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CHAPTER

Long Composition

1. My Ideal Friend/My Best Friends or Your Best Friend

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. His dress and habits, 3. His hobbies, 4. His qualities.

1. Introduction—"A friend in need is a friend indeed" is an age-old saying. I have many friends but I like Suresh the best of all. He is a friend indeed. He is an ideal student. His father is a teacher. His mother is a religious lady. He is sixteen years old.

2. His dress and habits—He puts on simple dress. He is very simple by nature. He is very polite. He is never angry. He is always ready to help others.

3. His hobbies—He has many hobbies. He sings, paints and collects coins and stamps. He has collected coins and stamps of different sizes and of many countries. He is also very fond of reading good books.

4. His qualities—He has many good qualities. He bears a good moral character. He always helps me in need. He never tells a lie. He is regular in his morning walk. He is honest and hard-working. He respects and obeys his teachers, parents and elders. He does not waste his time. He is neither proud nor selfish. He never makes a noise in the class. He is a good player of hockey and volleyball. His behaviour towards his elders is praiseworthy. He is a true scout. I am proud of him.

Difficult Words : need = आवश्यक, indeed = सचमुच, old saying = पुरानी कहावत, ideal = आदर्श, religious lady = धार्मिक महिला, nature = स्वभाव, polite = नम्र, never = कभी-नहीं, angry = क्रोधित, always = सदैव, coins = सिक्के, collect = इकट्ठा करना, quality = गुण, character = चरित्र, regular = नियमित, honest = ईमानदार, hard-working = परिश्रमी, respect = आदर करना, parents = माता-पिता, waste = नष्ट करना, proud = गर्व, selfish = स्वार्थी, noise = शोरगुल, praiseworthy = प्रशंसनीय, true = सत्य।

2. An Ideal Teacher or My English Teacher or My Best Teacher or Your Class Teacher or A Good Teacher

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. His dress and appearance, 3. His behaviour, 4. His method of teaching, 5. His qualities.

1. Introduction—There are many teachers in my college. I respect all of them, but I like Shri G.P. Sharma most. He is an M.A., L.T. He teaches me Hindi. He is my class teacher.

2. His dress and appearance—He puts on simple clothes. In summer, he puts on a pant and a shirt. Sometimes, he wears a dhoti and a kurta. In winter, he puts on a sweater and woollen coat also. He uses a cap on his head. He is about forty years old. He is tall, healthy and well-built. He is always happy.

3. His behaviour—His behaviour is not harsh. He is kind towards the students and friendly to teachers. His habits are simple. He is a sweet-tempered man. His manners are very charming.

4. His method of teaching—His method of teaching is effective. His lessons are very interesting. Even the weakest student follows him easily. He is the master of his subject.

5. His qualities—He has many good qualities. He is very honest man. He is a man of good character. He is regular, punctual and hardworking. He does not waste his time in the class. He keeps his students busy all the time. He is kind-hearted. He helps poor students by giving them books. He is also a good sportsman. He is a man of principles. He is an ideal teacher. So I like him most. I am proud of him.

Difficult Words : Introduction = परिचय, behaviour = व्यवहार, quality = गुण, teacher = अध्यापक, respect = आदर, सम्मान, teaches = पढ़ाते हैं, class-teacher = कक्षा-अध्यापक, appearance = स्वरूप, put on = पहनना, simple clothes = साधारण कपड़े, in summer = गर्मी में, shirt = कमीज, sometimes = कभी-कभी, in winter = जाड़े में, woollen = ऊनी, also = भी, healthy = स्वस्थ, always = हमेशा, harsh = कठोर, kind = दयालु, habits = आदतें, sweet-tempered = मृदु स्वभाव वाला, charming = आकर्षण, effective = प्रभावशाली, interesting = रुचिपूर्ण, weakest = सबसे कमजोर, follows = अनुकरण, easily = आसानी से, good character = अच्छा चरित्र, regular = नियमित, hard working = कठिन परिश्रम, waste = नष्ट, busy = व्यस्त, kind-hearted = दयालु हृदय, principles = सिद्धान्त, ideal = आदर्श।

3. The Cow

Hints—1. Colour and size, 2. Food, 3. Her habits, 4. Usefulness.

1. Colour and size—The cows are of many colours. Some cows are white, some are black and some are brown. A cow is generally four feet high and six feet long. She has four legs, two ears, two horns and a long bushy tail. Most of them have two horns.

2. Food—The cow eats green grass and straw. She likes to eat oil cake also. She relishes green vegetables and fruitskins.

3. Her habits—The cow is a gentle animal. She does not hurt anybody. Some cows are so simple that children play near them. Hindus call her 'Gau Mata' and usually respect her.

4. Usefulness—The cow is very useful to us. She gives us milk. Her milk makes us healthy. It is very useful for the children. We make butter, ghee and curd from her milk. She gives us calves who pull carts and plough the fields. Her dung is used as manure and fuel. Shoes and other leather articles are made from her skin. We make combs, buttons and many other things from her horns. In short, the cow is a very useful animal. This is why the Hindus worship her.

Difficult Words : brown = भूरा, generally = सामान्यतः, horns = सींगें, straw = भूसा, oil-cake = खली, fruitskins = फल का छिलका, gentle animal = सीधा-साधा जानवर, hurt = घायल, चोट, usually = सामान्यतः, respect = आदर, सम्मान, healthy = स्वस्थ, curd = दही, calves = बछड़े, plough the field = खेत जोतना, dung = गोबर, manure = खाद, fuel = ईंधन, leather = चमड़ा, articles = सामान, skin = त्वचा, खाल, combs = कंघी, worship = पूजा करना।

4. An Indian Farmer

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Home, 3. Education, 4. Daily Life, 5. Source of Enjoyment, 6. Efforts of Improvement.

1. Introduction—India is an agricultural country. Most of its people live in villages. The main occupation of its people is farming. The Indian farmer is generally a simple man. He wears Dhoti and Kurta of cloth like Khaddar. He does not get time to be sad as he is always busy.

2. Home—He is hard-working yet he is poor. Many farmers live in huts. Some live in ordinary houses, made of mud. There are thatches on them. They are very small. They are not airy. Some rich farmers have built pucca houses.

3. Education—An Indian farmer is often uneducated and illiterate. His knowledge is based on old ideas. He is superstitious. Now many farmers try to know new methods of farming. They know much about fertilizers.

4. Daily Life—A farmer generally rises early in the morning. He goes to his field with his bullocks and a plough. He starts working and works till his wife brings food for him at noon. He takes his food and then takes rest for sometime. Then he starts his work. He goes on working till evening. In the evening, he returns home. Such is the life of an Indian farmer.

5. Source of Enjoyment—At night, he goes to chaupal. He enjoys songs and dramas. Sometimes, he smokes hukka. He likes the stories of Alha-Udal. Sometimes he goes to fairs also.

6. Efforts of Improvement—A farmer is the backbone of our society. The progress of our country is based on the improvement of his condition. So the government should improve his condition.

Difficult Words : agricultural = कृषि सम्बन्धी, खेती से, occupation = पेशा, farming = खेती, generally = सामान्यतः, always = हमेशा, busy = व्यस्त, yet = फिर, huts = झोपड़ी, ordinary = साधारण, thatches = छप्पर, airy = हवादार, often = प्रायः, uneducated = अशिक्षित, illiterate = निरक्षर, knowledge = ज्ञान, superstitious = अन्धविश्वासी, fertilizers = रसायनिक खाद, bullocks = बैल, plough = हल चलाना, noon = दोपहर, rest = आराम, sometimes = कभी-कभी, evening = शाम, backbone = आधार, society = समान, progress = उन्नति, improvement = सुधार, condition = दशा।

5. The Postman

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. His work, 3. His uniform and dress, 4. His salary, 5. His condition, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—At nine O'clock, the door-bell rings. We run to open the door. How happy we are when we see the postman with letters for us!

2. His work—The postman is a very important man and is very popular with everybody— young and old. He brings us news from our friends and relatives and sometimes money too. Sometimes, he brings us bad news.

3. His uniform and dress—Generally, the postman wears a Khaki uniform. But sometimes for a change, he wears ordinary clothes, he carries a leather bag which contains letters, parcels, money-orders and cash. Most postmen use bicycles but there are some who prefer walking.

