

**B. A/ B. COM - SEMESTER I - GENERAL ENGLISH
(2020-21)**

University Paper Style (total 4 questions, 70 marks, 2.30 hours)

Unit/s	Topic/s	No	Question style	Marks
I	Beautiful Minds (Gujarati Medium)	Q. 1. Lessons 1 to 3	(a) Answer in brief - 3/5 (b) Write a short note - 1/3	(09) (08)
II	Pinnacle (English Medium)	Q. 2. Poems 1 to 3	(a) Answer in brief - 3/5 (b) Write a short note - 1/3	(09) (08)
III	Grammar - be, do, have - tenses	Q. 3.	(a) Fill in the blanks (Be, Do and Have - as lexical verbs) (b) Fill in the blanks (eight tenses)	(10) (07)
IV	Para. writing (from a list of 12 topics)	Q. 4.	(a) Paragraph in 80-100 words - 1/3 (b) Choose the correct option (Units I and II) (c) True or false (Units I and II)	(09) (06) (04)

Model Question Paper - Semester - I - General English (Gujarati / English Medium)

For Gujarati Medium Text - **Beautiful Minds**

1. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) What, according to the father, is the cause of Swami's headache?
- (ii) Whom did Mr. Ratnam select as the new salesman? Why?
- (iii) Mention three main aspects of the Digital India movement.
- (iv) What is MyGov?
- (v) What facts did Swami find out to justify his plot against Samuel?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) Agarwal - the salesman (ii) Swami's father (iii) The title **Lemon-Yellow and Fig**

2. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) Why did the narrator's horse feel it queer to stop at the woods?
- (ii) What is wrong with a life full of care?
- (iii) How does the poet describe his father's train journey in **Father Returning Home**?
- (iv) Explain the meaning of the line "Like a word dropped from a sentence" with reference to its context.
- (v) What do you conclude from the fact that the old man's bag is filled with books?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) Personification in the poem **Leisure** (ii) The title - **Father Returning Home**
- (iii) The theme of **Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening**

For English Medium Text - Pinnacle

1. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) How did the rumour about the collapse of the Piplanagar bank start?
- (ii) What did the mother tell Richard one evening? Why did he feel proud then?
- (iii) What is Steve Jobs' special contribution to the Digital Age?
- (iv) How did Richard win the right to the streets of Memphis?
- (v) Who was Wozniak? What was his association with Apple?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) Humour in the story **The Boy who Broke the Bank** (ii) Old Ganpat - the rich beggar
- (iii) Steve Jobs and the Apple story

2. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) What is Tagore's idea of freedom as reflected in **Where the Mind is Without Fear**?
- (ii) What are the seven ages of man, according to Shakespeare?
- (iii) What difference does it make for the narrator in choosing the road "less travelled by"?
- (iv) What does Shakespeare say about the last stage in man's life?
- (v) Is the narrator really happy about his choice of one of the two roads?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) The moral of **The Road Not Taken** (ii) Shakespeare's view of man's life
- (iii) The central idea of **Where the Mind is Without Fear**

3. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets: (10)

- (i) I will give you more marks because you _____ my lectures regularly. (to attend)
- (ii) My friends _____ a movie on the Netflix at the moment. (to watch)
- (iii) Please give me some money. My wife _____ my debit card. (to lose)
- (iv) Raees _____ his house before he left the city. (to sell)
- (v) I haven't paid my electricity bill yet. I _____ it tomorrow. (to pay)
- (vi) Manmohan Singh _____ as the Prime Minister for two consecutive terms. (to serve)
- (vii) The accident took place while the traffic constable _____ on the phone. (to talk)
- (viii) I _____ yoga for the last six months but my health has not improved. (to do)
- (ix) Aliya Chopra _____ English fluently. (to speak)
- (x) What book _____ you _____ now? (to read)

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of BE, DO and HAVE: (07)

- (i) Our lawmakers _____ no definite policies to deal with corruption in public life.
- (ii) Life _____ as good as you make it.
- (iii) India _____ a Superpower in the next ten years.
- (iv) I will _____ my job honestly and sincerely.
- (v) Baba Gutkanand _____ thousands of followers on the FB.
- (vi) I filed a police complaint but they _____ nothing to help me.
- (vii) "All Indians _____ my brothers and sisters."

