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Daily Live : 10:00 am | Preshika Ma'an

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ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Parajumbled

1.

A. An estimated 70% of this plastic which enters the sea sinks.

B. This is a problem that stretches far beyond India.

C. Eight million tonnes of plastic ends up in the world's oceans every year, causing damage to the fragile ecosystem.

D. And much of it is not biodegradable.

(1) ~~CADB~~

(2) ~~ABDC~~

(3) ~~CDDBA~~

(4) ~~ADBC~~

C

AD

C17

2. A. Canada accounts for nearly one third of the world's production of news print.
B. Forest products, therefore, have been important export items of Canada for more than a century.
C. A large part of Canada is cov-ered with coniferous trees.
D. Pulp and paper are the two most important forest products.

~~(1) ABCD~~

~~(2) DCAB~~

~~(3) CBDA~~

~~(4) BADC~~

3. A. In China, thousands of people celebrated it.
 B. The Lunar New Year of the Pig began on 5th February.
 C. Others burned the first joss sticks of the year to bring them good fortune.
 D. Some performers re-enacted historical ceremonies.

(1) ~~ACDB~~

(2) ~~BADC~~

(3) ~~ADCB~~

(4) ~~BDCA~~

B

29

- 4 A. What was supposed to be a holiday of a lifetime turned into a dangerous experience for 1,300 passengers on a cruise ship off the coast of Norway.
- B. The Norwegian Govern-ment decided to evacuate the passengers with the help of helicopters.
- C. The ship broke down in rough seas and high-speed winds caused it to rock heavily from side to side.
- D. From the first 371 eva-cuated passengers, 17 had to be taken to hospital.

(1) ~~ABCD~~

(2) ~~CBDA~~

(3) ~~CABD~~

(4) ACBD

A

BD

Cloze test

When Anoozha entered her bath-room, she found it (1) with water. Had it been her old house, she would have panicked because her irate (2) would have started calling her names from downstairs by then. But in her new flat, an independent (3) on the third floor, she was saved from having to face anyone's ire whatsoever. The sight of a flooded bathroom (801) her, giving rise to the child in her. She jumped around in the water for a while before the tap. (4)

One month ago, he had lost his (5) in a car crash. He had -suffered from head injuries that had sent him into a coma for two weeks. With the crash, his (6) ca-reer as an F1 racer ended and all his ambitions tied to the sport were (7) He was one of the youngest racers to have made it to the F1 (8) and his skills were (9) by any other racer in his country, they say.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. (1) dried | (2) sealed | (3) flooded | (4) covered |
| 2. (1) worker | (2) employer | (3) employee | (4) landlady |
| 3. (1) castle | (2) apartment | (3) shop | (4) mall |
| 4. (1) bored | (2) depressed | (3) excited | (4) confused |
| 5. (1) shutting | (2) breaking | (3) opening | (4) choking |
| 6. (1) vision | (2) mobile | (3) hair | (4) wallet |
| 7. (1) sinking | (2) promising | (3) surprising | (4) traveling |
| 8. (1) pushed | (2) uplifted | (3) crushed | (4) stopped |
| 9. (1) group | (2) circuit | (3) friends | (4) company |
| 10. (1) upheld | (2) unmatched | (3) matched | (4) snatched |

RC Show

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment.

"He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances. He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote *Elegia Prima*, his first Latin elegy. The work is a nearly example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

1. **Lord Byron** was a:

(1) teacher

(2) scientist

~~(3) poet~~

(4) researcher

2. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

a. delved

1. assemble

b. collated

2. dug

c. retreated

3. retired

(1) a - 2, b - 3, c - 1

(2) a - 3, b - 2, c - 1

(3) a - 2, b - 1, c - 3

(4) a - 1, b - 3, c - 2

3. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (1) scientific theories can be formulated **only** in quarantine
- ~~(2)~~ some great works have come out of quarantine
- (3) quarantine makes one ill and inactive
- (4) quarantine is monotonous and stifling

4. After reading this passage it can be said that it is:

- ~~(1) a newspaper article~~
- ~~(2) an encyclopaedic entry~~
- ~~(3) a news report~~
- ~~(4) a short story~~

5. Where did Milton spend his time of isolation?

(1) In Lincolnshire

~~(2) In London~~

(3) In Malta

(4) At Cambridge

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

(1) Darwin suffered from a number of problems like vomiting, fatigue, cramps, anxiety, etc.

(2) Newton's period of isolation was his year of wonder as he was intellectually transformed during this time.

~~(3)~~ Milton was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered absolutely unnecessary.

(4) Newton and Byron were the alumni of Trinity College, of the Cambridge University.

ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Study with Preshika Ma'am



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