4. His salary—The postman does not get a big salary. But he works very hard. He performs his duty faithfully—whether it is hot summer or cold winter. He is always active.

5. His condition—In the old days, the postman was not very well educated. It was enough if he knew how to read and write English and Hindi. But today many postmen are graduates.

6. Conclusion—When we think of the hard work that the postman does to bring us news, we admire him. He deserves all praise.

Difficult Words : rings = बजती है, postman = डाकिया, important = महत्वपूर्ण, popular = लोकप्रिय, news = समाचार, relatives = रिश्तेदार, sometimes = कभी-कभी, brings = लाता है, uniform = पोशाक, ordinary = साधारण, leather = चमड़ा, contains = रखता, prefer = पसंद करना, salary = वेतन, performs = पूरा करना, active = चुस्त, फुर्तीला, graduates = स्नातक, admire = प्रशंसा करना, praise = प्रशंसा।

6. A Hockey Match

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. How the match started, 3. What happened during the match, 4. Climax of the match, 5. Result of the match.

1. Introduction—A hockey match was played between the boys of Kayashtha Pathshala of Allahabad and D.A.V. College, Kanpur, last Sunday. My brother was the Captain of the Allahabad team. I went along with him and saw the match.

2. How the match started—The two teams took the field at 4.30 p.m. All the players of the D.A.V. team looked sturdy and smart. There was confidence on their faces. The crowd of spectators, mostly boys from local colleges, greeted them with loud cheers.

3. What happened during the match—The toss was won by the D.A.V. team. They played very well from the beginning. They overpowered the other team and carried the ball to the opposite goal. The spectators began shouting with joy. Shouts like—"Bravo!, D.A.V.", "Steady on! Kayastha Pathshala" were heard all around. But soon there was a change. The Kayastha Pathshala team gathered courage and pressed forward several times. However, they failed to score because the D.A.V. backs and half-backs defended well.

There was no further scoring during the first half. We waited for a better performance in the second half.

4. Climax of the match—After a few minutes, the play began for the second half. The D.A.V. team attacked, but they were soon driven back. The centre forward of the Kayastha Pathshala took the ball and rushed into the D.A.V. As they scored a goal, loud cheers of "hurrah" filled the air. Many excited boys whistled and jumped for joy in their seats. A few shouted "Back up, D.A.V." The D.A.V. team did not lose heart. They now played with much greater concentration.

5. Result of the match—Soon the D.A.V. centre forward took the ball right into the D, at the opposite end but he missed. There were hardly ten minutes left, the D.A.V. centre forward hit the ball so hard that none could check it from passing through the goal pit. But it was not a goal, because he had hit the ball from outside the D. The referee gave the last whistle, and the match ended in a draw.

Difficult Words : confidence = आत्मविश्वास, crowd = भीड़, spectators = दर्शक, greeted = स्वागत किया, shouting = चिल्लाहट, with joy = खुशी के साथ, several = अनेक, fail = असफल, defend = सुरक्षा करना, performance = कार्य, attacked = आक्रमण किया, but = लेकिन, soon = जल्दी, centre = केन्द्र, forward = आगे, rushed = झपटा, excited = उत्तेजित, whistled = सीटी बजायी, jumped = कूदा, concentration = ध्यान, result = परिणाम, opposite = विपरीत।

7. An Accident

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Time and Place, 3. How did it happen, 4. After the accidents, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Accidents do not always happen because of your mistakes. Very often, they are caused by someone else's mistake.

2. Time and Place—I was walking along the streets of Subhash Market with my brother. It was past six and the street was very crowded. We were going to see a film and it was getting late for the tickets. The film was to start at 6.15 p.m. We began to walk faster.

3. How did it happen?—All of a sudden, there was a loud noise and in a second, I saw my brother rolling on the road. A scooter rider was driving at a normal speed. But all of a sudden his clutch wire broke and the scooter was out of his control. It knocked down my brother. Luckily, the scooter wasn't very fast, otherwise some more people would have been hurt.

4. After the accident—A crowd gathered around my brother before he could stand up. I went into the crowd and was relieved to see that he wasn't very badly injured. He had a few bruises on his left hand. His elbow was bleeding. I took out my handkerchief and tied it round his injury. His face had become pale and he looked nervous. Somebody, offered him a glass of water.

The most unfortunate part of it was that people started abusing and hitting the scooter rider. In vain, did he try to convince them that it wasn't his fault. It was just an accident. After I had given first aid to my brother, I approached the crowd and requested not to be rude to the scooter rider.

I hired a rickshaw and took my brother to hospital. He had got some bruises. After dressing his injury, the doctor advised him to go home and rest in bed. That would help him to get over the shock.

5. Conclusion—It was a bad day indeed. We forgot the tickets and we forgot the film show, but I was thankful to God because it could have been worse.

Difficult Words : accidents = दुर्घटनाएँ, mistakes = गलतियाँ, street = गली, crowd = भीड़, all of a sudden = अचानक, loud noise = तेज आवाज, broke = टूट गया, control = नियन्त्रण, hurt = चोट, injured = घायल, elbow = कोहनी, bleeding = खून का बहना, handkerchief = रुमाल, tied = बाँध दिया, face = चेहरा, pale = पीला, nervous = हतोत्साहित, unfortunate = दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, convince = विश्वास दिलाया, approached = पहुँच गया, advised = सलाह दिया, rest = आराम, indeed = सचमुच, forgot = भूल गया, worse = सबसे बुरा।

8. My Town or Your Town

Hints—1. Name of the town, 2. Location, 3. Around the Town, 4. Its Importance, 5. Description of market.

1. Name of the town—The town I live in is famous for one reason—it has been the home of many Prime Ministers of India. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was brought up in Allahabad, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri had a house at Allahabad and Smt. Indira Gandhi was born here. Anand Bhawan, recently donated to the nation by the Prime Minister, is now a place of historical importance.

2. Location—Allahabad is situated near the Sangam (confluence), the place where the two rivers—the Ganga and the Yamuna, meet. Thousands of visitors and pilgrims come to Allahabad just to have a dip in the Sangam.

3. Around the Town—It is a calm and quiet city, because there are not many industries around. Naini, a suburb of Allahabad, however, is now developing fast industrially. There is the big Agricultural Institute, the Indian Telephone Industries and the factory of Universal Tyres. A glass factory is also going to be built there shortly. Allahabad proper has the Jeep Flash Light Factory which makes batteries.

4. Its Importance—There are a few spots in Allahabad which have scenic beauty. There, are the old but majestic stone buildings of the High Court and the offices of the various departments. These are other attractions for visitors.

Allahabad is famous as a seat of learning. The main office of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education is situated in Allahabad. The headquarter of the Education Department of Uttar Pradesh is located in Allahabad. The University of Allahabad is one of our famous universities known for the scholars, it has produced.

5. Description of market—The markets of Allahabad are not as big as those in some other cities. Yet, the Civil Lines market offers some attractions for outsiders. The way-side stalls, the picture houses, the fountain in the heart of the Civil Lines, and above all, the famous Hanuman Temple are the places, visitors want to see.

Allahabad is associated with many historical stories. The very name Allahabad "the abode of God" shows this. Whether God really lived here or not, great men certainly lived.

Difficult Words : famous = प्रसिद्ध, reason = कारण, Prime Minister = प्रधानमंत्री, recently = हाल ही में, historical = ऐतिहासिक, importance = महत्त्व, situated = स्थित, बसा हुआ, pilgrims = तीर्थयात्री, dip = डुबकी लगाना, calm = शान्त, suburb = ग्रामीण अंचल, developing = विकासशील, institute = संस्थान, beauty = सुंदर, majestic = शानदार, various = विभिन्न, attractions = आकर्षण, visitors = दर्शक, temple = मंदिर, associated = सम्बन्धित, abode of God = भगवान का घर, certainly = निश्चित रूप से।

9. A Festival : 'Diwali' or A Festival or An Indian Festival or Deepawali

Hints—1. Name of the festival, 2. The time of celebration, 3. Preparation for the festival, 4. How I celebrated, 5. Conclusion.

1. Name of the festival—The name of the festival is Diwali. It is famous festival of Hindus. It is celebrated throughout the country with great pomp and show. It is known as the festival of lights.