4. (a) Write a paragraph in about 80-100 words on any **one** of the following: (09)

(i) India - My Country (ii) Gandhi Ashram (iii) Traffic Awareness

For Gujarati Medium Text - *Beautiful Minds*

(b) Choose the correct option. (06)

(i) Which of the following is not a ----- social media platform?

(a) Twitter (b) Facebook (c) Swiggy

(ii) ----- have more time to 'stare', according to the poet.

(a) Men and women (b) Cats and dogs (c) Cows and sheep

(iii) The old man was travelling by a ----- train.

(a) morning (b) evening (c) night

(iv) Swami dreaded ----- at school.

(a) the headmaster (b) Samuel (c) classmates

(v) "The woods are lovely, ----- and deep".

(a) dense (b) dark (c) dank

(vi) Ratnam's sari shop was located in -----.

(a) Bombay (b) Delhi (c) Bangalore

(c) State whether the following statements are True or False. (04)

(vii) Farmers will not benefit from the Digital India movement.

(viii) Swami loved doing his homework.

(ix) The full form of GIS is Geographic Information System.

(x) The salesman knew that the second customer was rich.

For English Medium Text - *Pinnacle*

(b) Choose the correct option. (06)

(i) Sitaram was a ----- son.

(a) spider man's (b) washer man's (c) milkman's

(ii) Richard's mother worked as a -----.

(a) cook (b) sweeper (c) teacher

(iii) Steve Jobs died at the age of -----.

(a) 46 (b) 65 (c) 56

- (iv) Seth Govind Ram was in ----- when the Piplanagar Bank collapsed.
 (a) Ooty (b) Kashmir (c) Darjeeling
- (v) The lover sighs like a -----.
 (a) radiator (b) boiler (c) furnace
- (vi) God is referred to as ----- by Tagore in *Where the Mind is Without Fear*.
 (a) Father (b) Almighty (c) Merciful

(c) State whether the following statements are True or False. (04)

- (vii) The soldier has a beard like a goat.
 (viii) The narrator faces almost identical roads.
 (ix) Nathu understood the reason for the sudden collapse of the Piplanagar Bank.
 (x) The mother gave Richard a stick to defend himself.

----- X --- X --- X --- X --- X -----

Grammar Section

Unit III (a) **BE/ DO/ HAVE** as Lexical or Main Verbs (મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ તરીકે)

BE (અસ્તિત્વ હોવું), **DO** (પ્રવૃત્તિ, કાર્ય કરવું), **HAVE** (ની પાસે હોવું; ખાવું, પીવું, મેળવવું વગેરે)

Forms of BE/DO and HAVE:

Verbs	Present	Past	Future
BE	I (am) He/She/ It (is) We/ You/ They (are)	I (was) He/She/ It (was) We/ You/ They (were)	will be
DO	I/ We/ You/ They (do) He/She/ It (does)	(did)	will do
HAVE	I/ We/ You/ They (have) He/She/ It (has)	(had)	will have

BE - am/ is/ are (present: છું, છે, છીએ); was/ were (past: હતી/ હતો/ હતી)

Am - present form of BE (I am):

Statements:

- I am SRK./ I am the king./ I am a common man./ I am a disco dancer.
 I am a student of this college./ I am your best friend./ I am a fan of Big B.
 I am confident./ I am great./ I am busy./ I am cool./ I am single.
 I am with you./ I am in my office right now./ I am not on the FB.

Questions:

Am I smart?/ Am I mad?/ Am I intelligent?/ Am I lazy?
Am I your servant?/ Am I not your friend?/ Am I my brother's keeper?
Who am I?/ Where am I?/ Why am I so sad?

Is - present form of BE (He/ She/ It is):

Statements:

My name is Bond./ God is great./ Life is beautiful./ India is my country./ Work is worship.
"Freedom is my birth-right."/ Honesty is the best policy./ This is All India Radio.
D J Bravo is a champion./ Gabbar is back./ Ahmedabad is a heritage city.
The name is Shabana./ Man is a political animal./ Gandhinagar is the capital of Gujarat.

Questions:

How is the "Josh"?/ Who is she?/ Where is your Aadhar Card?/ What is that?
When is the next programme?/ What is the secret of your success?/ How is that possible?
Is English difficult?/ Is this your mobile?/ Is failure a crime?/ Is our service good or not?

