

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- (1) James Bryce
- (2) L.A. Hill
- (3) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (4) E.M. Forster
- (5) Salim Ali

(1) JAMES BRYCE

James Bryce Born at Belfast on May 10, 1838.

He was educated under uncle Reuben John Bryce at Belfat Academy. He continued Education in University of Glasgow. He went to Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1862 elected as a fellow of oriel. He went to Bar and practised in London for a few years, soon called back to Oxford as regions professor of civil law (1870-1893).

His reputation as historian made as early as 1864. In 1872 travelled to Iceland to see land of Icelandic sagas as admirer of Njals saga.

As author Bryce already known in America. His work in 1888 *American Commonwealth* written by him as Constitutional Lawyer about institutions of U.S. become a classic. His studies in *History and Jurisprudence* (1901) and *Studies in Contemporary Biography* were republications of essays.

In 1897 he published a volume of *Impressions* in which he described Liberal circles in Second Boer War. Figured out harshest critics of British repressive policy against South African Boer Civilians.

Speech is silver. Silence is gold.

- (1) **Always have something to say:** We should think more and speak. A great speech requires polished words and catchy lines. If you can find no thing at all to say, don't say it your silence will not harm you in the long run.
- (2) **Always know what you intend to say:** The author tells us "Be sure of what to speak and how to represent your studies. If your own mind is confused, much more confused will your hearers be.
- (3) **Always arrange your remarks in some sort of order:** We should be very clear in our expressions. Don't be elaborate and irrelevant. We should use economy of words.
- (4) **Whatever you do be clear:** Unclear speech is usually due to unclear thoughts. We should have clear thought and command of speech. We should use simple and easy lines rather than bulky phrases. We should try to capture our audience having confidence in speaking.
- (5) **Never despise those whom you address:** We should avoid noisy and empty speeches. Try to attract masses with reasonable and relevant facts.
- (6) **Use only few superlatives:** A good speech is a work of art. We should use of metaphor at correct place. Humorous jobs can help to some extent.
- (7) **Never, if you can help it, be dull:** Lack of variety in language can be harmful. It is a fault to have too many flowers or too many fireworks, "but it is a worse fault to be boring".
- (8) **Remember the importance of how you speak:** Delivery is the chief quality in public speaking. Voice is a gift of nature but pronunciation, modulation and expression may be cultivated.
- (9) **Speak Slowly:** Slow speech acts as the blows of a hammer.
- (10) **Never read your speech if you can avoid it:** We should refer to notes and have sharp memory to remember the whole speech. Ready to give necessary sum up to avoid abrupt ending. We should try to entertain our audience.

Questions

1. What did Bryce figure out as member of Liberal opposition ?
2. Do you think silence speaks more than words ? Explain.
3. Why it is said that think twice before you speak ? Explain with your own examples.
4. Explain the meaning of the line: 'Relevance as well as brevity is the soul of wit'.
5. Explain the meaning of the phrase: 'It is better to be flippant than to be dull'.
6. How you can improve the way you speak ?

(2) L.A. HILL

Leslie A. Hill was British Council's chief education officer for India. L.A. Hill made significant contribution to English Language Teaching in India. He has written several books. He prepared a 3275 head-word vocabulary. He prepared the textbook, *A. Prelude to English* (1969) from which the present essay 'Principles of Good Writing' has been taken.

Summary***Principles of Good Writing***

- (1) Think clearly and logically.
- (2) Improve your vocabulary and power of expression. Use a good dictionary.
- (3) Regular and frequent practice is essential for good learning. Writing is 99 percent hardwork and 1 percent inspiration.
- (4) Read the newspaper. You can find many words for your writing there. The Newspaper have many examples of human tragedy and human joy.
- (5) You have to know exactly what type of reader you are writing for. To be a good writer, you must write interestingly. Write up should be according to reader's interest.
- (6) Don't start abruptly. Presentation plays a vital role in writing. Your opening paragraph should arrest the reader's attention and show him what you are writing about and why. There should be clearly, coherence, unity and order. The topic sentence should be clear. You should avoid irrelevant material with a logical conclusion.

Questions

1. What are the basic principles of Good Writing ?
2. Explain the meaning of the following line: 'Am I free to do anything I like ?'
3. Why inspiration is necessary for writing ?
4. Why knowledge of human behaviour is necessary ?
5. Explain why are readers not interested in reading about the past ?
6. What do you mean by being natural in your writing ?
7. ...

(3) A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM

The Missile Man of India

much you like or enjoy it by the way that you behave and talk. It is used to describe someone who is very enthusiastic about something. He faiths in youth. According to him, youth need is a dream to chase and fulfill. He was an avid lover of music. He was conferred numerous award including Padma Bhushan and Bharat Ratna. He worked as the Director of Defence Research and Development laboratory lived up Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Akash and Nag. His passion for doing extremely hard work and determined devotion made him great. He believed in the team spirit. He has a gruelling schedule of working for eighteen hours a day. He always enthused scientists. Activity is extremely difficult and trying to do Dr. Kalam brought Smile on the faces of handicapped children by designing ultra light weight foot support for polio victims. He strongly believed youth must dream and convert those dreams into thoughts and then transform these thoughts in action. Our thinking should be big.

He describes "Work brings solace" Dr. Kalam was very much impressed by Werner Von Braun, the great scientist who made the lethal V-2 missile that devastated London in World War II and who was given a top position in the rocketry programme at NASA. His humble, receptive and encouraging quality always impressed Dr. Kalam. He felt disappointment.

Dr. Kalam said that work always gives immense pleasure and satisfaction. Total surrender to work is the best way to remove stress. If the work is exciting, rewarding and with full of passions even 100 hours a week job does not become strenuous but keep one relaxed, energetic and fresh. Dr. Kalam has described how he kept himself away from everything in order to achieve the desired goal.

Questions

1. Work brings solace, explain.
2. Describe qualities of a good speaker.
3. Why do we call 'Salim Ali the Birdman of India'?
4. Describe in your words the interaction between Kalam and weruhen during their flight from Madras to Trivandrum.
5. What advice did Von Brain give Kalam?
6. Describe in your own words, how Kalam explains the experience of flow.
7. What happened when the first V-2 missile was firs tested in 1942?
8. What were Von Brain's feelings towards America?
9. What was Van Brain's advice to Kalam about SLV3?
10. Why did Kalam need total commitments in order to keep performing.
11. What does Kalam mean when he says that he had pushed a 'hold' button on his life?

(4) E.M. FORSTER**About the Author**

E.M. Forster (Edward Morgan Forster) (1879-1970) was a well known novelist and essayist. This essay is taken from his collection of essays "Two cheers for Democracy" (1951). It reveals Forster's beliefs in Individualism, liberal spirit in society and politics. Forster's two best known works, "A Passage to India" and *Howards End* connected with irreconcilability of class differences. *A Room with a view* is about propriety and class (read and accessible work). His posthumous novel *Maurice* connects class reconciliation and homosexual relationship. What I Believe

Questions

1. E.M. Forster was an individualist and a humanist both at the same time, Explain how with your views ?
2. How is class reconciliation one facet of homosexual relationship ?
3. "What I believe" Explain the statement: I do not believe in belief.
4. What do you mean by the word subservient pump ?
5. Why is it said that psychology shattered the idea of a person ?
6. Explain the statement: Personal relations are despised today ? *dislike.*
7. Why is it said that Parliament is either a representative body or an efficient one is questionable ?
8. Why is violence major partner in this muddled establishment ?

If someone is muddled, they are confused about something.