2. The time of celebration—Diwali festival is celebrated in the month of Kartika. Generally, it falls in the month of November of every year. Some people believe that Ram returned to Ayodhya after killing Ravan, the king of Lanka, on this day. So people lighted earthen lamps in their houses to welcome Ram. Some people believe that the demon Narkasur was killed by Lord Krishna. According to Jainism, Lord Mahavir got salvation on this day.

3. Preparation for the festival—Diwali is celebrated with great pomp and show. Houses are cleaned and white-washed. Different kinds of decorations are made before the festival. On the very day, houses, shops and temples are illuminated with earthen lamps and electric bulbs.

4. How I celebrated—This year, I enjoyed Diwali with great joy. I cleaned my house and got it white-washed. All the doors and windows were painted. Balloons, beautiful pictures and flowers were used to decorate the house. I enjoyed delicious feast at evening. The whole house was illuminated with earthen lamps and electric bulbs in the night. I let off fireworks with my friends.

5. Conclusion—Diwali is one of the famous festivals of India. It reminds us Lord Ram and Lord Mahavir. But there are some social evils associated with the festival. Some people drink and gamble on the day of Diwali. It is a bad custom, we should try to remove these evils.

Difficult Words : festival = त्योहार, famous = प्रसिद्ध, celebrated = मनाया जाना, throughout = सम्पूर्ण, great = महान, pomp and show = चहल-पहल, believe = विश्वास करते हैं, earthen = मिट्टी का, welcome = स्वागत, salvation = निर्वाण, decorations = सजावट, illuminated = जलाये जाते हैं, joy = खुशी, delicious = स्वादिष्ट, feast = दावत, fireworks = पटाखे, आतिशबाजी, reminds = याद दिलाता है, evils = बुराई, associated = सम्बन्धित, gamble = जुआ खेलना, bad custom = बुरा रिवाज, try = कोशिश करना, remove = हटाना।

10. The Principal of Your College or An Ideal Principal

Hints—1. Name and Qualification, 2. Dress, 3. Habits and Behaviour, 4. His Qualities.

1. Name and Qualification—The name of my Principal is Sri Sunder Lal Verma. He is fifty years old. He is a post-graduate. He is an M.A., L.T.

2. Dress—His clothes are not costly. He puts on white clothes. He believes in simple living and high thinking. In winter, he puts on brown suits. He uses a cap on his head.

3. Habits and Behaviour—He is an early riser. He is regular in his work. He hates late coming. He is hard working, sincere and honest. He is always sweet-tempered and sweet-tongued.

His behaviour is very fine. He does not abuse his servants. He does not beat students. He is father-like figure to them. I have never seen him angry.

4. His Qualities—He has many good qualities. He is a man of good character. He is a hard-working man. He is very regular, punctual and honest. He does not waste his time. He is kind-hearted, gentle and peace-lover. He helps poor students. He is also a good sportsman. He is a man of principles. He is a good administrator too. I like him most.

Difficult Words : Principal = प्रधानाचार्य, costly = कीमती, believe = विश्वास करना, simple living and high thinking = सादा जीवन उच्च विचार, in winter = जाड़े में, puts on = पहनना, brown = भूरा, regular = नियमित, sincere = सच्चा, निष्ठावान, honest = ईमानदार, always = हमेशा, sweet-tempered = मृदु-स्वभाव वाला, sweet-tongued = मृदुभाषी, behaviour = व्यवहार, abuse = गाली देना, servant = नौकर, student = विद्यार्थी, never = कभी-नहीं, angry = क्रोधित, नाराज, qualities = गुणों, character = चरित्र, hard-working = कठिन परिश्रम, regular = नियमित, honest = ईमानदार, waste = नष्ट, kind-hearted = दयालु, gentle = सभ्य, principles = सिद्धान्त, administrator = प्रशासक, too = भी।

11. My Favourite Book or The Book You Like Most

Hints : 1. Name of the book and the author, 2. Theme of the book (Description), 3. Its language and style, 4. Reasons for liking it, 5. Conclusion.

1. Name of the book and the author—I am fond of reading books. Reading books is my hobby. I have read so many books. The Ramcharit Manas is my favourite book. I like it more. I read it again and again. Its author is Goswami Tulsidas. He was a famous poet.

2. Theme of the book (Description)—There is a vivid story of Lord Ram who was the eldest son of Dashratha. Dashratha was the famous king of Ayodhya. Ram was sent to forest for fourteen years. Sita, who was his wife, also went to the forest. His brother Laxman was with them. In the forest, Sita was carried off forcibly by Ravan; the king of Lanka. Ram killed Ravan and came back to Ayodhya after fourteen years.

3. Its language and style—The Ramcharit Manas' is an epic. It is written in Hindi, Sanskrit is also used in it. It is in verse. Tulsidas has written so many books. All books are written in 'Awadhi', a dialect of Hindi, so the Ramcharit Manas is also in Awadhi.

4. Reasons for liking it—I like the book very much. Its language is musical and simple. It is full of wisdom. It is a store house of ideals, worthy to be followed. Before us, it presents a picture of an ideal society. It points out that the evil is punished and the good prevails in the end.

5. Conclusion—Due to all the above qualities, the Ramcharit Manas is very popular in India. It is widely read with devotion. The Hindus worship it. I like 'Ramcharit Manas' very much. I read it everyday.

Difficult Words : author = लेखक, fond = शौकीन, favourite = प्रिय, again and again = बार-बार, vivid = विस्तृत, famous = प्रसिद्ध, forcibly = बलपूर्वक, epic = महाकाव्य, verse = कविता, language = भाषा, wisdom = ज्ञान, ideal = आदर्श, society = समाज, evil = बुराई, punished = सजा दिया, popular = लोकप्रिय, worship = पूजा करते हैं।

12. A Journey by Train

Hints : 1. When and why was journey performed, 2. The scene at the platform, 3. The scene inside the coach, 4. Main stations midway, 5. Conclusion.

1. When and why was journey performed—Last year, my friend invited me to participate in his sister's marriage at Allahabad. So I made necessary preparations and started for the station. There was a great rush at Aligarh Station.

2. The scene at the platform—First of all, I went to the booking window. There was a great rush. Anyhow, I bought a ticket and reached the platform. There was a big crowd. Hawkers were selling their goods. The platform was full of passengers.

3. The scene inside the coach—After some time, the train arrived. The people began to move about. When the train stopped, there was a great commotion. The people outside were trying to get in and the people inside were trying to get out with great difficulty. I entered the coach and occupied one seat. After some time, the train moved slowly. Some were playing cards and some were talking on world's affairs.

4. Main stations midway—I started journey from Aligarh. When the train was at its full speed, the passengers sitting at windows were enjoying the scene outside. The train stopped at many stations. Some of the stations were 'Tundla, Shikohabad, Firozabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur'. It was a mail train. So its stoppage at a station was very short. I bought tea and other things during the journey.

5. Conclusion—Early in the morning, the train stopped at Allahabad. I got down from the train and started from there to reach the house of my friend. It was a pleasant journey. Although I was alone in the beginning, yet I made so many friends in the coach and enjoyed the journey.

Difficult Words : last year = पिछले साल, to participate = भाग लेने के लिए, marriage = विवाह, necessary = आवश्यक, preparations = तैयारियाँ, rush = भीड़, booking window = टिकट घर, reached = पहुँचा, passenger = यात्री, commotion = शोरगुल, try = कोशिश, inside = भीतर, difficulty = मुश्किल, entered = प्रवेश किया, coach = डिब्बा, occupied = ग्रहण किया, slowly = धीरे से, playing cards = ताश, affair = क्रिया-कलाप, journey = यात्रा, window = खिड़की, got down = नीचे उतरा, pleasant = सुहावनी, although = यद्यपि, alone = अकेला, yet = फिर, enjoyed = आनन्द लिया।

13. A Visit to A Fair

Hints : 1. The Name of the Fair, 2. Description of the Fair, 3. Importance of Fairs, 4. Conclusion.

1. The Name of the Fair—Every year, in the month of January and February, 'Magh Mela' is held in Allahabad at the bank of the Ganga and Yamuna. I visited the fair this year with my parents.

