

CHAPTER
3

Summary and Note Making

Note making

Note making is the practice of recording information captured from another sources. By taking notes, the writer recording the essence of information, freeing their mind from having to recall everything. While taking notes following points must be considered:

- (i) Must write the title. It should state what majority of passage talks about
- (ii) Helping Verbs & Pronouns can be omitted.
- (iii) Write phrases not complete sentences.

Summary

An overview of content that provides a reader with the over arcing theme but does not expand on specific details. It is most part of summary is made out of notes not from passage while taking summary following points must be considered:

- (i) Not less than 1/3 word limit of passage
- (ii) Made out of notes not passage.
- (iii) Never start passage like "This passage talks about"
- (iv) Write complete sentence not phrases
- (v) Follow order of notes as much as possible.

1. Read the text given below carefully, make notes and write summary of it:

[2069 Bhadra]

Authority in the twentieth century is nowhere what it was. In certain spheres it has disappeared altogether. Public opinion no longer feels bound to enforce morality as it did by means of spoken disapproval and informal penalties. Fathers have ceased to rule the family, employers no longer enjoy the status of materials; the upper class have ceased to inspire imitation as models correct behaviours; school masters and university dons no longer dominate the minds of the young...Things once considered inherently wrong are tolerated where they are thought to do no manifest harm: fornication, adultery,

homosexuality, abortion, nudity and erotica flourish openly where they were once legally penalized or forced to be discreetly veiled. Adolescents, who were once subject to the edicts of parental jurisdiction, live as they please, often earning as much as their fathers, and enjoying more legal rights at eighteen than grandmother possessed at any time during their lives.

But the decline of authority in the twentieth century has not necessarily meant a rise in liberty. For the concept of authority is not something which stands logically opposed to that of freedom, although some unreflective people may think it does. Authority is really a special kind of power which rests on the constant and belief of those who live under it. Without such free assent, there can be no such thing as authority. So freedom in this important sense is part of the very notions of authority. And when authority is removed, it is only too likely that it will be followed either by the rule of naked power or by anarchy.

Ans: Authority in 20th Century

A. Authority today

1. Declined & disappeared
 - 1.1 Not rise in liberty
2. Less spoken disapproval
 - 2.1 Decrease in morality
3. Wrong behaviour tolerated
 - 3.1 Adultery, nudity, abortion etc.
 - 3.2 No penalties given

B. Concept of Authority

1. Rests on consent & Belief
2. Freedom as a part
3. When removed
 - 3.1 Rule of Naked power
 - 3.2 Rule by anarchy

Summary

Authority in present situation has declined & disappeared but that doesn't necessarily mean rise in liberty. Morality in public has decreased due to less penalties & disapproval. Wrong behaviours like Adultery, nudity, abortion etc. is being tolerated and no penalties are given for doing so. Authority rests on consent & belief but when removed it will be followed by rule of naked power or by anarchy.

2. Study the following text carefully. Prepare its note and convert it into a summary. [2070 Bhadral]

All people who speak the same language have agreed to used certain words for certain jobs and this enables them to communication with each other. There is nothing particularly remarkable about the words themselves: they might just as well have chosen different ones. What matters is that this agreement about the use of words should be fully understood, and understood in detail, by everyone who wishes to profit by them. Let us take example of bell-ringing. By itself, the ringing of a bell means nothing. But in certain recognized contexts, it may mean different things as different as 'time for school', 'somebody at the door!', 'that's the end of the lesson' or 'come here, please, waitress!'. We might well wonder how it is that the same noise can mean so many different things; but of course the answer is easy. The noise occurs in recognized contexts; in time and places when we know that it can only mean one thing. Thus all most anything can be used to communication several different things.

Let us apply this to verbal signs, or words. First we can communicate just as well by using 'father', 'pater', 'Daddy', or anything else's: provided we are understood, it makes no difference. We can invent a completely new word too. Secondly, the same collection of letters can be used to communicate quite different things. The word 'port' can mean a special sort of wine, the opposite of starboard, a harbour, the various other things. The significance of any sign depends on the context in which it is used.