Are - present form of BE (We/ You/ They are):

Statements:

"We are free. We are great. We are wonderful." (*Mowgli's Brothers* - Rudyard Kipling)
We are Indians./ "All are my friends. I have no enemies." - Lord Mahavira
Virat and Anushka are celebrities./ Lions are social animals./ Crows are black everywhere.

Questions:

Who are you?/ Who are those men?/ What are your suggestions?/ Where are my books?
Are you ok?/ Why are you so impractical?/ Are we really happy?/ How are the kids?

Was - past form of BE (He/ She/ It was):

Statements:

Gandhi was a great man./ Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
Sridevi was a talented artist./ Akbar was illiterate./ Ravana was the king of Lanka.
Sudama was Krishna's childhood friend./ Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.

Questions:

Which was first - the egg or the chicken?/ Was Sindbad a sailor?/ Was the paper difficult?
What was your question?/ Was *Thugs of Hindustan* a good movie?/ Was Mogambo happy?
Was India a rich country in the past?/ Was there any disturbance in the city yesterday?

Were - past form of BE (We/ You/ They were):

Statements:

Baloo and Bagheera were good friends./ Ali Baba and Kasim were brothers.
The questions were easy./ Parveen and Sridevi were great actresses./ We were always happy.
Sohni and Mahiwal were always in touch with each other./ All my school teachers were good.

Questions:

Were Jay and Veeru thieves?/ Were you busy in the morning?/ Who were Baji Rao and Mastani?
Where were you yesterday?/ How many students were present in the last lecture?

Will be - future form of BE (I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They will be):

Statements:

Trust God. Everything will be OK./ She will be twenty next month./ You will be famous one day.
We will be free this Sunday./ Everyone will be present at the programme./ That'll be fine.

Questions:

Will you be free on Sunday?/ Will India be a superpower in future?/ Will you be my chum?
Who will be the next President of India?/ What will be the result of our experiments?

DO - do/ does (present); did (past)

do and does - present forms of DO (I/ We/ You/ They - do; He/ She/ It - does):

Do me a favour./ Baba Ramdev does yoga every day./ Our leaders do nothing for us.
If I do something, I do it wholeheartedly./ Do it now./ She does her duty honestly.
Don't do that again./ He is smart who does smart./ We do our business ethically.

did - past form of DO (I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They did):

Aamir did only one film - *Dangal* - in 2016./ I did my best but I failed in the test.
I did a lot of practice to improve my English./ Nobody did anything for me.
The boy did his homework in the evening./ Vijay Kaliya did fishing as a hobby.
K. Lal did some wonderful magic tricks in that show./ She did this mischief intentionally.

will do - future form of DO (I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They will do):

I have done the phone calls and I'll do the letters tomorrow./ I will do nothing illegal.
They can do what they like./ What shall we do now?/ I will do anything to help you.
"I will not do them wrong." (*Julius Caesar*)/ If we can bury the hatchet, I'll do the digging.
The mice want to bell the cat. But which mouse will do that?
Will you do me a favour, please?/ What will you do on Sunday?

HAVE - have/ has (present); had (past)

have and has - present forms of HAVE (I/ We/ You/ They - have; He/ She/ It - has):

I have many friends./ I hope you have no objection./ We have an exam tomorrow.
A cat has nine lives./ Every dog has his day./ My Ford has six air bags.
Have a break, have a Kitkat!/ Have a nice day! Have a safe journey!
Brahma has four heads and four arms./ 'God, have mercy upon us'.

had - past form of HAVE (I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They had):

Ranjit Singh had only one eye./ Raees had the brain of a Bania./ They had a nice time in Manali.
'Mary had a little lamb.'/ "I am not weak because I had tears in my eyes." - Charu Nigam, IPS

will have - future form of HAVE (I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They will have):

You will have a bright future./ A soldier must have the heart of a lion.
Everyone will have a guaranteed gift./ The workers will have a lunch break at one p.m.
We will have a party next week./ May you have a hundred sons!
"Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it."
"I will have my revenge." (Shylock, *The Merchant of Venice*)

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of "BE, DO and HAVE":