2. Description of the Fair—The Ganga is a holy river. So we went straight to the Ganga to bathe there. There was a very big crowd on the ghats. Police constables and volunteers were on duty to help the people. Boats were moving in the river. After bathing, we went to the temple of Hanuman. Then, we went to see the Fort. After coming back from the fort, we took light food. Then we went to enjoy the fair. There were so many lines of shops. They were all arranged and well-decorated. We made some purchases in the market. There were many interesting sights and a juggler was showing his tricks. The snake charmer was also showing his pets. A young astrologer was reading the palms of ignorant villagers. He was telling them their fortunes. The women were selling bangles, toys and other articles. There was a circus too. We went to see it. We came back from the fair in the evening.

3. Importance of Fairs—Fairs are very useful. There we meet our friends and relatives. We see so many new things and also learn so many things.

4. Conclusion—Fairs are very useful to us. So we should go to the fairs to enjoy them. They are source of entertainment. They help us to learn new things. They also teach us to move in the social gatherings.

Difficult Words : visited = देखा, fair = मेला, parents = माता-पिता, holy = पवित्र, straight = सीधा, crowd = भीड़, volunteers = स्वयं-सेवक, temple = मंदिर, enjoy = आनन्द, arranged = व्यवस्थित, decorated = सजी हुई, purchases = खरीददारी, interesting sights = रोचक दृश्य, juggler = जादूगर, snake-charmer = सपेरा, pets = पालतू, astrologer = ज्योतिषी, palm = हथेली, ignorant = अज्ञानी, bangles = चूड़ियाँ, toys = खिलौने, articles = समान, वस्तुएँ, evening = शाम, friends = मित्रों, relatives = रिश्तेदार, should = चाहिए, enjoy = आनन्द, entertainment = मनोरंजन, social = सामाजिक, gathering = समूह।

14. A Visit to A Zoo

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Place and Time when I Visited a Zoo, 3. Animals and Birds I saw, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—A zoo is a place where animals, birds and beasts are kept. It is a very interesting place. People go there and enjoy it.

2. Place and Time when I Visited a Zoo—Once I had a chance to go to Lucknow with my parents to attend a marriage ceremony. We stayed there three days. It was the month of May. On the third day, my parents made a plan to visit the zoo. Thus, I got a chance to enjoy Lucknow zoo.

3. Animals and Birds I saw—It is more interesting to see so many kinds of wild animals and birds at the same place. First of all, we saw a lion. When he stood with his head held high, he really appeared 'the king of beasts'. We also saw tigers, leopards and panthers. Their sharp teeth and flashing eyes sent a shiver through my body. There were deer and stags too.

Then we saw monkeys of many kinds. They were very funny. They were swinging from one tree to another. They took fruits and peanuts from our hands. There were crocodiles and tortoises in a pond. We also saw fish of different colours.

I was greatly delighted to see the birds. Some were big and others were small. They had various colours. Three peacocks were dancing in the garden nearby.

4. Conclusion—We were glad to see the wonderful animals and birds. The visit proved interesting as well as entertaining. In the evening, we returned home.

Difficult Words : beasts = जंगली जानवर, interesting place = रोचक स्थान, enjoy = आनन्द, once = एक बार, chance = अवसर, parents = माता-पिता, marriage = शादी, ceremony = उत्सव, saw = देखा, appeared = प्रकट हुआ, the king of beasts = जंगली जानवरों का राजा, sharp teeth = तेज दाँत, shiver = काँपना, funny = हँसाने वाले, swinging = झूल रहे, fruit = फल, peanut = मूँगफली, crocodile = घड़ियाल, delighted = प्रसन्न हुआ, peacock = मोर, garden = बगीचा, nearby = समीप ही, wonderful = आश्चर्यजनक, entertaining = आनन्ददायक।

15. A Picnic or Scene In a Public Park

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Time and Place, 3. Preparations, 4. Scene on the Way, 5. How I Enjoyed, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Picnic is a source of joy and pleasure. It is a tonic for health. We enjoy it to forget our miseries and sorrows.

2. Time and Place—It was the month of October. Dushara holidays were near. We decided to go for a picnic on Sunday. The weather was pleasant. So my friends and I selected a garden to enjoy it.

3. Preparations—My friends came to my house. They brought necessary things like sugar, tea-leaves and biscuits. I collected necessary utensils. I took sweets and fruits.

4. Scene on the Way—We started our cycles. While going, we sang a chorus. One of my friends sang a sweet song. We were very happy on the way. We reached the garden after an hour.

5. How I Enjoyed—We took off our clothes and sat under a tree. After some time, we played Kabaddi. Then we played cards. Ravi sang and Mohan danced. Then we saw ripe mangoes hanging in the trees. We told the gardener to bring some ripe mangoes. Now we were hungry. So we prepared 'Halwa'. We also made tea and all of us enjoyed. The Halwa was very tasty. We also opened the baskets and had a lunch of different things.

6. Conclusion—We returned home late in the evening. We enjoyed the picnic very much.

Difficult Words : pleasure = आनन्द, forget = भूलना, miseries = कष्ट, sorrow = दुःख, decided = निश्चय किया, weather = मौसम, pleasant = सुहावना, garden = बगीचा, necessary = आवश्यक, collected = इकट्ठा किया, utensils = बर्तन, chorus = सहगान, after sometime = कुछ समय बाद, ripe = पके हुए, mango = आम, hanging = लटक रहे, gardener = माली, hungry = भूखा, prepared = तैयार किया, enjoyed = आनन्द लिया, different = भिन्न-भिन्न, returned = लौटे, evening = शाम।

16. Visit to A Historical Place or Visit to an Important Place or A Historical Building or The Taj Mahal or A Trip to a Historical Place

Hints : 1. Place, Time and Occasion, 2. Historical Buildings, 3. Its Charms, 4. Conclusion.

1. Place, Time and Occasion—There are so many historical places in India. Agra is one of them. It was the month of November when I visited Agra with my parents.

2. Historical Buildings—There are so many historical buildings in Agra. The Taj Mahal is one of them. It is famous in the world. It was built by Emperor Shahjahan in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. It stands on the bank of the Yamuna. It is one of the seven wonders of the world.

Agra Fort is another historical building. It was built by Emperor Akbar. In Agra, there are other buildings like Moti Masjid. Fatehpur Sikari is also famous for its buildings.

3. Its Charms—All the buildings in Agra have their importance. The Taj is indeed a dream in marble. Its beauty is not subject to time. It will go on looking charming in future too. Other buildings are symbol of 'Moughal Art'. People from all over the world come to Agra to visit all these buildings.

4. Conclusion—I visited Agra with my parents and enjoyed the historical buildings most. The more we saw them, the more we liked them. The Taj looks more beautiful in the moonlit-night. Indeed, the place is worth-seeing.

Difficult Words : occasion = अवसर, historical = ऐतिहासिक, visited = भ्रमण किया, parents = माता-पिता, famous = प्रसिद्ध, world = संसार, built = बनाया, emperor = सम्राट, memory = याद, beloved = प्रिय, queen = रानी, fort = किला, building = इमारत, charm = आकर्षण, importance = महत्व, indeed = सचमुच, dream = खाब, marble = संगमरमर, beauty = सुन्दरता, symbol = प्रतीक, moonlit-night = चाँदनी रात, worth-seeing = देखने योग्य।

17. My Favourite Leader

Hints : 1. Name of the Leader, 2. His Life and Education, 3. His Political Career, 4. His Achievements, 5. The Reason Why I Like Most.

1. Name of the Leader—The name of my favourite leader is Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. He was born in a rich family. His father's name was Motilal Nehru. He was born on 14th November, 1889.

2. His Life and Education—He belonged to a rich family. So he was brought up with special care and love. He was given the best education. He was sent to England for higher education. From there, he returned as a barrister.

3. His Political Career—When he came back to India from England, he came into contact with Mahatma Gandhi. So he joined the Congress. He worked day and night. He toured throughout the country. He suffered a lot for his country. He was sent to prison several times. He became the most beloved leader of India. He loved his country very much.

4. His Achievements—India got freedom on 15th August 1947. Then he was elected the first Prime Minister of India. He served the country most as Prime Minister. He started 'Five Years Plan' for the progress of the country. He remained working as Prime Minister till his death. He died on 27th May, 1964.