Ans: Means of communication

A. Language & Words

1. Enables to Communicate
2. Most be understand in detail
3. Proper use of words
 - 3.1 Certain for certain jobs
 - 3.2 Single word diff. meanings
 - 3.3 Significance depends upon context

B. Sound or Noises

1. Different meanings for same sound
2. Meaning changes with place 1 time and time .
3. Occurs in recognized context

Summary

People using same language use certain words for certain jobs enabling them to communicate. These words should be fully understood in detail. For different words some meaning can be understood like Father, daddy etc. Also for same words different word's can be understood like port

for both h
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for school
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3. Read th
summar

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Ans: F

for both harbour & wine. Different meaning can be understood for same sound like Bell ringing for calling waiters & same bell ringing for time for school & so on. Thus meaning changes with place & time and occurs in recognized context.

3. Read the passage given below, take down the notes and write summary:

[2070 Magh]

Allow steels as well as plain carbon steels may be classified according to their ability to harden. This is probably the most significant basis of classifying allow and plain carbon steels. The ability to harden has been defined as the 'hardenability' of steel. The role played by the hardenability of steels is one of great importance and any test that can be made to check this characteristic of steel will prove of value in the selection and qualifications of any steel for a given application. In fact, hardenability is an important criterion of selecting or rejecting steel for a particular purpose.

It has been determined that the hardenability of steels is dependent upon several factors and these factors do not include the chemical composition or alloy content of the steel. What are the factors that influence the hardenability of steel? Such factors as method of manufacture practice in shaping and variables in treating all influence the hardenability of steel? Such factors as method of manufacture practice in shaping and variables in treating all influence the hardenability of steels. Because this variable will influence the hardenability, the usual methods of testing, without carrying out a test for hardenability, may not reveal the complete story about the steel. This being true, several methods have been designed to measure the ability of the steel to harden. There is one principle behind all hardenability tests is to measure the maximum section or thickness of steel that can be made hard. The sominy end-quench test is recommended as a hardenability test for alloy structural and tool steels. This test can be used for both shallow-and deep-hardening.

Ans: Hardenability of steel

A. Ability to harden

1. Steels like alloy steel, plain carbon steel
2. Check char of steel
- 2.1 For selection/rejection of steel

B. Factors affecting hardenability

1. Method of manufacture
2. Practice in shaping
3. Not chemical composition or alloy content

C. Hardenability test

1. Measure max. thickness of steel
2. Sominy end. quench test
 - 2.1 For alloy structural & tool steels
 - 2.2 For shallow & deep hardening

Summary

Ability to harden of steel is known as hardenability of steel. For eg.- Alloy steel, plain carbon steel. This characteristic is required in the selection & qualification of any steel for a particular purpose. It is dependent upon several factors like manufacture method, practice in shaping etc. but does depend upon chemical composition. or alloy content. Sominy end-quench test is used for Hardenability test which can be used for both shallow & deep hardening.

4. Study the following text carefully. Prepare its note and convert it into summary. [2071 Bhadra]

I was taking tea in the rooms of a fine scholar at King's College, Cambridge, the week before the Oxford and Cambridge rugby match, when, in order to bring the conversation or the lack of it-a little nearer my own intellectual level, I asked a brilliant novelist who was present 'Are you going to match next Tuesday?' He looked as sincerely puzzled as if I had addressed him in Gaelic. 'What match?' he asked gently. I explained to him that a football match was to take place in the following week-a match in which the fate of his beloved university would be involved, or at least seem to be involved, for about an hour and half. 'Honestly', he said, with a look of surprise, 'I hadn't heated about it. Had you?' he asked, turning to our host. Our host declared that the news came as a complete surprise to him also. Another scholar who was present, on being questioned on the matter, admitted that he had gathered in the course of a recent conversation that more important match was going to be played somewhere, but he did not know that it was to be against Oxford, or that it was a rugby match, or that it was to be played at Twickenham, of that it was to take place on Tuesday.

