increasing needs,
Instead of mere imitation—The work done by our research sectors will be original and not mere copy of the works of others.
- (c) **Summary**—The author is opposed to the system of higher education as it prevails in the country today. Under his scheme, higher education will mean more centres of advanced learning and technology with dedicated public workers to serve the people selflessly and speaking in their language. The cost of education will be shared by all evenly and justly.
- (d) The author is an enemy of higher education.
- (e) The author likes truly original work instead of mere imitation.

◀ Exercise :: 5 ▶

Read the following passages carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions given below it :

(i) Half-educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it, they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself at an early date never to read for mere amusement. And once, the habit of discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other hand, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking or opium-smoking.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Write a summary of the passage given above.
- (b) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.
- (c) Explain the underlined portion.
- (d) How should a young man with university education read books?
- (e) What kind of books should not be read?

Difficult Words : half-educated = अर्द्धशिक्षित, amusement = मन बहलाव, मनोविनोद, blamed = दोषारोपण करना, incapable = असमर्थ, literature = साहित्य, discipline = अनुशासन, impossible = असमर्थ, habit = आदत, wine = शराब, opium = अफीम।

(ii) Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. These people want students to read books, and do nothing else but add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough, only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. All these people see only one of the several purposes of education.

As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together. It should give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce men who love their own country but who do not want to harm other countries.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) What should be the aim of education?
- (b) Bread is more important than anything else.' Do you agree? If not, why?
- (c) Explain the underlined portions given in the passage.
- (d) Give a summary of the above passage.
- (e) Give a suitable title to the passage.

Difficult Words : education = शिक्षा, merely = केवल, सिर्फ, believe = विश्वास करना, alone = अकेला, enough = पर्याप्त, enables = समर्थ, patriots = देशभक्त, freedom = स्वतन्त्रता, harm = नुकसान, self-reliant = आत्मावलम्बी।

(iii) Marco Polo is indeed one of the greatest explorers of all times. It was he who first made a route across Asia to China and who first told Europeans about the court of Peking. Marco Polo was the

first European to describe Burma, Tibet and India, and told others of customs and manners of the people. He talked of the Christians living in Abyssinia in Africa and described the cold Arctic countries of the white bear where people rode on reindeers and in dog-sledges. It was as if a splendid new world has been opened before Europe and Marco's descriptions stirred men up to find out more about this outside world.

QUESTIONS :

- Who first made a route across Asia to China?
- What description was given by Marco Polo?
- Name two animals of the Arctic countries.
- Give a summary of the passage.
- Give a suitable title to the passage.

Difficult Words : indeed = सचमुच, explorer = अन्वेषक, route = मार्ग, customs = प्रथा, manner = आचरण, व्यवहार, bear = भालू, description = वर्णन, stirred = झकझोरना।

(iv) One day a rich merchant of Baghdad sent his servant to the market to buy food. The servant returned very quickly and rushed into his master's room, his eyes wide and glassy, his whole body shaking with fear, "Master", he cried, "As I was walking through the crowded market, a woman struck against me and nearly fell. When I turned to help her I saw that it was Death and that she raised her hand and was about to lay it on me. I ran from that evil place and did not look back. Now I must escape from this town at once. "But how do you know that it was Death?" asked the merchant. "I knew it perfectly. I have good reasons to know her," continued the servant. "I was alone with her face to face for six long days and nights two years ago, when I had fever. Please lend me your fastest horse and I will ride like the wind to Samara, where I shall be safe." The merchant lent the servant a horse, and watched him disappear along the road to the north in a cloud of dust.

Then the merchant walked to the market and looked about until at last he saw a woman who was a stranger to him. He greeted her and asked her who she was. "Why did you lift your hand in order to take my servant?" he asked. "I did not mean to take him then," she said, "I raised my hand in a movement of surprise. I was surprised to see your servant in Baghdad today, because I arranged long ago to meet him in Samara tonight.

QUESTIONS :

- Why was the servant so nervous when he returned from the market?
- Mention the two occasions when the servant had met Death face to face.
- Mention the place where Death ultimately lay her hand on the servant.
- How do you know that the master took pity on the servant?
- Why was Death surprised to see the servant in Baghdad?
- What message does the passage give to human beings?