1. Allah ----- 99 names in the *Koran*.
2. My friend ----- absent in the last lecture.
3. "I ----- very happy that I ----- great fans." - Mesut Ozil
4. When in Rome, ----- as the Romans do.
5. Dr. Jivraj Mehta ----- the first Chief Minister of Gujarat.
6. We will always ----- grateful to you for your help.
7. I am here. Where ----- you?
8. The weather ----- fine today.
9. During the last week the students ----- lot of practice for the programme.
10. Who ----- the next captain of the Indian team?
11. Munnabhai ----- a fake medical degree.
12. Which ----- the national animal of India?
13. Salman Khan and Ajay Devgan ----- exercises regularly.
14. It ----- 9.00 am now.
15. Don't delay. ----- it now.
16. India ----- some disputes with China over the borders.
17. We ----- faith in the constitution.
18. Charlie Chaplin ----- a miserable childhood.
19. Ahmedabad ----- many historical monuments. It ----- a heritage city.
20. Lear was the king of Britain. He ----- three daughters.
21. There --- 26 letters in the English alphabet.
22. Blood --- thicker than water.
23. All citizens --- equal rights.
24. I don't care. --- the worst you can.
25. The Lok Sabha ---- 552 seats.

26. Ravana ----- ten heads.
27. Smoking --- injurious to health.
28. Gujarat --- a coastline of 1760 km.
29. Do you --- the Aadhar card?
30. What can we --- to help you?
31. Ganesha --- an elephant's head.
32. Pran smoked throughout the day. He --- a chain-smoker.
33. You --- no right to interfere in my personal life.
34. Sushma Swaraj --- her LLB course in 1972.
35. A week --- seven days.
36. Kalpana Chawla --- an astronaut.
37. He --- his best but he failed.
38. Duryodhana --- 99 brothers.
39. What --- your question? Repeat, please.
40. What did you --- during the vacation?
41. Hope you will --- a good time here!
42. India --- the second most populous country in the world.
43. I --- a dinner date with Aliya on February 14, 2018.
44. --- you with us or against us?
45. Trees --- life.

Unit - III (b) - TENSES

The forms of tenses:

• CONTINUOUS tenses	• PERFECT tenses
(1) PRESENT CONTINUOUS tense (is/am/are + Verb-ing)	(3) PRESENT PERFECT tense (have/has + Verb-pp)
(2) PAST CONTINUOUS (was/were + Verb-ing)	(4) PAST PERFECT tense (had + Verb-pp)
• (5) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS tense - (have/ has + been + Verb-ing)	
• SIMPLE tenses	
- (6) SIMPLE PRESENT tense (I believe/ She believes, The dog barks/ The dogs bark)	
- (7) SIMPLE PAST tense (I borrowed money from the banks/ I left India/ I settled abroad)	
- (8) SIMPLE FUTURE tense (I will borrow money/ I will leave India/ I will enjoy life ...)	

Continuous Tenses

Present Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense
(dance, watch, learn)	(run, write, shout)
Paro <u>is dancing</u> .	Tom <u>was running</u> .
I <u>am watching</u> TV.	I <u>was writing</u> .
We <u>are learning</u> English.	Students <u>were shouting</u> .

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ચાલુ વર્તમાન કાળ)

Function: to talk about an action that is in progress at the moment of speaking or about this time. The action does not happen regularly.

(બોલતા સમયે કે હાલ પૂરતું બનતી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા ચાલુ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. આ ક્રિયા નિયમીત રીતે બનતી નથી.)

Form: Auxiliary BE (am/ is/ are) + Main verb (present participle)

Time words: <<now, at this moment, these days>>

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Hey there! I _____ What's App. (to use)
2. You _____ to Radio One. (to listen)
3. Your computer _____ down. (to shut)
4. Who _____ that noise? (to make)
5. It is already past 10 pm. Where _____ you _____ at this moment? (to go)
6. Wait! The bus _____ this way. (to come)
7. My friend is busy now. He _____ on What's App. (to chat)
8. Look! The sun _____ brightly now. (to shine)
9. Keep quiet! I _____ meditation. (to do)
10. Pushpa, why _____ you _____? (to cry)

Note: Some verbs are generally **not used with the present continuous tense**. For example: agree, believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, realize, recognize, remember, understand, want etc.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (ચાલુ ભૂત કાળ)