It astonished one to find men who were learned in every detail of the struggles between Athens and Sparta, between Rome and Carthage could be indifferent to a struggle almost at their own doors-a struggle, too, in which the prized were not the sordid gains of political warfare, but the magnificently empty honors of spots. All present were pacifists, yet bloody battles fascinated their intellects far more than bloodless battles of the football field-the battles, so to speak, of the future. Such indifference to an exciting phase of

contemporary life shocked me. I could have understood a stockbroker's being indifferent to the result of a great football match, but a universal man, a fine mind strained in the humanities—that was a very different affair. I left Cambridge a little saddened over the prospects of the human race.

Ans: Struggle in one's doorstep

A. Conv. in room

1. King's college, Cambridge
2. taking tea with novelist, host & scholar
3. Rugby match in Tuesday
 - 3.1 Kings college vs oxford
 - 3.2 Played at Twickenham
 - 3.3 Novelist & host didn't know.
 - 3.4 Scholar was not sure

B. Writers thought

1. Astonished when heard
 - 1.1 No knowledge about college
 - 1.2 Detail knowledge about world History
2. Saddened over prospectus of human race.

Summary

In king's college, Cambridge while taking tea with novelist host & scholar a conversation is sparked in a room about a rugby match between king's college and oxford to be played at twickenhan in Tuesday. Novelist & host didn't know about the match while scholar was not sure about the match. The writer gets astonished when he hears about the unknowingness of those people who had detailed knowledge about world history but no knowledge about own college. He feels saddened over prospectors of human race after leaving Cambridge.

5. Read the following passage carefully, taken down notes and write a summary. [2071 Magh]

As material civilization advance and the supply of available goods and services increases, man's needs correspondingly multiply. Advertising plays a key role in this never-ending process by stimulating the public's desire for certain products, and by promoting the scale thereof, until it has, in effect, created new needs, real or supposed where there were none before. A familiar example is the motor car—once a rare and costly novelty, now a ubiquitous and

relatively inexpensive necessity. More recently, the television set has undergone the same transformation. While some people would deny that television is a necessity, the fact that sets are found in majority of western homes shows that is answer, to a greater or lesser degree, the need felt by millions of people for entertainment and information.

A product, service, or commodity that the public needs, and knows it needs, tends, of course, to 'Sell itself'. We might, therefore, assume that, in such cases, advertising would be of minor importance. To some extent this is true. Meatpackers, vegetable and fruit growers, and dairy operators spend less on advertising, for instance, than manufacturers of cigarettes, liquors, cosmetics, and other items of this type.

On the other hand, the competition that exists between rival brands means that the suppliers of such basic necessities as food, clothing, and housing must advertise their wares to stay in business. Significantly, the industry that spends most on advertising turns out a product which almost everyone considers a necessity: soap.

Ans: Advance in today's civilization

A. Objective is to supply goods & services

B. Role of Advertisement

1. Stimulates public desire
2. Promoting the sales
3. Creates new needs
3.1 like T.V, cars

C Basic public need

1. Vegetable, fruits, dairy products
2. Advertise have minor importance

D. Compare between product

1. More advance
2. Turns product in necessity

Summary

Advertisement plays a key role in today civilization by stimulating the public desire for certain products. It creates new needs like T.V, cars etc hence promoting the sales of products. It is of minor importance for basic needs like vegetable, meatpackers etc. Due to the competition between brand products more advertisement are done which can bring more profit in business.

6. Read the following passage carefully, make notes and write a summary of it: [2072 Bhadra]

The valley of Kathmandu is one of the most concentrated repositories of art and design that exist in the world; it is one of the greatest living art shows imaginable.