Difficult Words : merchant = व्यापारी, perfectly = पूर्ण रूप से, wide and glassy = बड़ी और चमकीली, escape = बच निकलना, disappear = गायब हो जाना, surprise = आश्चर्ययुक्त, arranged = प्रबन्ध किया।

(v) The pollution of the physical environment has contaminated our minds also. The simplicity and innocence of the days of yore are not to be seen. Rapid development in science and technology and tremendous increase in the production of wealth have made us materialistic. Materialism has rather overpowered us and we are engrossed in the mad race of earning and spending. We are thus wasting our powers and little we see in Nature that is ours. Materialism seems to be sounding the final death knell of

humanism and spiritualism, which indeed made our life worth living. We are steadily losing faith in higher ideals and values and are coming to regard the accumulation of wealth as our be all and end all.

QUESTIONS :

- Write a summary of the passage given above.
- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
- Explain the portions underlined.
- What has contaminated our minds?
- What is sounding as final death knell of humanism?

Difficult Words : pollution = प्रदूषण, physical environment = भौतिक पर्यावरण, innocence = अबोध, technology = तकनीक, tremendous = आश्चर्यजनक, विस्मयकारी, materialistic = भौतिकवादी, humanism = मानववाद, spiritualism = अध्यात्मवाद, steadily = लगातार, निरन्तर।

(vi) Among the many misfortunes that can befall a man, the loss of health is one of the severest. All the joys that life can give cannot outweigh the suffering of the sick. Give the sick man everything and leave his sufferings and he will feel that half the world is lost to him. Lay him on silken bed still he will groan sleepless under the presence of his sufferings, while the miserable beggars with health sleep sweetly on the hard grounds, spread his table with dainty choice foods he will thrust back the hand that offers them and envy the poor man who enjoys his piece of dry bread. He would deem himself happy if he could enjoy the health of the meanest of his servants.

QUESTIONS :

- What is the greatest misfortune that can befall a man?
- What do you mean by, “if he could enjoy the health of the meanest of his servants”?
- Explain the portions underlined.
- Give a gist of the above passage.
- Give a suitable title to the given passage.

Difficult Words : among = मध्य में, misfortune = दुर्भाग्य, suffering = कष्ट झेलते हुए, sleepless = निद्रारहित, presence = उपस्थिति, miserable = कष्टकर, beggars = भिखारियों, dry bread = सूखी रोटी।

(vii) We become conscious of our weakness the moment we are placed in some responsible position. We then try to prove equal to the task. If we are even tempted to go astray, it is this thought which prevents us from doing so. Does the editor ever care to weigh his words when he launches his fiery denunciation day in and day out against the government? But let him have a seat in the Cabinet. No one is so thoughtful, so wise, so far-sighted as he. Or take the case of a young man. How reckless and irresponsible he is! But let him marry and have children. The same wild youth is now transformed into a sober and grave householder.

QUESTIONS :

- When do we become conscious of our weakness?
- What changes do you find in the editor when he gets a seat in the Cabinet?
- What transforms a reckless youth into a sober householder?
- Write down the substance of the above passage.
- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

Difficult Words : conscious = चेतन, moment = क्षण, responsible = जिम्मेदार, astray = पथभ्रष्ट, prevent = रोकना, denunciation = दोषारोपण, reckless = लापरवाह, sober = अमत्त, मदरहित।

◀ Exercise :: 6 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(i) Different varieties of birds travel from one region to another depending on the availability of food, habitat and climatic conditions in a place. These migratory birds usually travel to countries like India to take refuge during the winter season. But of late it has been seen that the number of *migratory* birds coming to India has reduced considerably. In order to escape the severe winter of northern and central Asia, several migratory birds visit the Indian sub-continent during the winter season. Here they find optimal conditions of food and climate for their survival. Studies reveal that the quality of habitat and human disturbances along their migratory routes are the deciding factors of the number of migratory birds that come to a place. But the decreasing number of migratory birds like small ducks, bar-headed geese, Siberian crane and spotted eagle coming to India is becoming a growing concern of bird watchers and *ornithologists*.

QUESTIONS :

- Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- Write a summary of the above passage.
- Explain the italicized portion in the above passage.
- What are the factors which decide which way the migratory birds will go?
- What attracts the migratory birds in India that they choose it as their preferred destination?