Function: to talk about an action that was in progress at some point of time in the past (ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ સમયે ક્રિયા બની રહી હતી તેવું કહેવા ચાલુ ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: Auxiliary BE (was/ were) + Main verb (present participle)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I _____ homework when the phone rang. (to do)
2. It _____ when Devdas came home last night. (to rain)
3. Babita and Aiyer _____ dinner when Jethalal came. (to have)
4. The girl fell from the window while she _____ a selfie. (to take)
5. The terrorist attacked when the soldiers _____ to their camp. (to return)
6. Dr. Munna _____ on What's App when the patient died. (to chat)
7. The accident took place when the children _____ to school. (to go)
8. The police looked on mutely when the rioters _____ the vehicles. (to torch)
9. What _____ you _____ at 10.00 am yesterday? (to do)
10. Kohli _____ when I switched on the TV. (to play)

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ)

Function: to talk about a past action that has some connection with or relevance in the present.
(ક્રિયા ભૂતકાળમાં બની હોય પણ તેની અસર વર્તમાનમાં જોવા મળતી હોય અથવા વર્તમાન સાથે સંબંધ હોય તો પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.)

Form: Auxiliary HAVE (have/ has) + Main verb (past participle)

Time words: <<for, since, just, always, already, never, yet (with negatives and questions), ever (in questions) etc>>

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I _____ in this college for twenty-five years. (to work)
2. The beggar is hungry. He ___ not ___ anything for three days. (to eat)
3. You ___ already ___ your job. You can go now. (to finish)
4. I ___ never ___ wine. (to taste)
5. The parents are worried. Children ___ not ___ from school yet. (to return)
6. I ___ never ___ the BHIM App for purchase. (to use)
7. ___ you ever ___ Britain? (to visit)
8. You will not receive messages now. We _____ you from our mail list. (to unsubscribe)
9. Bravo _____ for a job. He is waiting for the interview. (to apply)
10. Please ignore the message if you ___ already ___ the bill. (to pay)

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ)

Function: to talk about an action that started in the past but is still happening in the present or has just finished.

(ભૂતકાળમાં શરૂ થયેલ ક્રિયા બોલતા સમય સુધી બનતી રહી હોય અથવા થોડા સમય અગાઉ જ પૂર્ણ થઈ હોય તો તેવી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: Auxiliary HAVE (have/ has) + BE (been) + Main verb (present participle)

Time words: <<for, since>>

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I feel strong now. I _____ yoga for six months. (to do)
2. We can't speak English though we _____ it since the first standard. (to learn)
3. I want to change this mobile. I _____ it for two years. (to use)
4. I came to Ahmedabad in 1995. Since then I _____ in the city. (to live)
5. How long ___ you ___ this trouble? (to have)
6. Scientists _____ to find a cure for AIDS for decades. (to try)
7. The Himalayas _____ India for millennia. (to protect)
8. Virat Kohli _____ international cricket since 2011. (to play)
9. The bus has not come yet. We _____ for it for three hours. (to wait)
10. The sun _____ since the beginning of the universe. (to rise)

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (પૂર્ણ ભૂત કાળ)

Function: to say that some action had taken place before another action or before a particular time in the past.

(ભૂતકાળમાં એક ક્રિયા પહેલાં અન્ય ક્રિયા બની હતી તેવું દર્શાવવા પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. પછીથી બનતી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: HAVE (had) + Main verb (past participle)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Katappa _____ Bahubali before Kabali came. (to kill)
2. The patient _____ before the doctor came. (to die)
3. Mallya Bhai _____ already _____ India before the CBI woke up. (to leave)
4. The thief _____ away before the police came. (to run)
5. Hanuman _____ Lanka before he returned to Rama. (to burn)
6. Boman Irani _____ as a photographer before he became an actor. (to work)
7. I could not log in because I _____ a wrong password. (to enter)
8. I _____ the seats before the rush began. (to book)
9. Gandhi _____ before he went to England for education. (to marry)
10. I _____ never _____ the digital payment systems before de-monetization. (to use)

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (સાદો ભૂત કાળ)

Function: to say that some action took place sometime in the past

(ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ સમયે કોઈ ક્રિયા બની હતી તેવું દર્શાવવા સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: the past form of the verb (for example: wrote, played, built, fought, died etc)

Time words - <<yesterday, last night, last year, a week ago, in 1947, on 12th March, on Sunday, five minutes ago, in the past etc>>