Nepal has long been famous for quality work. In the past beautiful bronzes were made, not only for the home market, but for export or sale to pilgrim tourists. Today, exquisite bronzes images of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist pantheons are still fashioned and sold.

The Nepalese wood-carver has always excelled in ornately carved windows and roof supports fashioned in the elegant forms of deities. It is known that the Nepalese architect, Arniko, took the pagoda style of architecture to neighboring Tibet and from thence to China in the ninth century.

The arts of Nepal, with exception of stone carving are still very much alive and in the cities of the valley, master craftsmen, artisans and artists are still fashioning masterpieces, following and using techniques that in many stretch back well over a thousand years.

Large areas of the city of Patan are given over to the production of art works, and for the adventurous visitor with an interest in arts and crafts, there is always an excellent opportunity to see artists and craftsmen at work in their houses.

The advent of tourism in the late fifties acted as a stimulus to Nepalese arts and crafts as it brought with it not only a demand for small souvenirs, but also for high quality items produced by labor-intensive methods that could not be copied by machines anywhere in the world. A fine scroll painting, wood-carving or brass image made in Nepal is something unique and exclusive and buyers can feel that they have purchased one of a kind or at least one a limited edition.

To preserve the national heritage of Nepal, His Majesty's Government has banned the export of antiques of all kinds, but for those with taste and interest, there are many beautiful objects and treasure to buy in the bazaars of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. Many new bronzes and scroll paintings have been "antiqued" and in such cases it is better to get a museum clearance from the department of Archaeology, near the main gate of Singh Durbar in Kathmandu.

Over the past twenty years, the hand-woven carpet industry has grown and flourished in Nepal. The art of carpet weaving was brought from Tibet.

The mighty peaks of Himalayan ranges are what call many visitors to Nepal in the first place but nevertheless the beauty of the kingdom's art and architecture will linger in the minds of many for long after a visit to the valley of Kathmandu.

Ans: Arts & Crafts in Nepal

A Art works

1. Mostly concentrated in ktm.

- 1.1 Greatest art designs

B. Craft works

1. Quality bronzes

- 1.1 Image of god & Goddess

- 1.2 Both for home market & export

2. Wood carving

- 2.1 Fashioned carved windows

- 2.2 Art spread in china, tibet by Arniko

3. Stone carving

- 3.1 Old technique still used

- 3.1.1 1000 yrs. back

- 3.2 Made by following traditions

4. Hand-woven carpet

- 4.1 Flourished over past 20 yrs.

- 4.2 Brought from Tibet

C. History of pot & craft

1. Tourism acted stimuli in late 50's

2. Scroll painting brass image etc. mostly bought

D. Preservance of these arts

1. Export of antiques banned.

2. Some scroll paintings, bronzes etc. kept in museum

3. Treasure & object can be bought

- 3.1 In ktm, Patan, Bhaktapur

- 3.2 By people having interest

Summary

Nepal has been famous for quality art craft work. These greatest art works are mostly concentrated in Kathmandu. Craft works like bronzes, wood carving, stone carving, Hand-woven carpet etc are done in Nepal. These scroll paintings, brass image & craved woods are mostly bought

by tourists. These tourists acted as a stimulus to flourish Nepal's art in late 50's. For preservance of these arts Nepal government has banned export of antiques & some scroll paintings bronzes etc are kept in museum. But for people having taste & interest objects & treasures can be bought in Kathmandu valley.