Difficult Words : travel = यात्रा, reign = क्षेत्र, availability = उपलब्धता, food = भोजन, habitat = आवास, climatic conditions = जलवायुविक दशायें, winter season = जाड़े का मौसम, central asia = मध्य एशिया, eagle = चील।

(ii) A man who possesses a strong will and a firm determination, finds all difficulties solved. To him there are a thousand ways open to steer clear of all dangers and difficulties. Such a man goes on working hard, and even if he fails he is never downcast. Failures make him all the more determined and he persists in his task till he attains the desired success. It is, therefore, the man who labours hard with a strong *resolution* and an unshaken will, achieves success and makes his fortune. It is the height of folly to suppose that wealth, fame, power comes to man by his sitting at home and only seeking for it. A person must be persevering and must exert himself, if he wants to shape out his destiny. He who fails to bring strength of mind and industry upon his work in life, has nothing but suffering and troubles as his lot. Man cannot achieve wealth and fortune unless he works hard and unless he has a powerful will. It follows from it that he is the builder of his own fortune. He can make his fortune if he wishes to do so, by being *industrious* and persevering. He can also bring misery and suffering upon himself if he has not the will to hard work and labour.

QUESTIONS :

- Who can steer clear of all dangers and difficulties?
- How is a man builder of his own fortune?
- Give a summary of the above passage.
- Explain the italicized words : 'Resolution' and 'Industrious'.
- Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Difficult Words : strong will = दृढ़ इच्छा, difficulties = कठिनाइयाँ, working hard = कठिन परिश्रम, dangers = खतरे, failures = असफलता, height = ऊँचाई, fortune = भाग्य, destiny = भाग्य, strength = ताकत, mind = मस्तिष्क, powerful = शक्तिशाली, will = इच्छा, wishes = इच्छा व्यक्त करना, misery = कष्ट, suffering = कष्ट।

(iii) The real ornament of a woman is her character, her purity. Metal and stones can never be real ornaments. The names of women like Sita, Savitri and Damayanti have become sacred to us for their unsullied virtue, never for their jewellery, if there were any. My asking from you, your jewellery has also a wider significance. Several sisters have told me that *they feel all the better for getting rid of their jewellery*. I have called this an act of merit to more ways than one. No man of woman is entitled to the possession of wealth unless he or she has given a fair share of it to the poor and helpless. It is a social and religious obligation and has been called a sacrifice by the Bhagavad Gita. He/she who does not offer this sacrifice has been called a thief. For us, today, there can be no sacrifice higher than to forget the distinctions of high and low and to realize the equality of all men and women. I also wish to bring home to the women of India that the real ornamentation lies not in loading the body with metal and stone but in purifying the heart and developing the beauty of soul.

QUESTIONS :

- What is the real ornamentation of the women?
- What is author's advice to the women of India?
- Who is termed as thief according to the Bhagavad Gita?
- Explain the italicized portions.
- Write the summary of the above passage.

Difficult Words : Ornament = आभूषण, character = चरित्र, purity = शुद्धता, metal = धातु, stones = पत्थर, sacred = पवित्र, virtue = गुण, significance = महत्वपूर्ण, several = अनेकों, merit = गुण, wealth = धन, sacrifice = बलिदान, thief = चोर, beauty = सौन्दर्य, soul = आत्मा।

(iv) Man's life is not measured by the number of days, months and years that he has lived but by the deeds he has done and by the achievements he has made. What is the real significance in life is not the quantity but the quality of experience. A short life devoted to *noble endeavours* is far more valuable than a long life of over a hundred years spent in *trivial pursuits*. "We live in deed not in years."

Noble deeds, splendid ideas, and fine sentiments constitute the real glory of character and not the length of time one has lived in the world.

QUESTIONS :

- Give a summary of the above passage in your own words.
- Give a suitable title to the given passage.
- What makes a man memorable?
- What is the real glory of character?
- Explain the two italicized portions.

Difficult Words : measured = आकलन या माप करना, years = वर्षों, deeds = कार्य, achievements = उपलब्धि, significance = महत्व, quantity = मात्रा, quality = गुण, experience = अनुभव, short life = संक्षिप्त जीवन, devoted = लगाना, long life = लम्बा जीवन।

(v) Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse. It helps us to make our intentions and desires, known to fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. *A slip of tongue or the use of an unusual word or an ambiguous word*, and so on may create an enemy, where we had hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man, may strike an uneducated man as showing pride. Unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. *Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought* but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself, alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

QUESTIONS :

- Attempt a summary of the above passage.
- Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- Explain the italicized portions in the passage.
- How can speech be a great blessing?

Difficult Words : speech = भाषण, blessing = वरदान, curse = अभिशाप, intentions = इरादा, desire = इच्छा, carelessly = लापरवाही पूर्वक, attitude = रूख, tongue = जिह्वा, जुबान, enemy = शत्रु, pride = गर्व, अभिमान, gift = उपहार, fool = मूर्ख।

(vi) If the dictum 'you are what you eat' holds true, then many Indians have a lot to worry about. So it comes as a positive step that the Supreme Court has taken the issue of milk adulteration seriously and asked the Centre to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Food Safety Standards Act to make this punishable with life imprisonment. The adulteration of milk with synthetic detergents, water, chalk and baking soda among other things poses a serious health hazard especially to children. A 2011 Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) study showed that 68% of fresh milk was adulterated as was 33% of packaged milk.