5. The Reason Why I Like Most—Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was a great speaker and thinker. He was also a good writer. He has written so many books. 'Discovery of India' is his famous book. He was a man of good nature. He was respected everywhere. He loved peace. In this sense, he was a true follower of M. K. Gandhi. He believed in Ahimsa. He was famous for his wisdom and good manners. So I like him the most.

Difficult Words : favourite = प्रिय, rich family = धनी परिवार, belonged = सम्बन्धित, education = शिक्षा, higher education = उच्च शिक्षा, contact = सम्बन्ध में, a lot = अत्यधिक, country = देश, several = कई बार, beloved = प्रिय, Prime Minister = प्रधानमंत्री, progress = उन्नति, nature = स्वभाव, peace = शान्ति, true = सत्य, achievements = उपलब्धियाँ, remained = बने रहे, wisdom = ज्ञान।

18. My Favourite Hobby or My Hobby

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. What is my hobby?, 3. What does give me pleasure?, 4. Advantages of My Hobby, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—There are so many kinds of hobbies. Some of them are gardening, swimming, reading novels, stamp collecting, etc.

2. What is my hobby?—My hobby is gardening. I like it much. I go to my garden daily in the morning. Sometimes, I also go there in the evening. I water the plants. I live there for an hour.

3. What does give me pleasure?—When I go to garden, I feel pleasure. I get a chance to be in touch with nature. Morning air and songs of the birds are our source of pleasure. We also get fruits, flowers and vegetables from my garden.

4. Advantage of My Hobby—My hobby is not easy. It does not need the help of other persons. My heart dances with the flowers. Morning breeze refreshes me. It is very essential for sound health too.

5. Conclusion—Hobbies are very useful for us. They help us to use our leisure.

Difficult Words : swimming = तैरना, novel = उपन्यास, sometimes = कभी-कभी, water = पानी देना, plant = पौधा, pleasure = खुशी, chance = अवसर, touch = छुआ, nature = प्रकृति, morning air = सुबह की हवा, garden = बगीचा, easy = आसान, breeze = मन्द पवन, refreshes = ताज़गी देती है, me = मुझे, essential = आवश्यक।

19. My Mother

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Dress and Behaviour, 3. Her Qualities, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—I am Radha Gupta. I read in class IX. My mother is Smt. Tripti Gupta. She

is educated. I am her eldest daughter. She loves me very much.

2. Dress and Behaviour—She is a religious lady who believes in simple living and high thinking. She is very simple. She wears a saree and a blouse. She uses a shawl in winter. Her dress is always pressed. She is very kind and gentle. She loves everybody. Our servants and neighbours respect her.

3. Her Qualities—My mother is fair in complexion. She is smart and active. She is religious minded too. She is an ideal mother who cares and loves her children. She likes cleanliness very much. She is fond of reading and singing. She manages all the house and family affairs. My father depends upon her. She is all in all of our family.

4. Conclusion—My mother is an ideal lady. She is an excellent cook. She is a good hostess too. She is always busy in doing one thing or the other. She hates telling lies and speaking ill of others. She is very sweet-tempered. I am proud of her. I like her very much.

Difficult Words : educated = शिक्षित, daughter = पुत्री, religious = धार्मिक, high thinking = उच्च विचार, wears = पहनना, always = हमेशा, kind = दयालु, neighbours = पड़ोसी, complexion = रंग, active = चुस्त, ideal = आदर्श, cleanliness = स्वच्छता, fond of = शौकीन, depend = निर्भर रहना, all-in-all = सर्वे-सर्वा, excellent = सर्वोत्कृष्ट, busy = व्यस्त, sweet-tempered = मृदु स्वभाव वाली, proud of = गर्व।

20. My Father

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. His Dress and Behaviour, 3. His Qualities, 4. Daily Life, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—I am Mukesh Jain. My father is Shri S. K. Jain. He is a doctor. He has a grand personality. He is fifty yet he is smart and active.

2. His Dress and Behaviour—He is a simple man. He is always neat and clean. He wears white shirt and white pant. His dress is always pressed and well-maintained. In winter, he wears woollen clothes. He is very kind and gentle too. Everybody likes and respects him.

3. His Qualities—My father is a man of character. He always helps the poor and needy. He is popular among his neighbours. People respect him and come to him for advice. He is religious minded. Every day, he goes to temple and worships there for an hour.

4. Daily Life—My father gets up early in the morning. He goes for a walk daily. He gets ready for his daily work. He leaves the house at 10 o'clock and goes to Municipal hospital. He returns from there at 4 o'clock. Then he looks after us.

5. Conclusion—My father is a gentleman. He is a famous doctor in the district. He is always busy in doing one thing or the other. He hates telling lies and speaking ill of others. I am proud of him. I love him very much.

Difficult Words : personality = व्यक्तित्व, always = हमेशा, neat and clean = साफ-सुथरा, well-maintained = अच्छी तरह व्यवस्थित, woollen = ऊनी, respect = आदर, character = चरित्र, needy = जरूरतमन्द, popular = लोकप्रिय, among = में, neighbours = पड़ोसी, religious = धार्मिक, temple = मंदिर, worships = पूजा करना, return = लौटना, famous = प्रसिद्ध, district = जनपद, busy = व्यस्त, hate = घृणा, lies = झूठ बोलना, proud of = गर्व, love = प्यार करना।

21. My School or College or An Ideal School or My Idea of an Ideal College

Hints : 1. Name and Situation, 2. Building, 3. Library, 4. Play Ground, 5. Conclusion.

1. Name and Situation—The name of my school is C.A.V. Inter College, Allahabad. It is situated in the heart of the city.

2. Building—It has a very large double-storeyed building. The main building of the school consists of the three blocks. Our classes run in the main building. It has about twenty rooms with a big hall. There are four laboratories for Science and Biology. All the rooms are airy and well-ventilated. Electric light and fans are fitted in every room. The hall of the school is very big. General meetings are held here. The Principal's Office is in the middle of the building. There are some quarters for the peons. It has well-furnished canteen too.

3. Library—The main attraction of the college is its library. There are two big rooms. There is a regular issue of books. The strength of the college is about six thousand. The staff members are one hundred and fifty. All students and teachers get books issued from the library. There are two reading rooms, one for the teachers and the other for the students. Newspapers and magazines are put on the tables to read.

4. Play Ground—We are lucky to have two play grounds. They are well-maintained. Our game superintendent is very expert. He is very careful about the play grounds. We enjoy our games daily in the evening. Some students go to play in the vacant periods.

5. Conclusion—Our college is a reputed college in the district. Students from rural areas also come to get their admission. We are proud of it.

Difficult Words : situated = स्थित, city = शहर, science = विज्ञान, laboratories = प्रयोगशालाएँ, airy = हवादार, office = दफ्तर, well-furnished = व्यवस्थित, main attraction = मुख्य आकर्षण, library = पुस्तकालय, regular = नियमित, strength = शक्ति, well-maintained = व्यवस्थित, expert = कुशल, careful = सावधान, vacant = खाली, reputed = ख्यातिलब्ध, rural = ग्रामीण, admission = प्रवेश, proud of = गर्व।

22. A Rainy Day

Hints : 1. Day and Month, 2. School closed, 3. Cool and Pleasant weather, 4. Conclusion.

1. Day and Month—From July to the end of September, we have most of the rains. It was the 15th of July this year. When I got up in the morning, I saw that it was dark all around. The sun did not appear in the sky. The sky was covered with thick clouds. First, it began to drizzle, then it started raining heavily. I took my umbrella and left the house for school. On my way to school, I had to face heavy rain and strong winds. I stood under a big tree for shelter.

2. School closed—When I reached the school, I saw that the attendance of the students was very poor. I found water everywhere. All the teachers were not present. Boys who had come, were all wet. There was darkness in the rooms. So the Principal closed the school and declared it a rainy day. We were all very happy.

3. Cool and Pleasant weather—While coming from school, we saw wonderful sights. There was knee-deep water on the roads. Children were floating paper boats in the water. Some street boys were throwing mud balls at one another. There was a rainbow in the sky. The weather was very cool and pleasant. Everyone looked happy.

4. Conclusion—When I reached my home, I changed my clothes and had a cup of tea. I felt cold. So I used to wear woollen clothes. Then I sat in the verandah and enjoyed the rain with my parents.