7. After reading the test given below, make notes and write summary of it: [2072 Ashwin]

We can alter the characteristics of steel in various ways. In the first place, steel which contains very little carbon will be milder than steel which contains a higher percentage of carbon, up to the limit of about

$1\frac{1}{2}\%$. Secondly, we can heat the steel above a certain critical temperature, and then allow it to cool at different rates. At this critical temperature, changes being to take place in the molecular structure of the metal. IN the process known as annealing, we heat the steel above the critical temperature and permit it to cool very slowly. This causes the metal to become softer than before, and much easier to machine. Annealing has a second advantage. It helps to relieve and internal stresses which exist in the metal. These stresses are liable to occur through hammering or working the metal, or, through rapid cooling. Metal which we cause to cool rapidly contracts more rapidly on the outside than on the inside. This produces unequal contractions, which may give rise to distortion or cracking. Metal which cools slowly is less liable to have these internal stresses then metal which cools quickly

Ans: Characteristics of steel

A. Mild steel

1. Contains very little carbon
2. Less then $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ carbon

B. Annealed steel

1. Heat steel above crit temp.
 - 1.1 Molecular st. changes
2. Allowed to cool slowly
 - 2.1 Less internal stresses
3. Easier to machine
4. Relieves internal stresses
 - 4.1 Caused form hammering or working
 - 4.2 From rapid cooling
 - 4.2.1 Causes unequal contraction
 - 4.2.2 Rise to distortion or cracking

Summary

Characteristics of steel can be altered in many ways. Steel containing very little carbon, less than $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ is mild steel. And by heating steel above critical temp. before cooling it slowly we obtain annealed steel which is soft & easy to machine. This process relives internal stresses. But if steel is allowed to cool rapidly, it causes unequal contractions or cracks in steel.

8. Read the following passage carefully and make notes and write a summary of it. [2072 Magh]

In classical music in any way related to popular music? That is a controversial question. Advocates of classical music claim that it constitutes art and that it is pop music in only light entertainment. But, that is not always true. Some people have only elevated classical music to that special status by arguing that the works are more complex because of the range of notes involved. However, jazz, rap and many other forms of popular music sometimes do make use of a number of notes that are as complex as classical music. It is also argued that classical music songs are longer, sometime extending to thirty minutes or more. Popular music songs are shorter and more repetitive so that they can be remembered for people to play or to sing.

Every language has its own popular music, like it has its own classical music. Indian popular music, often known as India-pop or Hindi pop is a form of pop music in India. It is fusion of various Indian folk and classical music styles and is also influenced by modern beats from different parts of the world. The major push given to Indi-pop was from Pakistani singer, Nazia Hassan. Indian pop has taken another interesting turn with the "remixing" of old Indian film songs—an attempt to make them sound more modern by adding new beats. These remixes have become very popular among the younger generation; they give the old melodies new life and vigour. The purists among the older generation however maintain that the beauty of the song is lost.

Ans: Genre of Music

A. Classical Music

1. Constitutes Art
2. Considered complex
- 2.1 wide range of notes

B. Popular music - jazz rap

1. Considered light entertainment
2. Complex as classical music

2.1 Complex notes used

C. Indi-pop / Hindi pop music

1. Pop Music in India
2. Fusion of Indian Folk & classical music
3. Influenced from modern beats
4. Remixing of old Indian Songs
 - 4.1 Popular among younger generation
 - 4.2 Older generation dislike it

Summary

Classical music & popular music are two different genres of music. Classical music is considered complex & constitutes art. But popular music is also as complex as classical music when complex notes are used. Hindi pop music or Indian pop is a pop music in India which is a fusion of Indian folk & classical music. It's influenced from modern beats & also consists of remixing of old Indian songs. These are popular among the young generation.

- 9. Read the following passage carefully, make notes and write a summary of it:** [2074 Bhadra]

There are hundreds of superstitions which survive in various parts of the country and the story of them is rather amusing. We are told, for example, that it is unlucky to point to the new moon or to look at it through glass, but if we bow nine times to it we shall have a lucky month.

Now, suppose you tell a scientist that you believe a certain superstition—let us say, that the barking of a dog is a sign of death. The scientist will immediately require evidence before he can accept your belief. He will want figures to prove it. It will be useless to quote two or three cases; he will want hundreds. He will want also to know (a) if it ever happens that the barking of dogs is not followed by a death, (b) if ever a person's death is predicted by the barking of dogs. The answer to the former question is in the affirmative, and to the latter in the negative. Your superstition will not bear investigation. It may impress an ignorant person; but it cannot face the light of facts. Your case would not carry conviction in a court of law.