We can only hope that this proposed increase in punishment for milk adulteration will be extended to other food items. Bottled water, tea, coffee and spices have been found to be adulterated in many studies in the past. Dangerous chemicals like methanil yellow are added to turmeric, a condiment of daily consumption for most Indians.

QUESTIONS :

- Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- Attempt a summary of the above passage .
- What is dictum about your body and health?
- Why do many Indians have a lot to worry about?
- What does the abbreviation FSSAI stand for?

Difficult Words : worry = परेशान, seriously = गम्भीरता, food safety = खाद्य सुरक्षा, punishable = दण्डनीय, adulterated = मिलावट, increase = वृद्धि, dangerous = खतरनाक।

(vii) Election is a very funny affair. The candidate pays compliment to each and every voter, generally undeserving. There is an activity and bustle, hue and cry, for all factors are the complements of each other to secure success. The polling station is a suitable building away from the town, situated in some lonely spot. A pole is fixed and a sign-board suspended to it informing *all and sundry* that they have to vote there. The poll takes place on a certain day. It is very difficult for a partisan to cede the least concession to his opponent. Even those who hew wood are welcomed like princes. But once their vote is cast, *nobody cares a fig for them*. The veil is lifted, and they realise that all their importance has vanished. The seed of dissension is sown and the harvest is a costly law-suit accompanied by a division of the community.

QUESTIONS :

- What is a polling station?
- What are the after-effects of the elections that you gather from the above passage?
- Explain the portions italicized in the passage.
- Give the summary of the passage in your own words.
- Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Difficult Words : election = चुनाव, funny = आमोद-प्रमोद, candidate = सदस्य, voter = मतदाता, activity = क्रियाकलाप, bustle = हलचल, हड़बड़ी, factors = कारक, lonely = अकेला, community = समुदाय।

◀ Exercise :: 7 ▶

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(i) According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength. After being defeated by the God Zeus, Atlas was forced to carry the earth and the sky for an eternity. In depictions of Atlas, he is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas. Accordingly, the word “atlas” became a nickname for a collection of maps. Today, an atlas refers to any book that consists of a bound collection of maps, graphs and charts with other statistical information about the culture, religion, climate of government of the population of given area.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- (b) Attempt a summary of the above passage.
- (c) Who was Atlas?
- (d) What is the modern day meaning of the word “atlas”?
- (e) Use the expression “enormous strength” in a sentence of your own.

Difficult Words : according = अनुसार, globe strength = शक्ति, shoulders = कंधा, भूमंडल, map = मानचित्र, decorated = सजाया, collection = संग्रह, information = सूचना।

(ii) Under the present educational system, teaching becomes cramming. One does well in the examination, if one is successful in reproducing whatever he has memorised. Everything is learnt or acquired from this point of view. A student who goes to Oxford learns practically the same things as of old, but *unlike the old scholars he learns no lessons of poverty* along with his education. He tastes luxuries and contracts habits of self indulgences which do not all fit him well for the struggle and hardships of life. An Oxford education *makes a man a gentleman*, but he is hardly able to earn an honest six pence. Recently Oxford graduates have been found breaking stones upon Australian roads. That was all they were found to have been fit.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Write down the summary of the passage.
- (b) Explain the portions italicized in the above passage.
- (c) What should be the real aim of education?
- (d) What is the plight of an Oxford Scholar?
- (e) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Difficult Words : educational = शैक्षिक, system = व्यवस्था, successful = सफलतापूर्वक, poverty = गरीबी, luxuries = विलासितापूर्ण, able = योग्य।

◀ Appendix ▶

Words Helpful in Translation

अनुवाद में सहायक शब्द

CRIES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

जानवरों और पक्षियों की आवाज

(Onomatopoeia की पहचान में सहायक)

1. A horse neighs.	घोड़ा हिनहिनाता है।
2. A lion roars.	शेर दहाड़ता है।
3. A snake hisses.	सर्प फुफकारता है।
4. An ape gibbers.	लंगूर गलबल करता है।
5. An ass brays.	गधा रेंकता है।
6. A bee hums.	मधुमक्खी भिनभिनाती है।
7. A bird twitters/chirps.	पक्षी चहचहाती है।
8. A cat mews.	बिल्ली म्याऊँ-म्याऊँ करती है।
9. A crow caws.	कौआ कौव-कौव करता है।
10. A cock crows.	मुर्गा बांग देता है।
11. An elephant trumpets.	हाथी चिंघाड़ता है।
12. A goat bleats.	बकरी मिमियाती है।
13. Jackal howls.	गीदड़ हुआँ-हुआँ करता है।

