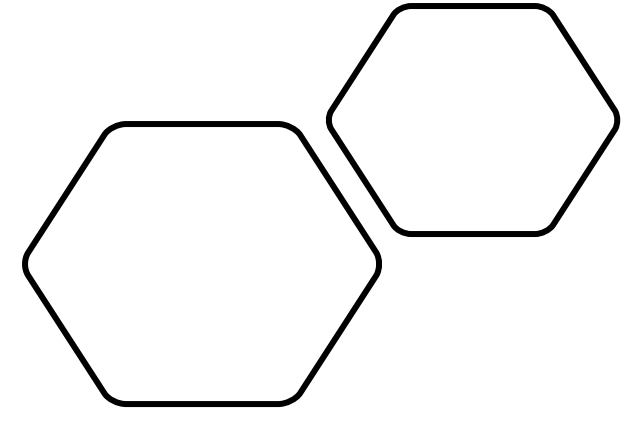




SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



# DESCRIPTIVE-1

By: Santosh Sir



4.

1. Guru is a university professor. ①

P. ~~X~~ It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.

Q. ~~X~~ The book is very popular now.

R.  Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".

S.  He is also a famous writer.

6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

(a) PRSQ (b) QPRS

(c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

5.

S

1. It was nine O' clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.

- Fixed

P. ✗ At first he thought nothing of it.

Q. ✗ The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

R. ✓ Suddenly, he heard faint noises.

S. ✗ When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.

S

6. They covered everything the bookcase, the shelves, the chest of drawers.

(a) PSRQ (b) SRPQ

(c) RPSQ (d) QSRP

✓

- 
- 1. I am a simple man.
  - P. ✗ That year the winter came early.
  - Q. ✗ So I love the earth, the fresh air, the animals, and the wind and the sky.
  - R. ✓ I was born in a village and never left it.
  - S. One evening I visited my cousin, Karl.
- 6. He wanted me to go with him and shoot ducks in the fields.
  - ✓ (a) RQPS (b) QPSR
  - (c) RPQS (d) SQRP

S<sub>1</sub> •

1. Rani never went out to play until she finished her homework.

P. ✗ After she had got out of her room, she followed Rani to the playground.

Q. So, when she finished her homework. she went out to play.

R. ✗ As they were greatly interested in the game, they kept on playing for a long time.

S. ✗ When Uma saw her go, she stopped writing and got up.

S

6. When they saw the sunset, they stopped playing and started back.

✓ (a) QSPR (b) PRQS

(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

Precis - words  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of the whole  
in your own words

300 - 500 words  $\rightarrow$  100 - 150 words (15)

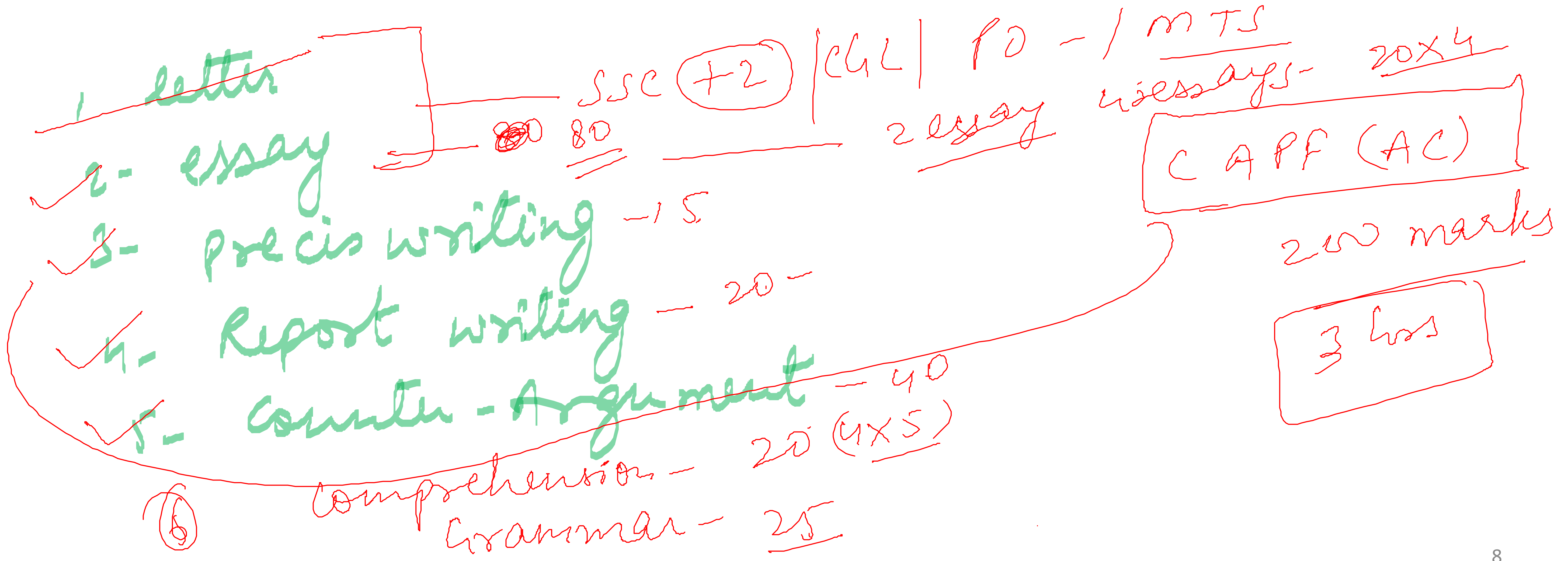
Report writing - 2 X 10  
 $\rightarrow$  Newspaper style follow it

