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B.E.G.C.-131

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By: Kshyama Sagar Meher



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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

B.E.G.C.-131

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q. 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The Himalayas are the source of three major Indian rivers namely the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Flowing for about 2,525 kilometres (km), the Ganga is the longest river in India. The Ganga basin constitutes 26 per cent of the country's land mass and supports 43 per cent of India's population. The Ganga flows from the Himalayas all the way to the Bay of Bengal, through some of Asia's most densely-populated regions. Its river basin is more than 1 million sq. km, and home to over 650 million people. The Ganga has the most populated river basin in the world.

The Ganga river faces a lot of serious challenges, mainly because of the fast growth of cities, agriculture and industries in recent decades. Too much water is being removed for farming and other uses, barrages and dams disrupt the Ganga's natural flow, and pollution from homes and industries have badly contaminated what's left of this once mighty, free-flowing river. Hundreds of millions of people and a huge range of wildlife rely on the river Ganga. But pollution, dams and removal of too much water (mostly for agriculture) have affected the flow and health of this vital river. One of the river's most at-risk animals is the Ganga river Dolphin. There used to be tens of thousands of them, but now only around 1,200-1,800 are left in the river. Biggest threats to them include fishing (they're targeted for their oily blubber), as well as toxic pollution, dams and barrages in the river.

Environmental activists are now working to encourage more sustainable water use and helping build community awareness and action to protect the river Ganga. River wildlife—including dolphins, gharials and turtles—urgently need clean and free-flowing water as well as safe protected areas away from threats on the Ganga, and environmentalists are researching the best options to help them thrive.

Environmentalists are working with the Government of India as much as possible for sustainable impacts, supporting policy implementation and development, and to find new ways of sustainable water management; species monitoring and protection, and climate change adaptation. The government of India has set up an empowered body as part of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti. The NMCG has stated its vision in terms of four restoration pillars, namely Aviral Dhara (continuous flow), Nirmal Dhara (unpolluted flow), Geologic Entity (protection of geological features) and Ecological Entity (protection of aquatic biodiversity). It is clear that the Ganga cannot be restored by only pollution-abatement measures. Many of the strategies need to seriously integrate long-term ecological and sustainability goals, and cannot simply be a short-term move.

Questions:

(i) The river Ganga is worshipped as a sacred river in India. It is also extremely important for the Indian economy. Why?

Ans. Flowing for about 2,525 kilometres (km), the Ganga is the longest river in India. The Ganga basin constitutes 26 per cent of the country's land mass and supports 43 per cent of India's population. Its river basin is more than 1 million sq. km, and home to over 650 million people.

(ii) What are the serious challenges faced by the Ganga in recent decades?

Ans. The Ganga river faces a lot of serious challenges, mainly because of the fast growth of cities, agriculture and industries in recent decades.

(iii) What are the factors that have affected the flow of this great river?

Ans. Too much water is being removed for farming and other uses, barrages and dams disrupt the Ganga's natural flow, and pollution from homes and industries

have badly contaminated what's left of this once mighty, free-flowing river.

(iv) Which animal is mentioned as being one of Ganga rivers most at-risk animals?

Ans. One of the river's most at-risk animals is the Ganga river Dolphin. There used to be tens of thousands of them, but now only around 1,200-1,800 are left in the river.

(v) What are the greatest threats faced by this animal?

Ans. Biggest threats to them include fishing (they're targetted for their oily blubber), as well as toxic pollution, dams and barrages in the river.

(vi) What actions are being taken up by environmental activists to protect the river Ganga?

Ans. Environmentalists are working with the Government of India as much as possible for sustainable impacts, supporting policy implementation and development, and to find new ways of sustainable water management; species monitoring and protection, and climate change adaptation.

(vii) What are the four 'restoration pillars' envisaged the National Mission for Clean Ganga?

Ans. The NMCGR has stated its vision in terms of four restoration pillars, namely Aviral Dhara (continuous flow), Nirmal Dhara (unpolluted flow), Geologic Entity (protection of geological features) and Ecological Entity (protection of aquatic biodiversity). It is clear that the Ganga cannot be resored by only pollution-abatement measures.

(viii) Give a suitable title to this passage.