शरीर के अंग

अनामिका	Ring finger	एड़ी	Heel
कनपटी	Temple	काँख	Armpit
गलमुच्छा	Whiskers	छाती (पुरुष की)	Chest
छाती (महिला की)	Breast	दाढ़ी	Beard
नस	Vein	बरौनी	Eyelash
भौंह	Eyebrow	मूँछ	Moustache
जाँघ	Thigh		

रोग या विकार

अतिसार	Diarrhoea	अल्पदृष्टि	Short-sighted
कामला (पीलिया)	Jaundice	कुबड़ा	Hunch-backed
खून की कमी	Anaemia	गठिया	Rheumatism
गलका	Whitlow	डकार	Belch

दमा	Asthma	नस चटकना (मोच)	Sprain
पथरी	Stone	पित्त	Bile
पीब (मवाद)	Pus	पेचिश	Dysentery
बवासीर	Piles	बेवाय	Chilblain
मस्सा	Mole	मिरगी	Epilepsy
महामारी	Pestilence, Epidemic	मोतियाबिन्द	Cataract
मुँहासा	Acne	हिचकी	Hiccup
हैजा	Cholera	क्षय (तपेदिक)	Consumption, T.B.

सम्बन्धी और व्यवसाय से जुड़े व्यक्ति

आसामी (किरायेदार)	Tenant	ग्राहक	Customer
जमींदार	Landowner, landlord	दत्तक पुत्र	Adopted son
मोवक्किल	Client	मेहमान	Guest
यजमान	Host	मोची	Cobbler
मछुवारा	Fisherman	कसाई	Butcher
फुटकर बेचने वाला	Retailer	जुलाहा	Weaver
जौहरी	Jeweller	फेरी वाला	Hawker
माली	Gardener	रंगरेज	Dyer
हलवाई	Confectioner		

ओढ़ने, बिछाने तथा पहनने के वस्त्र

कमरबन्द (पेटी)	Belt	गद्दा	Cushion
घूँघट	Veil	जाँघिया	Half-pant
तागा	Thread	पायजामा	Trousers
मोजा (छोटा)	Socks	मोजा (बड़ा)	Stocking
रफू	Darning	लिहाफ	Quilt
साफा (मुरेठा)	Turban		

भोजन की वस्तुएँ (अन्न सहित)

अचार	Pickle	घी	Ghee,
चिड़वा	Beaten rice	जौ	Barley
दलिया	Mash	बाजरा	Millet
मकई (भुट्टा)	Maize	मट्ठा	Whey
माँस (बकरे का)	Mutton	माँस (सुअर का)	Pork
माँस (गाय का)	Beef	माँस (हिरन का)	Venison
माँस (सामान्य)	Meat	सरसों	Mustard

वृक्ष से सम्बन्धित

अंकुर	Germ	इमली	Tamarind
कलम	Graft	कली	Bud
गुठली	Stone	गूदा	Pulp

चीड़	Pine	छिलका	Skin
छाल	Bark	वृक्ष का तना	Stem
बरगद	Banyan	बबूल का वृक्ष	Acacia
भोज-वृक्ष	Birch	रेशा	Fibre
सागवान	Teak		

फल-फूल, साग सब्जी

अदरक	Ginger	अखरोट	Chestnut
अनन्नास	Pine-apple	अनार	Pomegranate
अंजीर	Fig	ककड़ी	Cucumber
कटहल	Jack-fruit	खूबानी	Apricot
गाजर	Carrot	चकोतरा	Citron
तरबूज	Water-melon	नाशपाती	Pear
नील	Indigo	पपीता	Papaya
पान	Betel	पालक	Spinach
पिस्ता	Pista	पोस्ता	Poppy
वदाम	Almond	बेर	Plum
बैंगन (भाटा)	Brinjal	मिरचा	Chilli
मूली	Radish	मेहंदी	Myrtle
लता	Creeper	लहसुन	Garlic
शरीफा	Custard apple	शकरकन्द	Sweet potato
शहतूत	Mulberry	साबूदाना	Sago