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. WW I _____ on 28 July 1914. (to start)
2. Ala-ud-din Khilji _____ Gujarat in 1299. (to attack)
3. India _____ free in 1947. (to become)
4. Hillary and Tenzing _____ the Mt Everest in 1953. (to scale)
5. Our neighbour _____ our car yesterday. (to borrow)
6. The manager _____ absent from the bank that day. (to be)
7. Akbar was only fourteen when Humayun _____. (to die)
8. Who _____ the telephone? (to invent)
9. Gandhi _____ the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. (to begin)
10. Tagore _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. (to get)

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (સાદો ભવિષ્ય કાળ)

Function: to talk about an action that will take place in future
(કોઈ ક્રિયા ભવિષ્યમાં બનશે તેવું કહેવા સાદા ભવિષ્ય કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: will/ shall + base form of the Main verb (for example: will go, will play, will help etc)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I am busy now. I _____ you after an hour. (to call)
2. Don't worry. Normal Baba _____ all your problems. (to solve)
3. Your PC _____ several times. (to restart)
4. _____ you _____ me if I am in trouble? (to help)
5. The college _____ the internal tests from next Monday. (to conduct)
6. It is 7.00 a.m. The match _____ at 9.00 a.m. (to start)
7. All villages _____ electricity before 2020. (to have)
8. I _____ when I want. (to marry)
9. Who _____ the next Chief Minister of Gujarat? (to be)
10. When _____ the next train _____? (to come)

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (સાદો વર્તમાન કાળ)

Functions: (1) to talk about daily events, habits, choices, likes etc.

(2) to talk about universal truths, scientific facts, proverbs etc.

(રોજિંદી ઘટના કે ક્રિયા, ટેવ, પસંદગી વગેરેની વાત કરવા સાદા વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. સનાતન સત્ય, વૈજ્ઞાનિક હકીકતો, કહેવતો વગેરે માટે પણ સાદા વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

Form: * base form of the verb (for example: come, believe, do, go, play, wake up etc)
* if the subject is in the third person singular (he/ she/ it), "-s" or "-es" added to the base form of the verb (for example: comes, believes, does, goes, plays, wakes up etc)

Base form of the verb With - I/ We/ You/ They:	"-s" added to the base form of the verb with - He/ She / It:	"-es" added to the base form of the verb with - He/ She / It:
I write We obey You eat They play	He writes She obeys It eats	He does (to do) She teaches (to teach) It pushes (to push) He fixes (to fix) She passes (to pass) It fizzes (to fizz)

Time words: <<always, often, usually, occasionally, sometimes, never, every day, in the morning, on Sundays etc>>

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. We _____ debit/ credit card. (to accept)
2. Japan _____ the best railway system in the world. (to have)
3. We _____ TV every day. (to watch)
4. My friend always _____ coffee with *masala-dosa*. (to take)
5. Two and two _____ four. (to make)
6. The earth _____ round the sun. (to move)
7. Water _____ at 100 degree centigrade. (to boil)
8. Fortune _____ the brave. (to favour)
9. Barking dogs seldom _____. (to bite)
10. Haste _____ waste. (to make)

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Unit - IV(a) - Paragraph Writing

Write a paragraph in about 80-100 words on any one of the following topics:

PERSONAL:

- (a) My Ambition in Life (b) India - My Country (c) College Life (d) My Favourite Movie

STATE/ NATION/ MEDIA:

- (a) My City/ Village (b) My Favourite Sportsman (c) Gandhi Ashram (d) Importance of English in India

ENVIRONMENT/ SOCIAL LIFE:

- (a) Pollution (b) Traffic Awareness (c) Trees - Our Best Friends (d) Gender Discrimination

PERSONAL

1. **MY AMBITION IN LIFE**

An ambition is a powerful desire for honour, power, wealth or fame. It is a driving force for struggle and hard work. Many years pass before you realize an ambition. My ambition in life is to become a teacher. There is not much money in the profession of teaching. But it is noble and respectable. A teacher moulds minds of students. I want to help students discover their potential. TV, mobile phone and bikes distract students from the path of knowledge. It is a challenge to teach the young students now. As a teacher, I would set a personal example of a life dedicated to learning. I hope that God will bless my efforts with success. Nancy Macauliff said:

I touch the future. I teach.