Ans. Title: River Ganga

(B) Use the following words/phrases in sentences of your own:

(i) Disrupt

Ans. The climate disrupted flights to London.

(ii) Contaminate

Ans. Bacteria contaminated the water.

(iii) Implementation

Ans. We are implementing the new technology from this session.

(iv) Restoration

Ans. The house is in need of restoration.

(v) Integrate

Ans. The two small villages were integrated into one large village.

Q. 2. Match the words/phrases in Column A with their meanings in Column B:

Column A

Column B

(i) A Lion's share

(a) Referring to sound

(ii) Hike

(b) Spreading from one person to another

(iii) Acoustically

(c) Making amends for a wrong action

(iv) Atonement

(d) Along walk, usually in the countryside

(v) Recuperative

(e) Pertaining to the study of population

(vi) Contagious regain

(f) Helping you to health after illness

(vii) Demographic

(g) A large portion of something

(viii) Proliferate

(h) Bright, colourful and impressive

(ix) Tedious

(i) Increase rapidly in number

(x) Resplendent

(j) Boring and Tiring

Ans. (i)-(g), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c), (v)-(f), (vi)-(b), (vii)-(e), (viii)-(i), (ix)-(j), (x)-(h).

Q. 3. (A) Fill in the blanks/Rewrite as directed:

(i) A new medical discovery has been.....in this week's 'Science' Journal. (Use the correct form of report)

Ans. (i) Reported

(ii) It is important to preserve the valuable cultural traditions.....down to us by our ancestors. (Correct form of 'hand')

Ans. (ii) handed

(iii)he come to the University by the metro train? (Use 'do' or 'does')

Ans. (iii) does

(iv) The teacher.....advised me to read that book. (Use 'have' or 'has')

Ans. (iv) has

(v) The date in my new watchautomatically if I cross the International Data Line.

Ans. (v) changes

(vi) Everyoneto be involved in finding ways to protect India's natural resources.

(Use 'have' or 'has')

(Use correct form of 'change')

Ans. (vi) have

(vii) You willyour money if you do not keep it in your purse. (Use 'lose' or 'loose')

Ans. (vii) loose

(viii) Yesterday me.....the bus from Chennai to Bangalore. (Correct form of 'take')

Ans. (viii) taken

(ix) If Ithis job offer down, I would

have regretted it all my life. (Correct form of the verb 'turn')

Ans. (ix) turned down

(x) If weearly, e would have reached by now. (Correct form of the verb 'leave')

Ans. (x) left

(xi) The teacher will underatand. You must explain the situation to him.

(Rewrite as one conditional sentence)

Ans. The teacher will understand if you explain the situation to him.

(xii) Hymns are sung every evening, by the monks in the monastery.(Change into active voice)

Ans. In the monestery monks sung, the hymins every evening.

(xiii) The greatest artist of the nineteenth century had painted this portrait.

(Change into passive voice)

Ans. The portrait was pointed by the greatest artist of the nineteenth century.

(xxiv)Rhine is the longest river in Germany. (Use the correct article)

Ans. The

(xv) You should takeumbrella with you, as it might start raining. (Use the correct article)

Ans. An

Q. 4. Two friends have decided to spend their vacation together. Write out a dialogue (in about 250 words) where they discuss the places they would like to visit and other plans for the holiday.

Ans. Amit: How are you Piyush?

Piyush: I am a fine dear friend. What about you?

Amit: I am fine too. What do you plan to do for the coming weekend?

Piyush: Nothing special. Perhaps, I will write a poem for the magazine.

Amit: Oh, so you are still writing poems for that magazine. Nice. But I have another plan.

Piyush: What's that?

Amit: I and Raman have decided to go for a picnic this weekend. Actually, we have also invited Ravi and he will also join.

Piyush: Wow, where you plan to go? I mean some park etc?

Amit: No, we have decided to go Indo-Pak border on the edge of river Satluj near Rohit's village.

Piyush: Wow, good. May I join you people?

Amit: Sure. In fact, I have come here to invite you to this trip. We all will go by Raman's car. After reaching his village Rohit will also join us.

Piyush: That sounds good. Tell me when we will depart?

Amit: We will depart Friday at 4:00 PM. We will reach there almost in two to three hours.