Difficult Words : appear = प्रतीत होना, covered = ढका हुआ, thick clouds = घने बादलों, drizzle = फुहार पड़ना, raining heavily = भारी वर्षा, strong-winds = हवा का झोंका, तेज वायु, shelter = शरण, reached = पहुँचा, attendance = उपस्थिति, found = पाया, declared = घोषित किया, wonderful = आश्चर्यजनक, sight = दृश्य, paper boat = कागज की नाव, street = गली, rainbow = इन्द्रधनुष, weather = मौसम, pleasant = सुहावना, felt = महसूस किया, woollen = ऊनी, parents = माता-पिता।

23. A Policeman

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. His Uniform, 3. His Duties, 4. His Usefulness, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—A policeman is a useful public servant. He ensures peace and safety. He is needed everywhere.

2. His Uniform—He uses Khaki uniform with a cap on his head. He is always smart and active. His dress is always pressed. The traffic police man wears white uniform. In winter, he wears woollen khaki uniform.

3. His Duties—He maintains law and order in the society. He protects us from bad elements. He prevents riots and street brawls. He arrests those persons who break the law.

4. His Usefulness—We feel safe in the presence of the policeman. He saves our rights and maintains peace in the society. He performs his duties well in public places.

5. Conclusion—A police man should be healthy, courageous and bold. Honesty is very essential for him. Good conduct is very necessary for his job. He should always be strict and careful. He should get rid of bad practices. His pay should be increased by the government so that he might perform his duties well.

Difficult Words : useful = लाभदायक, safety = सुरक्षित, needed = आवश्यकता, uniform = पोशाक, traffic = यातायात, woollen = ऊनी, maintains = व्यवस्था देना, society = समाज, protects = रक्षा करता है, elements = तत्व, prevent = रोकना, riots = दंगे, performs = पूरा करता है, healthy = स्वस्थ, courageous = साहसी, essential = आवश्यक, conduct = व्यवहार, necessary = आवश्यक, job = नौकरी, get rid of = छुटकारा पाना, bad practices = बुरी आदतों, increased = बढ़ाया जाना, government = सरकार।

24. My Village

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Name and Situation, 3. Men and Women, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—India is the land of villages. About seventy percent people live in villages. The life of a villager is very hard one.

2. Name and Situation—The name of my village is Rampur. It is situated in Allahabad district. It is a big village. It has railway station as well as bus station. It is twenty kilometre away from Allahabad city.

3. Men and Women—People of all castes and communities live in my village. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. A few others are either businessmen or labourers. Some of them are in services too. There are two Primary Schools—one for boys and the other for girls. There are four Nursery Schools too. There is a Higher Secondary School for boys and girls. There is a branch of the State Bank of India. The Post Office is also there. Streets of the village are both Kachchi and Pucci. There are some two or three storeyed buildings in my village. The village is well-electrified.

4. Conclusion—My village people lead a simple life, hence they live happily. They are very co-operative. They have all the facilities of a city. I like my village very much.

Difficult Words : situated = बसा हुआ, district = जनपद, castes = जातियाँ, communities = सम्प्रदाय, occupation = पेशा, agriculture = कृषि, labourers = श्रमिकों, मजदूरों, branch = शाखा, also = भी, village = गाँव, simple life = साधारण जीवन, hence = इसलिए, happily = प्रसन्नतापूर्वक, all the facilities = सभी सुविधाएँ या सम्पूर्ण सुविधाएँ।

**25. Prize Distribution Function or Republic Day
or Annual Function of Your College
or College Function
or The Prize Distribution Function of Your College
or Republic Day Celebration in Your School**

Hints : 1. Time and Date, 2. Preparation, 3. Chief Guest and His Reception, 4. Cultural Programme, 5. Prize Distribution, 6. Conclusion.

1. Time and Date—Our annual prize distribution function took place on 26th January, the Republic Day. The function was held under a beautiful 'Shamiana'. The prizes were kept on a big table. There were chairs for the guests.

2. Preparation—The college was white-washed and decorated well. A carpet was spread from the gate up to the Shamiana. All the students were in their college uniform. Teachers were busy with the arrangement.

3. Chief Guest and His Reception—The chief guest of the function was Mr. Trilok Chandra. He was a popular leader. He also presided over the function. He arrived at the 'Pandal' at right time. When he came, our Principal garlanded him. The girls sang 'Vande Matram'. He was welcomed by the N.C.C. cadets. Thus, he was given a warm reception at his arrival.

4. Cultural Programme—A very attractive but short cultural programme was displayed. The girl students presented a very good song. After that, many poems and patriotic songs were sung. A play 'The Rani of Jhansi' was staged.

5. Prize Distribution—After cultural programme, the President stood to distribute prizes. I got a prize for boxing. My friend got five prizes. He was greeted and admired by everybody.

6. Conclusion—At the end of the function, President spoke a few words. He liked the school discipline. At 5 P.M., the function was over after, the Principal thanked the chief guest. We were given a holiday in honour of the function.

Difficult Words : annual = वार्षिक, prize = पुरस्कार, distribution = वितरण, Republic Day = गणतन्त्र दिवस, preparation = तैयारी, decorated = सजाया गया, carpet = कालीन, दरी, spread = फैलाया, arrangement = व्यवस्था, chief = मुख्य, popular = लोकप्रिय, presided = अध्यक्षता की, garlanded = माला पहनाया, welcomed = स्वागत किया, reception = स्वागत, arrival = आगमन, attractive = आकर्षण, cultural = सांस्कृतिक, programme = कार्यक्रम, patriotic = देशभक्ति, President = राष्ट्रपति, distribute = बाँटना, greeted = स्वागत किया, admired = प्रशंसा की, discipline = अनुशासन।

**26. A Cricket Match or Your Favourite Game
or A Game or Match, You Played
or One Day Cricket Match**

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Description, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—It was the Republic Day. A cricket match was played between two colleges—K.P. Inter College and C.A.V. Inter college in the evening. Both the teams came at 3 p.m. K.P. Inter College batted first.

2. Description—Ravi, the captain of K.P. Inter College; was run out. He scored twenty runs. Vikas, the captain of C.A.V. team scored only ten runs. His show was poor. Rajesh opened magnificently. He scored eighty runs. The team of K.P. Inter College scored 210 in fifty overs. The players of C.A.V. College disappointed us. Only Mohan, opened fairly well. He scored valuable 61 runs. The fielding of

K.P. Inter College was weak. But C.A.V. Inter College could not take advantage of it. The match was highly thrilling and exciting. C.A.V. College needed only 25 runs in three overs and five batsmen were to come. But it could not score even 10 runs. So C.A.V. Inter College lost the match.

3. Conclusion—The match was very interesting. It was full of ups and downs. Fortune smiled sometimes this side and sometimes that side. Some players of C.A.V. Inter College played well but they could not score well. The team of K.P. Inter College played somehow well and won the match.

Difficult Words : Republic Day = गणतन्त्र दिवस, captain = कप्तान, magnificently = शानपूर्वक, player = खिलाड़ी, disappointed = निराश, valuable = महत्वपूर्ण, advantage = लाभ, thrilling = रोमांचक, exciting = उत्तेजक, need = आवश्यक, batsman = बल्लेबाज, lost = हारना, interesting = रोचक, ups and downs = उतार-चढ़ाव, smile = मुस्कराना, sometimes = कभी-कभी।

27. A Railway Coolie

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. His house, 3. His dress, 4. His work.

1. Introduction—A man who carries the luggage of passengers at a railway station is called a coolie. He is seen at almost all the railway stations.

2. His house—His house is very small. Sometimes, small quarters are given to the coolies by the railway department. Some live in tin sheds. Sometimes two or three families live together.

3. His dress—A coolie is a poor man. So he puts on a poor dress. He wears a red shirt and white pajama. He wears a red turban or cap on his head. He has a brass badge on his arm. This badge with number is given to him by the railway department.

4. His work—A coolie is a hard-working man. He works hard day and night. He does not earn much. At the railway station, he is found sitting at the entrance of the station. So he carries the luggage of the passengers to the platform. Sometimes he risks his life when he has to load the luggage in moving trains. He also helps the passengers to get in. He tries to find out proper seats for them. He guides them to the right train and platform. He knows the timings of the arrival and departure of all the trains. We cannot do without him.