घरेलू वस्तुएँ

कड़ाही (कड़ाहा)	Cauldron	करछुल	Ladle
कीप	Funnel	चलनी	Sieve
चिमटा	Tongs	तराजू	Physical balance
तन्दूर	Oven	पीकदान	Spittoon
बढ़नी (झाड़ू)	Broomstick	बोरा	Sack
सरौता	Nut-cracker	हुक्का	Hubble-bubble
कपूर	Camphor	कस्तूरी	Musk
काली मिर्च	Black pepper	केसर	Saffron
खमीर	Yeast	कत्था	Catechu
गेरू	Ruddle	चन्दन	Sandal
जायफल	Nut meg	जावित्री	Mace
जीरा	Cuminseed	तूतिया	Copperas
तेजपत्ता	Cassien	दालचीनी	Cinnamon
लौंग (लवंग)	Clove	सिरका	Vinegar
सोंठ	Dry ginger	हल्दी	Turmeric
हींग	Asafoetida		

पशु-पक्षी, कीड़े-मकोड़े इत्यादि

गधा	Ass	खरगोश	Rabbit
बड़ा खरगोश	Hare	गिलहरी	Squirrel
घोड़ी	Mare	चीता	Panther
छछूंदर	Mole	टट्टू	Pony
तेंदुआ	Leopard	नेवला	Mongoose
बछड़ा	Calf	बछेड़ा	Colt
बारहसिंगा	Stag	हिरनी	Hind
बाघ	Tiger	सियार	Jackal
सिंह (शेर)	Lion	सुअर	Pig
जंगली सूअर	Boar	कौआ	Crow
काला कौआ	Raven	गरूड़	Eagle
गिद्ध	Vulture	चमगादड़	Bat
चील	Kite	नीलकण्ठ	Magpie
बुलबुल	Nightingale	बाज	Falcon
हंस	Swan	कछुआ	Turtle, tortoise
साँप की केंचुली	Slough	केंचुआ	Earthworm
केकड़ा	Crab	खटमल	Bug
गिरगिट	Chameleon	जुगनू	Firefly
जोंक	Leech	जूँ (जुआँ)	Louse
बिच्छु	Scorpion	मधुमक्खी (नर)	Drone
मधुमक्खी (मादा)	Bee	सीप	Oyster

मकान, फर्नीचर तथा औजार

आँगन	Courtyard	अटारी	Attic
आला (ताख)	Niche	कारनिस	Cornice
खण्ड (तल)	Storey	जाली (पत्थर की)	Lattice
गुम्बद	Cupola	चौखट	Door frame
झरोखा	Peep-hole	बरसाती	Portico
मेहराब	Arch	शहतीर (बल्ली)	Rafter
सीढ़ी	Stair	आरी	Saw
कुल्हाड़ी	Axe	कैंची	Scissors
निहाई	Anvil	पिचकारी	Syringe
पेंच	Bolt	फावड़ा	Shovel
कुदाली (फारसा)	Spade	बंसी (मछली फंसाने वाला)	Fishing angle
हथौड़ी	Hammer	हल	Plough

विविध

अकाट्य	Irrefutable	अग्नि परीक्षा	Ordeal
प्राथमिकता	Priority	अधिवेशन	Session
अनुकरण करना	To follow, to imitate	अनुमान	Estimate, speculation, guess