Piyush: What should I pack? And for how long we will stay there?

Amit: We will reach in the evening there. We will have a lovely nice night there and then in the morning, we will to go to the border with our luggage and picnic items. We will enjoy all the day there. We will have a bath in the river and do fishing.

Piyush: Then we will be back here in the evening I guess.

Amit: No. Rohit's parents have asked us to stay for two nights and we are planning the same. We will come back Sunday morning.

Piyush: Good. So I think I should put at least two suits in my bag. And a pair of slippers too. Right?

Amit: Right. And contact me on Friday and keep your phone on. We will be discussing and coordinating on the phone. Ok?

Piyush: Sure. I will be ready. Thanks.

Amit: Now I have to leave. See you.

Q. 5. Write a letter to a friend in a neighbouring state inviting him/her to visit a historical monument near your town/village. Your letter should highlight the historical significance of the monument.

Ans. Dear Amit,

I hope you must be enjoying Dussehra with your family. Since long we have not met, I have a plan for meeting. I am sure you would agree to this.

I have a desire for a long time that we should celebrate Diwali together. The festival is celebrated in grand way. You will get a chance to see the Diwali of Delhi and we both will visit the historical places here. The weather too is pleasant, during the time.

As you know, Delhi is a historical city. It has been a silent spectator of the rise and fall of empires. The historical monuments, buildings, forts, tombs, minarets and palaces narrate this history. There are the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Jantar Mantar, etc. which present the rich architectural excellence of the medieval age.

It also has the Secretariat, the Parliament House, the Rashtrapati Bhawan and India Gate which are the architectural wonders of modern age. A visit to these buildings gives a first-hand knowledge of Delhi's history. It adds to the knowledge of a student of history. We would also visit the Lotus Temple and Chhattarpur Temple.

I have chalked out a nice programme. I am sure you would appreciate my plan and comply with it. Please let me know the time and date of your arrival so that I would be there at the station to receive you.

Your loving friend,

Ravi

Q. 6. You have been invited to make a speech to a group of school students on the topic: 'Career options available for students in India today.' Write out the speech in around 250 words.

Ans. SPEECH

Hello Friends,

Building a career requires education, skill, determination as well as good opportunity. The key is not to give up and continually thrive towards achieving your goals to build a lucrative career.

India is known to produce millions of genius minds every year. Though the education system of the country has been criticized time and again we cannot deny the fact that our graduates and post graduates are setting milestones by grabbing jobs in big brands across the world. While the country provides good job opportunities to these qualified and skilled individuals they face quite a few hindrances when it actually comes to acquiring a job.

The first hindrance is that the jobs in the market are not at par with the qualified individuals in the country. The growing population of India is responsible for the same. Secondly, the pay packages offered here are often not at par with what these young achievers get abroad. The reservation or quota system is yet another reason why the deserving candidates do not get good jobs in the country. All this is the reason why many qualified doctors, engineers and other professionals head outside.

The first world countries offer great salary and a far better lifestyle as compared to that provided in India. Countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Singapore and Australia always look out for genius minds to take their businesses and ultimately their country's economy to newer heights. There are numerous job opportunities available in the field of science, technology, management and various other sectors. Individuals from the third world countries such as India are looking for good job opportunities, better packages and a good lifestyle and thus grab the opportunities offered by these countries.

Each year several professionals relocate to the first world countries causing brain drain in their native lands.

While many people fly abroad in search of good job opportunities others settle for lesser paying jobs or the ones that are not at par with their qualification. For all those who had big career dreams but had to settle for less there is still hope. Here are a few tips to help you achieve your career goals:

It is essential to maintain your LinkedIn Profile to grab attention of the employers. Besides, be active on this platform as well as other job portals to look for any new opportunity that arises. A well-maintained profile on this platform can fetch you good opportunities.

Building PR and networking with professionals in the same field is essential to stay updated with the latest in the industry.

A lot of seminars and industry events are organized these days. It is suggested to attend such seminars to acquire greater insight into the industry and meet influential people.

Apart from this, you must stay determined, review your career goals from time to time and never stop learning.

The government of India must curb the issues that are causing a hindrance in providing good career opportunities to individuals in the country. A country that values the talent and skills of its citizens and channelizes it in the right direction flourishes at a good pace.