Difficult Words : luggage = सामान, passenger = यात्री, almost = लगभग, sometimes = कभी-कभी, department = विभाग, together = साथ-साथ, puts = पहनना, day and night = रात और दिन, found = पाया, entrance = प्रवेश, risks = खतरा, proper = उचित, arrival = आगमन, departure = प्रस्थान।

28. My Neighbour or Our Neighbour

Hints : 1. Name and other particulars of the neighbour, 2. Family members, 3. What you like most in your neighbour, 4. What you do not like about him/her, 5. Over-all opinion about the neighbour.

1. Name and other particulars of the neighbour—A good neighbour is a great gift of God. To be a good neighbour, one must be a gentleman. Fortunately, my next door neighbour is Radha Swami who is a gentleman. He stands by me in my difficulties.

2. Family members—He has a large family. His father who is a doctor is also very gentle. His mother is a teacher in a school. He has three brothers and two sisters. His grandfather is even alive. His uncle Ramesh also lives with him. Thus, he has a large family.

3. What you like most in your neighbour—My neighbour has so many human qualities. He is always loyal to me and encourages me in moments of despair. He understands me thoroughly. He is always interested in my welfare. He is frank and honest. He does not leave me when misfortunes come. He shares with me all my problems. He is well-behaved and loving. Selfishness does not even touch him. He does not waste time in useless things.

4. What you do not like about him/her—In spite of having all these qualities, there is something bad in his character. Sometimes, he drinks in the evening. I do not like this about him. When he drinks, he goes to his bed and sleeps. He does not disturb others.

5. Over-all opinion about the neighbour—Over all he is responsible, co-operative, sincere, hard-working and cheerful. He has a sense of humour and does not lose temper. Everyone in the locality speaks praise of him. I am indeed proud of him. Such a neighbour is rare.

Difficult Words : neighbour = पड़ोसी, great = महान, श्रेष्ठ, gift = उपहार, gentleman = सज्जन पुरुष, fortunately = सौभाग्यवश, difficulties = कठिनाइयाँ, alive = जीवित, large family = बड़ा परिवार, qualities = गुणों, always = हमेशा, encourages = उत्साहित, despair = निराशा, honest = ईमानदार, misfortunes = दुर्भाग्य, problems = समस्याएँ, touch = छूना, waste = नष्ट, character = चरित्र, sometimes = कभी-कभी, about = बारे में, disturb = परेशान, hard-working = परिश्रमी, cheerful = प्रसन्न, indeed = वास्तव में, proud = गर्व।

29. The Importance of Newspapers or The Newspapers

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Usefulness, 3. Collection of Material, 4. Importance, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The word 'News' is an amalgam of four letters 'N', 'E', 'W' and 'S', which stand for North, East, West and South respectively. Newspapers play a very *important role* in our lives. It is a very strong *means of communication*. They give news and views.

2. Usefulness—Newspaper gives the daily news of what is happening round the world. It also gives information about the *main incidents* round the world. There are lots of daily newspapers such as "The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, The Times of India, The Economic Times" etc. These newspapers give information about *politics*, sports, *share market* and prices of our daily needs etc. They increase our knowledge and wisdom. We learn much about the world's events from newspapers. They broaden our outlook. They change our views. They guide common people of the country.

3. Collection of Material—The *reporters* of the newspapers collect the news from their own *sources* and from different news agencies and then *publish* it. The newspapers also give *educational* and *classifieds column*. These are very *educative* and *informative*.

4. Importance—Newspapers give every information about the incidents that take place all around the world. The paper boys called hawkers distribute the newspapers to the *customer's* houses early in the morning.

5. Conclusion—The newspapers are a very useful source of education and information.

Difficult Words : amalgam = सम्मिश्रण, important role = महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका, communication = संचार, incidents = मुख्य घटनाएँ, politics = राजनीति, share market = शेयर बाजार, reporters = पत्रकार, sources = माध्यम, publish = प्रकाशित करना, educational = शैक्षिक, classified = वर्गीकृत, column = स्तम्भ, educative = शिक्षाप्रद, informative = सूचनाप्रद, customer = ग्राहक, education = शिक्षा।

30. Television and Its Effects or Television : A Boon or A Curse or Television : Uses and Abuses

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Effect and usefulness, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Television is the greatest gift of science to us. It is one of the greatest *inventions* of science. If the radio was a wonder, television is a miracle. The radio brought the voices of the world together within our common hearing. Television made history by bringing the current

pictures of events and personalities on T.V. Sets. It brings delight to both eyes and ears. It is the highest source of family recreation.

2. Effect and Usefulness—It has good and bad *effects*. Its good effects are more than its bad effects. Television shows serials on epics which help people to understand each other's religion. It shows many quiz programmes which increase knowledge. It shows us the *latest happening* in the world through news. It helps people to learn different languages. Its bad effects are various. *Overviewing* of serials can effect the eyes. Excess use of television results in a *wastage* of time. It disturbs the mind of students in studies.

3. Conclusion—The T.V. is a family entertainer. Parents sit with their sons and daughters to enjoy its programmes. Therefore, care should be taken to see that there is nothing ugly in the programme, so that all could enjoy it together. The *vulgar* serials lead persons to bad habits. But if it is used properly, then it is one of the greatest *blessings* of science.

Difficult Words : inventions = आविष्कार, effects = प्रभाव, latest happening = ताजा घटनाक्रम, overviewing = अत्यधिक देखना, wastage = बर्बादी, daughter = पुत्री, enjoy = खुश, together = साथ-साथ, vulgar = अश्लील, bad habits = बुरी आदतें, blessings = वरदान।

31. Over Population or Problem of Over Population

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Today's problem, 3. Other problems associated, 4. How to control, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—India is facing many *burning problems*. One of the problems faced by man today is the ever *increasing population*. It is the most pressing problem before us. It is a challenge to our prosperity. It needs to be tackled.

2. Today's Problem—When God created man, he blessed him saying be fruitful and *multiply*. Today the world is *overcrowded*. In India it is a serious problem. Here population is increasing day by day. In this respect, we are second to China. It is hoped that we will leave China behind as after every fifteen seconds a new child is born.

3. Other Problems Associated—There is very little place for anyone. To meet this need, forests have been cut. This has increased *air pollution* and the animals have become *endangered*. We are facing a number of diseases. The housing problem is very acute. 'No vacancy' has become the fashion of the day. Schools and Colleges are overcrowded. Unemployed youngmen have no charm in their lives. Parents are worried to see their children unemployed.

4. How To Control—To stop this, everyone should follow the *slogan*, "**We Two and Our Two**". There should be only two children in the family. Only then this rate of ever increasing population can be *controlled*.

5. Conclusion—If it is not done, then a day will come when there will be no place even to stand.

Difficult Words : burning problems = ज्वलन्त समस्याएँ, increasing population = बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या, multiply = बढ़ना, overcrowded = अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ युक्त, air pollution = वायु प्रदूषण, endangered = संकट में, slogan = नारा, controlled = नियन्त्रित हो गया।

32. Is Science A Blessing Or A Curse! or Science Is A Good Servant But A Bad Master

Hints—1. Introduction, 2. Important blessings of science, 3. Curses of science, 4. The misuse of science, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—It is difficult to blame science for all the ills of the world. Similarly, it is childish to lavish praises on science like a slave of all the blessings it has given us. In itself, science is only

a systematized body of knowledge which man has earned with his own endeavour. It is neither good nor bad by itself. It is a gift of knowledge possessed by man. Ultimately, it is the man, who is more important than his gift. It all depends on how he uses the gift of science, whether he uses science in the interest of human happiness and prosperity or whether he uses it to destroy humanity.

2. Important blessings of science—So, numerous are the blessings of science that it would be difficult to enumerate them. That science has made human life comfortable and prosperous, will be readily admitted by all. Time and space have been conquered and nature has been completely subjugated. Diseases have been controlled and the economic standard of man has been vastly increased. He has the finest means of recreation at home, while books, magazines and periodicals provide him with ample food for thought.