अन्याय	Injustice	अपराध	Crime
अपराधी	Culprit, offender	अपहरण	Kidnapping
अभिकर्ता	Agent	अवैतनिक	Honorary
असहमति	Disagreement, dissent	आशावादी	Optimist
ईर्ष्या	Jealousy, envy	उत्पीड़न	Persecution, oppression
उदासीनता	Apathy	परोपकारी	Philanthropist
उपख्यान, अक्षांश	Episode	एकाधिकार	Monopoly
औपचारिक	Formal	कट्टरपंथी	Orthodox
कीर्ति	Reputation	क्षणिक	Transient, momentary
खेद	Regret	ख्याति	Fame
गतिशील	Dynamic	घटनास्थल	Site, venue
घोषणा	Declaration	चरमसीमा	Climax
छंद	Metre	छद्मवेश	Disguise
जाली	Falses, spurious	दादस	Solace, consolation
ढोंग, पाखण्ड	Hypocrisy	तटस्थ	Neutral, indifferent
तीर्थयात्रा	Pilgrimage	तुच्छ	Insignificant, trifling
थोक	Wholesale	थोक उत्पादन	Mass production
दुर्भावना, कपटपूर्ण	Malafide	दूरदर्शिता	Farsightedness
देशी (प्राकृतिक निवासी)	Indigenous	द्वैष	Ill-will
धृष्टता	Impertinence	धर्मोन्मादी	Fanatic
निंदा	Censure, calumny	नियमित	Regular, Regulated
निष्ठा	Allegiance	निष्ठुर	Cruel, unkind
परित्याग	Abandonment, renunciation	पाखंडी	Hypocrite
प्रचलित	Current, in vogue	प्रतिद्वन्द्विता	Rivalry
प्रतिभा	Genius, talent	प्रलय	Deluge
प्रायश्चित्त	Atonement, penance	फटकार	Rebuke, reprimand
बहुविवाह	Polygamy	बाधा	Disturbance, hindrance, Interruption
ब्रह्मचर्य	Celibacy	भ्रान्ति	Fallacy, misunderstanding, Illusion
मंडप	Canopy	मंत्रणा	Consultation
मरणोत्तर	Posthumous	मिथ्याक्षेप	Calumny, slander
मूर्तिपूजा	Idolatory	मूर्तिध्वंसक	Iconoclast
युद्ध प्रवृत्ति	Billicosity	युद्ध विराम	Armistice
रक्षक	Saviour	राजद्रोह	Sedition, treason
रुचि	Interest, inclination	लम्पट	Profligate, lewd
लौकिक	Secular, worldly	वंशक्रम	Lineage
वंश परम्परा	Heredity	विवेक	Discretion
विस्फोट	Explosion	वीरता	Gallantry
व्यंग चित्र	Cartoon	व्यापक, चारों ओर फैलना प्रचलित	Prevails, present
सर्वव्यापक	Omnipresent	शैथ्याग्रस्त	Bed ridden

शव	Corpse, dead body	संकट	Danger, emergency
संदिग्ध	Doubtful	संशय	Misgiving
सतत्	Perpetual	सद्भाव से	Bonafide
सुगंध	Fragrance	स्वेच्छाचारी	Arbitrary, Autocrat
हृदय-स्पर्शी	Pathetic	हत्याकांड	Massacre
हठ	Obstinacy		

Special Words (Difference in Meanings)

विशेष शब्द (अर्थों में भिन्नता)

1. जलवायु	Climate
मौसम	Weather
ऋतु	Season
2. वातावरण	Atmosphere
पर्यावरण	Environment
प्रदूषण	Pollution
3. क्रान्तिकारी	Revolutionary
आतंकवादी	Terrorist
अराजकतावादी	Anarchist
उग्रवादी	Militants
शान्तिवादी	Pacifist
4. विद्रोही	Rebellion
सैनिक विद्रोह	Mutiny
जन विद्रोह	Mass upheaval, Mass upsurge
जन आन्दोलन	Mass movement
5. ज्ञान	Knowledge
बुद्धिमत्ता	Wisdom
प्रतिभा	Genius, Talent
6. शिक्षा	Education
उपदेश	Teachings, preachings
निर्देश	Instruction
आदेश	Order
7. अन्तिम	Last, Ultimate
अनन्त	Endless
अन्तरिम	Interim
अन्ततः	Ultimately
8. नया	New
आधुनिक	Modern
वर्तमान	Present
अद्यतन	Uptodate, Latest
9. महाविभोग	Great separation
महाभियोग	Impeachment
महामारी	Epidemic
महामहिम	His Excellency

10. शुभ तत्वावधान	Auspicious Auspices
11. विषय (एक से अधिक) विषय प्रजा	Subject (singular) Subjects (plural) Subjects
12. स्वावलम्बन आत्मनिर्भर	Self-help Self-reliance (i), Self-dependent (ii)
13. लौकिक अलौकिक	Worldly, Mundane Divine, Heavenly
14. महसूस करना अनुभव	Feel Experience
15. शोक (मृत्यु पर) सांत्वना शोक (दुःख)	Condolence, Bereavement Consolation Sorrow
16. सुख प्रसन्नता आनन्द	Happiness Delight Joy
17. धर्म पंथ सम्प्रदाय साम्प्रदायिक	Religion Creed Sect, Community Communal
18. आत्मकथा आत्मप्रशंसा	Autobiography Egotism
19. सभ्यता संस्कृति संस्कृत (भाषा)	Civilisation Culture Sanskrit (Language)
20. विकेन्द्रीकरण विखण्डकरण	Decentralisation Disintegration
21. केन्द्रीकरण एकीकरण अखण्डता	Centralisation Unification Integration
22. निर्वाचन चयन मनोनयन	Election Selection Nomination
23. रद्द किया जाना स्वीकार किया जाना अस्वीकार किया जाना मना किया जाना	Rejection Acceptance Refusal Denial
24. कीर्तिमान अभिलेख	Record Records
25. इच्छुक होना सहमत होना	Desirous Willing