Counter Argument - pros - cons - 20 X 2

Descriptive

(subjective) Personal

(Objective) - Impersonal - options





Essay -  
300 words  
+ ~ wrap

Social issues - topic  
(women)

Environment - Pollution  
Global warming  
science and its  
technological  
curse

media - social  
journalism  
social networking

. It all started twenty-five years ago. I was teaching Economics at a university in Bangladesh. The country was in the middle of a famine. I felt terrible. Here I was, teaching the elegant theories of Economics in the classroom with all the enthusiasm of a brand-new Ph.D. from the United States. But I would walk out of the classroom and see skeletons all around me, people waiting to die.

I felt that whatever I had learned, whatever I was teaching, was all make-believe stories, with no meaning for people's lives. So I started trying to find out how people lived in the village next door to the university campus. I wanted to find out whether there was anything I could do as a human being to delay or stop the death, even for one single person. I abandoned the bird's-eye view that lets you see everything from above, from the sky. I assumed a worm's-eye view, trying to find whatever comes right in front of you-smell it, touch it, see if you can do something about it.

. One particular incident took me in a new direction. I met a woman who was making bamboo stools. After a long discussion, I found out that she made only two U.S. pennies each day. I couldn't believe anybody could work so hard and make such beautiful bamboo stools yet make such a tiny amount of profit. She explained to me that because she didn't have the money to buy the bamboo to make the stools, she had to borrow from the trader-and the trader imposed the condition that she had to sell the product to him alone, at a price that he decided.

. And that explains the two pennies-she was virtually in bonded labour to this person. And how much did the bamboo cost? She said, “Oh, about twenty cents. For a very good one twenty-five cents.” I thought, “People suffer for twenty cents and there is nothing anyone can do about it?” I debated whether I should give her twenty cents, but then I came up with another idea-let me make a list of people who needed that kind of money. I took a student of mine and we went around the village for several days and came up with a list of forty-two such people. When I added up the total amount they needed, I got the biggest shock of my life : It added up to twenty seven dollars! I felt ashamed of myself for being part of a society which could not provide even twenty seven dollars to forty-two hard-working, skilled human beings.

. To escape that shame, I took the money out of my pocket and gave it to my student. I said, “You take this money and give it to those forty-two people that we met and tell them this is a loan, but they can pay me back whenever they are able to. In the meantime, they can get a good price. After receiving the money, they were very excited.

Q.1. why could the woman described in the passage not earn reasonably good money ?

Ans. The woman described in the passage not earn reasonably good money because they had to borrow money from the traders and sell the product to them only at his decided prices.

2. How did author feel to end the problem?

Ans. The author got survey with his student and found that there were 42 persons who required 27 dollars only to run their small scale job. He gave them the amount as a loan and they were very excited

3. Why did the author feel ashamed ?

When the author found that 42 skilled labourers needed only 27 dollars to get rid of their pathetic condition and bonded labourer status, he felt ashamed to be a part of that kind of society.



हुदशा

4. What was the plight of the labourers?

*They were very poor and starving.*  
The labourers were skilled and made beautiful bamboo stools but their earnings were very less. They had to sell the stools to the same traders from whom they had borrowed money. They had to sell at the prices of traders.

# Summary

The	author	a	professor	of
Economics	was	teaching	in	Bangladesh,
surrounded affected	by	famine	badly.	when
author	found	that	some	skilled
labours	were	forced	to	sell
the	beautiful	schools	to	the
leaders	themselves	because	they	had

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. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the Museum, he poured over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him.

. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his room-mate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

. During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussions with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in London. Neither he could forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis "The Problem of the Rupees", he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.