Apart from this process of testing by results, any intelligent man will want to know the "reason why". What connection can there be between a barking dog and an approaching death? Can it be cause and effect? Can it be that the dog has a gift of foreseeing such events? Or is the dog the instrument employed by some uncanny power that moves invisibly in our midst?

Aus: Science and superstition

A. Existance

1. Exists in various parts of country

B. Examples

1. Unlucky to point to a new moon or look at through glass
2. Lucky month if we bow 9 times to new moon
3. Howling of dog is sign of death

C. Scientist on superstition

1. Requires evidence to prove
 - 1.1 100's of evidence required
2. Different questions and research done

D. Ignorant/intelligent man on superstition

1. Impresses ignorant person
2. Intelligent man questions the belief

Summary

Superstition exists in various parts of country. Ignorant person immediately believes it whereas intelligent person such as scientists questions the beliefs, researches it with hundreds of datas and finally concludes whether the superstition stone's true or not. Intelligent person believes on the basis of facts whereas ignorant person believes on the basis of someone's saying.

10. Study the following text carefully. Prepare its note and then write a summary. [2075 Baishakh]

Men have never succeeded in keeping free from war in the past. Nor are they likely to do so in the future' as long as they are organized in separate nation states, each of which is in control of its own army, navy and air force and each of which is, therefore, to control the government believes, however, wrongly that he can obtain an advantage for himself and his country. Only some form of world government, which controls all the world's armed forces and against which no single nation or group of nations could wage war since they would not have the wherewithal to do so, can finally save the world from war.

Secondly, science, by accelerating man's speed of movement, has made the world a single whole. Hence any war which breaks out anywhere will destroy the whole of civilization and not merely the part affected by the war, as has been the case in the past. That is why the new powers conferred upon man by science increasingly demand a world government if they are not to result in man's destruction.

Ans: Evading war

A. Past and future

1. Had/will not be free from war unless.
 - 1.1 No separate nations
 - 1.1.1 In control of its own army, navy and air force
 - 1.1.2 In control of the government beliefs
 - 1.2 World government is formed
 - 1.2.1 In control of all world's armed force

B. Science and war

1. Science made the world a single whole
 - 1.1 By acceleration man's speed of movement
2. War breaks then whole world is affected so,
 - 2.1 Need of world government

Summary

Science has connected people/countries and made the world a single whole unit. So, if a war breaks in a single region then the whole world may be affected. To avoid this world government must be formed which can control all world's armed force.

- 11. Read the following passage carefully and make notes and write a summary of it.** [2075 Ashwin]

Is classical music any way related to popular music? That is a controversial question. Advocates of classical music claim that it constitutes art and that pop music is only light entertainment. But, that is not always true. Some people have only elevated classical music to that special status by arguing that the works are more complex because of the range of notes involved. However, jazz, rap and many other forms of popular music sometimes do make use of a number of notes that are as complex as classical music. It is also argued that classical music songs are longer, sometimes extending to thirty minutes or more. Popular music songs are shorter and more repetitive so that they can be remembered for people to play or to sing.

Every language has its own popular music, like it has its own classical music. Indian popular music often known as Indi-pop or Hindi pop is a form of pop music in India. It is a fusion of various Indian folk and classical music styles and is also influenced by modern beats from different parts of the world. The major push given to Indi-pop was from Pakistani singer, Nazia Hassan. Indian pop has taken another interesting turn with the "remixing" of old Indian film

24 | Refresher Manual of Communication English

songs—an attempt to make them sound more modern by adding new beats. These remixes have become very popular among the younger generation; they give the old melodies new life and vigour. The purists among the older generation however maintain that the beauty of the song is lost!

Ans: Refer to 2072 Magh