26.	स्वयं के कार्य में सावधान दूसरे के कार्यों के प्रति सावधान	Cautious Vigilant
27.	परछाई (प्रतिबिम्ब) छाया ओसारा	Shadow Shade Shed
28.	कविता काव्य गद्य गद्यखण्ड गीत (काव्य) गीत	Poem Poetry Prose passage Lyric Song
29.	पदच्युत पदत्याग	Dismissal Resignation
30.	परिचय परिचय (संदर्भ) परिचित	Introduction Reference Acquainted
31.	परिमाण परिणाम	Quantity Result, Consequence
32.	पाश्चात्य पूर्वी	Occidental, Western Oriental, Eastern
33.	पौराणिक कथा काल्पनिक कहानी	Mythology Fable
34.	भ्रष्टाचार रिश्वत शुल्क दान	Corruption Bribery Fee Donation
35.	किराया (जमीन या मकान का) किराया (सवारी गाड़ी का) किराये पर किरायेदार	Rent Fare On hire Tenant

Translation of Selected Proverbs

चुनी हुई कहावतों का अनुवाद

1.	अंधा के आगे रोये अपना दीदा खोये।	To throw pearls before a swine
2.	अपने आप मियाँ मिट्टू।	Self praise is no recommendation
3.	अवसर को हाथ से न जाने दो।	Strike while the iron is hot.
4.	अशर्फियाँ लुटे कोयले पर मुहर।	Penny wise, pound foolish.
5.	अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए।	Empty vessel makes much noise.
6.	आधी छोड़ सारी को धावे, आधी रहे न सारी पावे।	A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
7.	उल्टे बाँस बरेली को।	To carry coal to New Castle.
8.	एक पंथ दो काज।	To kill two birds with one stone.

9. ओंस के चाटे प्यास नहीं बुझती।
10. कल किसने देखा।
11. जहाँ चाह है वहाँ राह है।
12. घायल की गति घायल जाने।
13. क्या बूढ़े तोते भी पढ़ते हैं?
14. चिराग तले अंधेरा।
15. नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा।
16. डूबते को तिनके का सहारा
17. चार दिन की चाँदनी, फिर अंधेरी रात।
18. चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।
19. गरजने वाले बरसते नहीं हैं।
20. लोहा को लोहा काटता है।
21. अन्धों में काना राजा।
22. दूध का जला छौंछ को फूँक-फूँक कर पीता है।
23. होनहार बिरवान के होत चीकने पात।
24. हथेली पर सरसों नहीं जमती।
25. राई का पर्वत बनाना।
26. भाग्य में लिखा को मेटनहारा।
27. जैसा देश वैसा भेष।
28. जैसा को तैसा।
29. तेते पैर पसारिए जेती लाम्बी सौर।
30. तीन तेरह होना।
31. जिसका इलाज नहीं उसका उपाय नहीं।
32. दूर के डोल सुहावने।
33. ऊँची दुकान फीके पकवान।
34. एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती।
35. चोर का साथी गिरह कट (चोर चोर मौसेरे भाई)।
36. अब पछताए का होत है जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत।
37. बात का बतंगड़।
38. जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी।
39. अक्ल चरने गई है।
40. सूप बोले तो बोले चलनी क्या बोले जिसमें
बहतर छेद।

A fog cannot be dispelled by fan.
 Tomorrow never comes.
 Where there is a will, there is a way.
 Only the bearer knows where the shoe pinches.
 An old dog will learn no tricks.
 Nearer the church, farther from God.
 A bad man quarrels with his tools.
 A drowning man catches a straw.
 A nine day's wonder.
 A guilty mind is always suspicious.
 Barking dogs seldom bite
 Diamond cuts diamond.
 A figure among cyphers.
 A burnt child dreads the fire.
 Coming events cast their shadows before.
 Rome was not built in a day.
 To make mountain of the mole hill.
 What is lotted cannot be blotted.
 When you go to Rome, do as the Romans do.
 Tit for tat.
 Cut your coat according to your cloth.
 To be at sixes and sevens.
 What cannot be cured must be endured.
 Distant lends enchantment.
 Much cry, little wool.
 It takes two to make a quarrel.
 Birds of feather flock together.
 It is no use crying over a split milk.
 To make mountain of a mole hill.
 As you sow so you reap.
 Wits have gone wool gathering.
 A kettle cannot call a pot block.