Q. 7. Write an essay (in about 250 words) on the following topics:

"India's role in the 21st Century World."

Ans. India has a long-standing reputation for promoting peace and cooperation among nations. As a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), India played a crucial role in establishing the movement. The goal was to prevent small and newly independent countries from being pulled into the orbit of either the United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War. India has also been a strong supporter of the United Nations, working tirelessly to promote peace and security worldwide.

In recent times, India has emerged as a major global player. With over one billion people, India is now the world's second-most populous country, and it boasts one of the fastest-growing economies on the planet. Additionally, India is a nuclear power and has a sizable military.

Leveraging its economic and political clout, India has been expanding its influence around the world. For

example, India has been forging stronger ties with East Africa to counter China's growing influence in the region. It has also been working to boost economic ties with Latin America and Southeast Asia.

India's economic role in the world is significant. It is currently the world's fastest-growing major economy, with an annual growth rate of around seven percent. In recent years, India has played a crucial role in driving global economic growth, accounting for roughly 15 percent of total global economic output.

Furthermore, India is home to a rapidly growing middle class, with roughly 300 million middle-class consumers and an expected rise to 600 million by 2030. This burgeoning middle class is becoming increasingly important in global consumption patterns, making

Indian consumers a vital market for many products and services.

In addition to its economic influence, India is also a major political and military power. As the second-largest contributor to United Nations peacekeeping operations and a nuclear-armed state with one of the largest militaries in the world, India is a key member of several international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the G20.

All of these factors combined make India a significant player on the global stage. With its influence expected to continue growing in the years ahead, India is a nation to keep a close eye on.



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Sample Preview of The Chapter

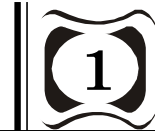
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INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY



Animal Rights

INTRODUCTION

Like human being, animals deserve to live their lives free from suffering and exploitation. Every creature with a will to live has a right to live free from pain and suffering. A social movement protecting animal rights challenges the traditional view that all non-human animals exist solely for human use. Animals and birds are an important part of the environment. In this chapter, we will take the theme of animal rights for improving reading, writing, listening and speaking skills. We will conduct various activities including comprehension and grammar for developing the language skills.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

READING COMPREHENSION: AN EXTRACT FROM ANIMAL FARM

Study Guide

This section will help you develop reading with understanding and improve your vocabulary.

First read the passage silently and fast to understand the key points. After that read it again carefully and at a slower pace to understand the details. Guess the meaning of difficult and unfamiliar words from the context. If you cannot understand the meaning of any word, consult a dictionary. After understanding the passage, answer the questions that follow:

Passage for Reading from George Orwell: Animal Farm

Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the henhouse for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes. With the ring of the light from his lantern dancing from side to side, he lurched across the yard, and made his way up to bed, where Mrs. Jones was already snoring. As soon as the light in the bedroom went out, there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings. Word had gone round during the day that old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished

to communicate it to the other animals. It had been agreed that they should all meet in the big barn as soon as Mr. Jones was safely out of the way. Old Major was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say.

All the animals were now present except Moses, the tame raven, who slept on a perch behind the back door. When Major saw that they had all made themselves comfortable and were waiting attentively, he cleared his throat and began: 'Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night. But I will come to the dream later. I have something else to say first. I do not think, comrades, that I shall be with you for many months longer, and before I die, I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired. I have had a long life, I have had much time for thought as I lay alone in my stall, and I think I may say that I understand the nature of life on this earth as well as any animal now living. It is about this that I wish to speak to you.' 'Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it; our lives are miserable, labourious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty.' 'But is this simply part of the order of nature? Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who dwell upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep-and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imagining. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labours is stolen from us by human beings. There comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single

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word-man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.

Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilizes it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin. You cows that I see before me, how many thousand of gallons of milk have you given during this last year? And what has happened to that milk which should have been breeding your sturdy calves? Every drop of it has gone down the throats of our enemies. And you hens, how many eggs have you laid this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens? The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his men. And you, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age? Each was sold at a year old-you will never see one of them again. In return for your four confinements and all your labour in the field, what have you ever had except your bare rations and a stall? Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you comrades: Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. Fix your eyes on that, comrades, throughout the short remainder of your lives. And above all, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious.