3. Curses of science—While, this is the gay side of life, its ugly side cannot be lost sight of. Science has made us grossly materialistic in our outlook. We have become selfish and greedy and are thinking in terms of our own advancement at the cost of others. Society has been divided between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' and a grim class conflict is staring us in the face. Science has placed terrible weapons of mass destruction in the hands of man, so that, he can destroy the whole world within minutes. The world is divided into powerful military blocks, intent on large scale mass massacre of humanity and complete extinction of human civilization.

4. The misuse of science—While all this is true, the question is, who is really responsible for all this calamity—science or man. Really, it is the man who is to be blamed for all his misfortunes. He has been constantly misusing science for his own selfish ends. The aeroplane, for example, as the swiftest means of communication, is certainly a big blessing of science, but man, in his madness, has been using it for dropping deadly bombs and devastating thickly populated cities. The atom bomb will destroy the world but the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes can turn this world into heaven. So, it is not science, but its use or misuse is a significant point. Science is neither a blessing nor a curse. It is for its user—the man—to decide whether he wants to use science as a blessing or misuse it as a curse.

5. Conclusion—Ultimately, man is the master of science and not science, the master of man. Science is meant for man and not man for science. Science is the servant of man and man should use science wisely and discretely.

Difficult Words : Enumerate = गिनती कराना, gross = अत्यधिक, deadly = खतरनाक, जानलेवा, destiny = भाग्य।

33. The Festival of Holi or Holi

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Time of celebration, 3. The legend behind it, 4. How it is celebrated, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—India is a land of fairs and festivals. The Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians have their own festivals. Holi is an important festival of the Hindus. It is a festival of joy and friendship.

2. Time of celebration—It is celebrated in the month of March - the spring season. The spring is the best of all seasons of the year. It marks the end of winter and the beginning of summer.

3. The legend behind it—It is celebrated in the memory of devotee Prahlad. He (Prahlad) had great faith in God. His father Hiranyakashipu, gave him torture but he did not give up his faith in God. Hiranyakashipu asked his sister Holika to sit in a flaming fire with Prahlad in her arms. Holika was burnt to ashes but Prahlad remained untouched by the flames.

4. How it is celebrated—Holi is burnt at night at many places in the city. Drums are beaten. People dance and sing songs. They smear one another's face with 'gulal'. They eat, drink, dance and make merry. They embrace one another. They share the sweets prepared in the house.

5. Conclusion—In fact, Holi is a festival of colours. It fills our hearts with joy and happiness.

Difficult Words : Fairs = मेले, Christians = ईसाई, legend = पौराणिक कथा, devotee = भक्त, torture = यातना, burnt to ashes = जल कर राख हो गई, smear = मलते हैं, embrace = गले लगाते हैं।

34. An Election Scene

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Election in my city, 3. Canvassing, 4. Polling arrangements, 5. Voting begins, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction : India is a Democratic Republic and her government is run by the elected representatives of the people. So elections are held after every five years. This is for the Parliament which forms the Central Government. But elections are also held for State Assemblies, Corporations, Municipal Boards, District Boards and various other local bodies.

2. Election in my city : Last year, elections were held in my city for electing the representatives to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Different political parties like the Congress, the B.J.P., the Janta Dal, the C.P.I. and the C.P.M., put up their candidates for different seats in different constituencies. Some candidates did not belong to any party and contested the elections as independents.

3. Canvassing : Canvassing began two weeks before the election. The parties took out processions and organised meetings in support of their candidates. The speakers in such meetings detailed their programmes of work if their party won in the elections. Big promises were made. Pamphlets and handbills were freely distributed and pasted on the walls. Candidates and their supporters went about in jeeps, tempos, trucks and three-wheelers fitted with loudspeakers, shouting slogans. They also went on foot from door to door canvassing for votes. The canvassing gathered momentum as the election day approached nearer. But all canvassing had to be stopped twenty-four hours before the actual time of voting.

4. Polling arrangements : Elaborate arrangements were made at the polling stations for voting. Each polling station was divided into three booths. The division was made by tying bamboo poles. Each booth had a curtain hung in one corner of the room. Two tables and two chairs were placed for voters to mark the ballot papers. The ballot boxes were placed behind the curtain. At the entrance to the room, Polling officers sat at tables with relevant registers to check the voters, secure their signatures and issue ballot papers.

5. Voting begins : The voting was to begin at 8 a.m. The Presiding Officer, the Polling Officers and other helpers all arrived at 6 a.m. They sealed the ballot boxes before the candidates or their representatives and put them behind the curtains in every booth. Voters started arriving in large numbers and stood in queues. At five minutes to eight, the Polling Officers took their seats. Voting began exactly at eight. The first voter went to the Polling Officer. The voter was identified and his name in the voters list was ticked. Then the upper side of his index finger was marked with an indelible ink to prevent him from voting again. He was given the ballot paper which he marked with the candidate of his choice and put it into the ballot box. This process was repeated with every voter.

6. Conclusion : The voting continued smoothly till five in the evening. Then the ballot boxes were sealed in the presence of the representatives. They were then sent under police security to the Central Hall where counting of votes was to begin the next day.

Difficult Words : Democratic Republic = प्रजातान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र, constituencies = चुनाव क्षेत्र; canvassing = चुनाव प्रचार; pasted = चिपकाये गये; gathered momentum = तीव्र हो गया; elaborate = विस्तृत, लम्बे-चौड़े, ballot papers = मत-पत्र, index finger = तर्जनी उँगली, indelible = न मिटने वाली, prevent = रोकना।

35. Pollution or The Pollution Problem in India or Problem of Pollution or Pollution is a Threat to Mankind

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Kinds of Pollution—(1) Air Pollution, (2) Water Pollution, (3) Noise Pollution, 3. How to check pollution, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The problem of pollution has become very serious today. Man has interfered too much with Nature. As a result, environment which includes air, water, soil etc. has been polluted. If environment is polluted all sorts of life—human, animal and vegetation is affected directly or indirectly. Step by step, the precious gifts of nature are being destroyed and human life is being shortened by the polluted air, we breathe and unhealthy water, we drink.

2. Kinds of Pollution—There are many kinds of pollution such as—(1) air pollution, (2) water pollution, (3) noise pollution.

(1) Air Pollution—Air pollution is mostly caused by the smoke coming out of the chimneys of factories, mills, workshops etc. Mills producing chemicals and acids give out such a foul smell that it becomes difficult to breathe. Air pollution may cause lung diseases; asthma, eye flue, headaches etc.

(2) Water Pollution—Water is the basis of life but greed of man to get more and more money pollutes it. The owners of industries dump waste material on the surface of the earth or in the rivers. So water is polluted. People use this polluted water and invite a number of diseases. Water pollution resulted in the outbreak of cholera in a number of colonies of Delhi. The Hindus float the dead bodies of their saints in the holy rivers. The fish and tortoises eat these dead bodies and spoil the water.

(3) Noise Pollution—Noise pollution is dangerous to life. It is said that noise more than 80 decibels cause deafness and other diseases. In large cities, the roar of vehicles is unbearable. If one stands at some busy centre, he finds cars, scooters, buses, trucks and other automobiles passing there within seconds. The engines and horns create noise pollution which is harmful for people's physical and mental health.

3. How to check pollution—To check this pollution, there should be planned industrialisation. The debris of industries should not be dumped on the surface of the earth or in the river. It should be destroyed by the use of suitable chemicals. There should be no deforestation. People should not dump domestic waste on the streets. We should remain akin to Nature. Check on growth of population is also necessary to control the increasing pollution of the environment.

4. Conclusion—Keeping in mind the seriousness of the problem, the government of India has set up the Department of Environment to control pollution. The people of the country should also cooperate with the government.

Difficult Words : pollution = प्रदूषण, interfered = हस्तक्षेप किया, environment = पर्यावरण, वातावरण, sorts = प्रकार, lung diseases = फेफड़े की बीमारियाँ, asthma = श्वास, दमा, basis = आधार, owner = मालिक, dump = इकट्ठा करना, float = बहाना, tortoise = कछुआ, decibel = आवाज की तीव्रता को मापने की इकाई। deafness = बहरापन, debris = कचरा, vehicles = वाहनों, unbearable = असहनीय, planned industrialisation = नियोजित औद्योगीकरण, deforestation = अधिक मात्रा में वृक्षों का कटान।