2. INDIA - MY COUNTRY

India is my country. On August 15, 1947 India became free from the British rule. Now India is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. It is the biggest democracy in the world. India has a long history. The Indus Valley Civilization grew in this country about 5000 years ago. The name "India" comes from the Greek word "Indus" for the river Sindhu. Sanskrit, the ancient Indian language, has a close relationship with the languages of Iran and Europe. India is a land of diversity. India represents all the great religions of the world. We have different races, languages, customs and costumes. India has produced great men like the Buddha, Tagore and Gandhi. Will Durant said:

Mother India is in many ways the mother of all of us.

3. COLLEGE LIFE

Hindi movies have created a romantic image of college life. But, in fact, very few young boys and girls attend college in India. College time is an important stage in the life of an educated person. The years we spend at college should prepare us for life. Students turn into mature men and women in college. College offers an opportunity for personal and professional development. Students can learn much from extra-curricular activities like debates, sports, NCC, NSS etc. But some students misuse the free environment of the college. They believe that college is time for fun and joy. Khushwant Singh has said in good humour:

College life is the only golden period in the life of an educated Indian.

4. MY FAVOURITE MOVIE

Dangal (released in December 2016) is my favourite movie. The title means "wrestling match." This movie is a bio-pic on Mahavir Singh Phogat. He was a wrestler from Haryana. He had an ambition to win a gold medal for India. But circumstances forced Mr. Phogat to give up wrestling and accept a job. He vowed that his son would win a medal for the nation. But he had four daughters and no son. Then he decided to train his daughters to be wrestlers. Mahavir Phogat faced many odds - lack of resources, social disapproval and government apathy. The movie depicts Mr. Phogat's rigorous training of his daughters in wrestling. The seasoned actor Amir Khan plays the role of Mahavir Phogat. *Dangal* is a very inspiring movie. It has got an unprecedented response in China. The movie has a message against gender discrimination. I repeatedly listen to Amir Khan's dialogue on the YouTube:

A (gold) medal is a medal whether a boy or a girl wins it.

STATE/ NATION/ MEDIA

1. MY CITY

I live in Ahmedabad. It is a world heritage city. It is located on the banks of the Sabarmati. Sultan Ahmed Shah founded Ahmedabad in 1411. Once upon a time, Ahmedabad was famous for its textile industry. It was called "the Manchester of India". Ahmedabad has a rich cultural

heritage. The Gandhi Ashram is a world famous monument. Gujarat was formed as a separate state in 1960. For years Ahmedabad served as its capital for the new state. The biggest university of the state - Gujarat University - is located in Ahmedabad. But all is not well with Ahmedabad. Poverty and pollution are major problems. The citizens of Ahmedabad are known for toughness and tenacity. There is a popular saying:

જબ કુત્તેપે સસ્સા આયા તબ અહમદશાહને શહર બસાયા.

(When a hare attacked a dog, the king founded the city.)

2. MY FAVOURITE SPORTSPERSON

If you ask me to name a favourite sportsperson, I would say it is Geeta Phogat. She is a freestyle wrestler. She was the first woman wrestler from India to win a gold medal for the nation. She was also the first female Indian wrestler to qualify for the Olympic Games. Geeta was born in a small village in Haryana in 1988. Her father Mahavir Singh Phogat was a wrestler. He trained his daughters to be wrestlers. Geeta won medals for India in 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015. Female feticide is widespread in India. Haryana too is infamous for this crime. In these circumstances, Geeta Phogat must have faced lot of challenges. Her achievements give a strong message against gender discrimination and female feticide. Geeta Phogat is an inspiring sportsperson. Her younger sister Babita is also a wrestler. In a male dominated society, female wrestlers were not available then even for practice. In an interview, Geeta said:

We had to wrestle against boys because there were no girls to train with.

3. GANDHI ASHRAM

Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the nation. After Gandhi returned from South Africa, he founded the Kocharab Ashram in Ahmedabad in May 1915. In June 1917, he set up another ashram on the banks of the river Sabarmati. This ashram is known as the Sabarmati Ashram or the Satyagraha Ashram. Gandhi lived here for 13 years. He started his famous Salt March (the Dandi Yatra) on March 12, 1930 from the Sabarmati Ashram. He vowed not to return to the ashram till India gained independence. India became free on August 15, 1947. Nathuram Godse killed Mahatma Gandhi on January 30, 1948. Thus, Gandhi never returned to the Sabarmati Ashram. Now the ashram is a national monument. Charles Correa, a French architect, has designed a museum in the ashram premises. Tourists from all over the world visit the ashram. Rajnee Vyas writes about the Sabarmati Ashram:

Our hearts mellow, the head bows in reverence at this sacred place.

4. IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

India has 23 official languages including English. The Indian constitution was first written in English. Hindi was expected to replace English by 1965 but it could not. English is a very important language in India. It is used in administration, education, industry and commerce, journalism etc. The Supreme Court of India allows only English as a medium of communication. People who have a working knowledge of English have better job opportunities. Only about 5% of

the India population is estimated to know the language. But there is a craze for English now. The language has become a status symbol. More and more middle-class families send their children to English medium schools. Millions of learners in the country are eager to learn English. Khushwant Singh said:

English language works like magic in India.

ENVIRONMENT/ SOCIAL LIFE

1. POLLUTION

Pollution means harm or damage to the natural environment - air, water, soil, plants and human and animal life. All human activities - manufacturing, transportation, trade, war - give rise to pollution. There are three major forms of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, and land or soil pollution. The principal sources of air pollution are "greenhouse" gases from factories and motor vehicles. Factories and vehicles also produce noise pollution. Large cities and towns are full of smoke, dirt and noise. The sources of water pollution are industrial waste, sewage and oil spills. Water pollution destroys aquatic life in seas and rivers. The pollution of the groundwater is harmful to human life. The major sources of soil pollution are chemical fertilizers, pesticides and plastic. Pollution is the cause of many diseases and deformities. Sunita Narayanan says:

Pollution is a strange kind of suicide.

2. TRAFFIC AWARENESS

India has a poor traffic sense. The former President Gyani Zail Singh died in a road accident in 1994. Many political leaders - Rajesh Pilot (2000), Sahib Singh Verma (2007), Gopinath Munde (2014) - also died in road accidents. 136,000 people died in road accidents in 2011. The number of fatalities grew to 148,000 in 2015. Many people have lost lives in incidents of road rage. In 2017, the Government of India organized the 28th Road Safety Week between 9th and 15th January. We paint slogans on road safety but rarely follow traffic rules. Many vehicle drivers don't know what the Zebra Crossing means. For them speed is more important than safety on the road. We must wear helmet while driving a two-wheeler. We must use the seat belt while riding a four-wheeler. We must not use cellphone while driving. Drunk driving is a serious crime. We must obey the traffic signals. Always remember the message the UN has given on road safety:

Slow down: Save lives.

3. TREES - OUR BEST FRIENDS

Trees have life. They are our best friends. All our food comes directly or indirectly from trees. They provide raw materials for industries. We also get medicines from trees. Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the air and produce oxygen. Thus, they keep the environment clean. Trees bring rain. Their roots hold the soil together and prevent soil erosion. If there were no trees, land would be a desert. In fact, trees provide all our basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter. Life is unthinkable without trees. We should forever remain grateful to trees. It is our

duty to save them. They serve mankind in many different ways. We owe our very existence to trees. We must plant more and more trees for our own benefit. Lucy Larcom said:

He who plants a tree plants a hope.

4. GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination means "injustice or unfair treatment on the basis of some prejudice." The Indian constitution has given equal rights to all men and women but gender discrimination is a fact of life. Any kind of discrimination is a violation of human dignity. Women are always at disadvantage because of gender discrimination. In 2011, India had a female population of 940 against 1000 males. Feticide (killing unborn babies) is a crime. But female feticide is not uncommon in India. Rich and educated families practise female feticide. Many families discriminate against daughters by allocating a limited budget for their education. Domestic violence is also a manifestation of gender discrimination. But only men alone are not responsible for gender discrimination. Many Indian mothers wish more for sons than for daughters. This mindset must change. The Government of India started a campaign on January 22, 2015. The name of this campaign is:

Beti bachao, beti padhao. (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child.)

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STAY HOME, STAY SAFE

With best regards from:

Dr. Alkesh Patel (wakeupdci@yahoo.in)
Department of English
Bhavan's Sheth R A College of Arts and Commerce
Ahmedabad