‘And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. No argument must lead you astray. Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself.

And among us animals let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.’

Note on the Author

Eric Arthur Blair (25 June, 1903 – 21 January, 1950), better known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist and essayist, journalist and

critic. Orwell, who was born in India, produced literary criticism and poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is best known for satirical and allegorical novel *Animal Farm* (1945) and the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949).

A satire is a genre of literature and performing arts, in which vices, follies, abuses and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement.

An allegory is a story with the characters and actions having deeper moral meaning and representing both good and bad qualities.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1

Answer the following questions on the passage you have read.

Q. 1. Why was the ring of light from Mr. Jones’s lantern dancing from side to side?

Ans. Mr. Jones was drunk and his movement was not steady. So, when he walked holding the lantern the ring of light from it was dancing from side to side.

Q. 2. Where had the animals agreed to meet?

Ans. The animals agreed to meet in the big barn.

Q. 3. Why had they assembled there?

Ans. The animals had assembled there to hear old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had to say. Major had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished to communicate it to the other animals.

Q. 4. What does old major want to share with the animals?

Ans. Old major wants to share with the animals his understanding of the nature of life of the animals.

Q. 5. Pick out the three words major uses to describe the lives of the animals. Why does he use these words?

Ans. Major uses words such as miserable, laborious and short. Major uses these words to tell the animals how bad their condition is. Animals are given just so much food to keep then alive, and those who are capable are forced to work to the last atom of their strength; and when their usefulness comes to an end they are slaughtered with hideous cruelty.

Q. 6. How is man different from the animals?

Ans. The difference between man and animals is that animals produce all the wealth and man takes it away from them. Man does not produce anything himself. Man consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps

for himself. Animals till the soil, their dung fertilizes it, and yet they do not own anything.

Q. 7. Does major depict man as:

- (a) Selfish?
- (b) Greedy?
- (c) A weakling?
- (d) Mean?
- (e) The lord of all the animals? or
- (f) Cruel?

Ans. Major depicted man as selfish, a weakling, mean, the lord of all the animals, and cruel. Man is selfish and cruel because he makes the animals work and gives them just to keep them alive. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. Man is mean because he is the only creature that consumes without producing. He is a weakling because he cannot pull the plough and cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Man is the lord of all the animals as he sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself.

Q. 8. How, according to major, could animals be rich and free?

Ans. According to major, animals could be rich and free by getting rid of man. The produce of their labour would be their own.

Q. 9. When will this rebellion take place? Does this show that major is:

- (a) A realist?
- (b) An idealist? or
- (c) A dreamer?

Ans. Major does not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years. This shows major is a dreamer.

Q. 10. How does major describe all men?

Ans. Major describes all men as enemies of animals. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. Man consumes without producing. Man cannot pull the plough and cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Man sets all the animals to work and gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself.

Q. 11. How does he describe all animals?

Ans. Major describes all animals as comrades. He says animals are imprisoned and tortured by men. Animals produce everything but they are given bare minimum just to survive.

Q. 12. Why do you think major call the animals 'Comrades'?

Ans. Major calls the animals 'Comrades' because he thinks all animals are friends and they have similar nature of live. They have been the victims by the hands of men.

VOCABULARY : PICKING ODD WORDS

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-2

Q. 1. Pick out the odd word in each of the following sets, that is, the word that does not belong to the set:

Example: murder, slaughter, kill, pass away

Answer: pass away

- (i) lock, knock, shut, bolt
 - (ii) stirring, shouting, fluttering, moving
 - (iii) round, stout, fat, obese
 - (iv) employees, comrades, associates, fellow workers
 - (v) miserable, funny, wretched, unhappy
- Ans.** (i) knock, (ii) shouting, (iii) round, (iv) employees, (v) funny.

Q. 2. Use the most appropriate word from each of the sets of words given above to complete these sentences.

(i) Every night you should _____ the door of your house to prevent thieves from getting in.

(ii) The hens start _____ their wings at daybreak.

(iii) A wrestler has to be strong and _____. He cannot be thin.

(iv) All the _____ of that factory are on strike as they have not been given their wages.

(v) Usha is feeling _____ as she has no money to buy food for her children.

Ans. (i) lock, (ii) fluttering, (iii) stout, (iv) employees, (v) miserable.

GRAMMAR AND USAGE: CONCORD OF NUMBER AND PERSON-I

In this section, we will know about 'concord', or agreement in grammar, and the use of the verbs. (a) be and its various forms: am, is, are, was, were (b) do, does (c) have, has. Given below are some questions on the use of these verbs.

Be

Read the following sentences, most of which are taken from the passage.

- (a) I *am* afraid I shall not be able to help you.
- (b) It *is* about this that I wish to speak.
- (c) What *is* the nature of this life of ours?
- (d) *Is* this simply part of the order of nature?
- (e) Man *is* the only creature that consumes without producing.
- (f) Our lives *are* miserable.
- (g) We *are* born, we *are* given just so much food. ...
- (h) Mr. Jones *was* too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes.
- (i) Mrs. Jones *was* already snoring.
- (j) All the animals *were* now present.

Here, the verb *be* has been used as am, is, are, was, were, depending on the tense (present or past), the person (first, second, or third), and the number (singular or plural) of the subject.

Be

Present Tense						Past Tense					
First Person		Second Person		Third Person		First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Is	are	are	are	is	are	was	were	were	Were	was	were

Some more examples are given below:

1. *Am* is used with *I* in the present tense:

Examples:

(a) I *am* a teacher.

(b) I *am* working with SBI.

(*I am* is written as *I'm* in an informal style).

2. *is* used with he, she, it and singular nouns, in the present tense)

Examples:

(a) He is the headmaster of the school.

(b) My student Sunita is a doctor.

(c) It is very hot and humid today.

(d) Mandarin is spoken in China.

(*is* is often combined with the subject and written as *'s* in an informal style.

Examples: He's, she's, it's)

3. *are* is used with plurals and with you (2nd person singular) in the present tense

Examples:

(a) You are very sincere.

(b) My friends are coming today. We are also attending the meeting.

(c) Children above ten are allowed to attend the workshop.

(*are* is combined with the subject and written as *'re* in an informal style.

Examples: You're, we're, they're)

4. *was* is used with I, he, she, it and with singular nouns, in the past tense

Examples:

(a) I was in London last month.

(b) Her father was a famous doctor.

(c) Suman was writing a book on environment.

(d) The room was dark when we entered.

5. *were* is used with plurals, and with you (2nd person singular), in the past tense

Examples:

(a) We were meeting the teacher yesterday.

(b) You were not in Delhi when they came.

(c) A lot of people were there to see the film.

(d) Five people were living in the house.

6. *is* or *are*, *was* or *were* is used when *there* is the grammatical subject depending on the number of the true subject following the verb.

Examples:

(a) There is a child in the family.

(b) There is a rabbit hiding behind the bushes.

(c) There are ten students in the math class.

(d) There was an interesting discussion in the hall.

(e) There were many people at the meeting this morning.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-3

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb be (am, is, are, was or were).

(i) A dozen people _____ injured in yesterday's accident.

(ii) _____ you busy now?

(iii) I _____ going to the cinema to-night.

(iv) There _____ many people in India even now who cannot read and write.

(v) I _____ surprised to meet Raj yesterday evening.

(vi) I think this the most interesting of Chetan Bhagat's novels.

Ans. (i) were, (ii) Are, (iii) am, (iv) are, (v) was, (vi) is.

Do

Do and *does* are the present tense forms. We use *do* with plurals and with *I* and *you*; *does* with the third person singular.

Examples:

(a) I do not walk.

(b) Do you read books?

(c) We do not want to go there.

(d) Harish does not speak in Hindi.

(e) Does your brother stay with you?

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-4

Q. Fill in the blank with do or does.

(i) _____ you know how to make a pasta in white sauce?

(ii) I _____ not think I can come with you.

(iii) _____ your father work at the bank?

(iv) _____ he come to office by the metro train?

(v) How..... we get there?

Ans. (i) Do, (ii) do, (iii) Does, (iv) Does, (v) do.

Have

Have and *has* are the present tense forms. We use *have* with plurals and with *I* and *you* and *has* with the third person singular.

Examples:

(a) My father has a car.