

Assignment-2

1	What message did JRD Tata give Sudha Murthy on her last day at TELCO?
2	Write about Homonyms, Homophones and Homographs with two sentence examples
3	Describe in detail 'Skimming' and 'Scanning'.
4	Describe Sudha Murthy's first experience of Gender discrimination.
5	Write a letter to the principal of your college to give permission to go on a picnic.
6	Mention the general guide lines for descriptive writing?
7	Summarise what happened during Sudha Murthy's interview at TELCO.
8	Write an essay about recent event conducted in your college.
9	Describe Sudha Murthy's feelings about Pune, and the impact that moving to Pune has had on her life.
10	Describe about the features of your mobile phone in 100 words

1. What message did JRD Tata give Sudha Murthy on her last day at TELCO?

Before she became the first female engineer to work at Tata Group's TELCO, Sudha Murthy is known to have written an angry letter to the company's then chairman, JRD Tata. But despite that, not only did she work at the company, she even, to date, values one piece of advice that JRD Tata once gave her.

Mrs Murthy has a few other cherished memories with the great JRD. She fondly recollects his concern, affection and humility not just towards her but also to all the other employees. Though she left TELCO in 1982 to co-lead Infosys along with her husband Narayana Murthy, she has always maintained that her experience there proved to be absolutely invaluable throughout her career and life.

Though her interactions with the visionary JRD were limited just to two or three, she enjoyed all of them thoroughly and vividly remembers each one of them to this day. The great man always provided deep insights and valuable advice to the young Sudha every time they met. The last time she met JRD Tata, before she left TELCO, he motivated her to be confident about their new venture Infosys and also asked her to give back to the society after becoming successful.

Sudha Murthy always cherished her fond memories with the TELCO and JRD Tata and shared her experiences with many people.

2. Write about Homonyms, Homophones and Homographs with two sentence examples?

Homonyms, Homographs, Homophones

Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and the same pronunciation, but different meanings.

I wanted to **lie**.

lie = say something that is not true

I wanted to **lie** down.

lie = assume a reclining position

EXERCISES

C. Each set of sentences in Column X has homonyms. Match every sentence of each set in Column X with the corresponding meaning in Column Y of the homonym in the sentence. One has been done for you.

Set	X	Y
1	(1) You mustn't always bank on him. (2) She withdrew money from the bank . (3) I sat on the bank of the river.	(a) financial institution (b) sloping land beside a water body (c) rely on
2	(1) He was fair -skinned. (2) It wasn't a fair deal. (3) We visited the fair . (4) Her performance was fair .	(a) travelling show or exhibition (b) slightly above average quality (c) free from bias or deception (d) lightly coloured
3	(1) It will suit my needs. (2) I wore my best suit . (3) I brought a suit against him.	(a) set of garments (b) legal proceedings (c) be acceptable to
4	(1) The map was not to scale . (2) The thief could easily scale the wall. (3) The patient stood on the scale . (4) They were ranked on a scale of 10.	(a) get on top of (b) ratio between actual size and its image (c) standard of reference (d) weighing instrument
5	(1) We need someone to lead the team. (2) The police are following a lead . (3) She lost her lead in the final round.	(a) advantage held by a competitor (b) clue pointing to possible solution (c) be in charge of

Homographs are words that have the same spelling, but different meanings and (occasionally) different pronunciations.

The **wind** is strong tonight.
I forgot to **wind** my watch.

wind (rhymes with *pinned*) = moving air
wind (rhymes with *find*) = twist or coil something

EXERCISE

E. For each set, match both sentences in Column X with the corresponding meaning in Column Y of the homograph in the sentence.

Set	X	Y
1	(1) The mayor will present the award. (2) She gave me a present for Diwali.	(a) something given as a gift (b) to give, especially an award
2	(1) You missed the train by a minute . (2) The chances of success are minute .	(a) immeasurably small (b) unit of time
3	(1) I watched the match live on TV. (2) I live in Hyderabad.	(a) to inhabit (b) being broadcast at the time of occurrence
4	(1) She did not bow before the queen. (2) The archer picked up his bow .	(a) to lower one's head in respect (b) weapon for shooting arrows
5	(1) Pick up the object . (2) I did not object to her demand.	(a) to express disapproval or disagreement (b) a material thing
6	(1) She did not shed a single tear . (2) Do not tear the paper.	(a) to separate by force (b) liquid produced by the eye when one cries
7	(1) The pipe was made of lead . (2) This will lead to success.	(a) a type of metal (b) result in
8	(1) My wound has not yet healed. (2) I wound the tape.	(a) injury (b) to arrange or coil around
9	(1) She asked me to close the window. (2) He stood close to the window.	(a) very near (b) to shut

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation, but different spellings and different meanings.

Do not **waste** paper.

waste = spend thoughtlessly

She tied a sash around her **waist**.

waist = part of the body between ribs and hips

EXERCISES

G. Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones from the options given in the box below.

road, rode

to, two, too

principal, principle

banned, band

board, bored

their, there, they're

3. Describe in detail 'Skimming' and 'Scanning'.

Skimming

Skimming enables you to get a quick overview of a text, without reading it in full. Run your eyes over the text looking at titles, headings, sub-headings, emphasized text, figures, tables, images, dot-points, and key words. Also read the first sentence of each paragraph for key information, such as names, dates,

people and places.

This will quickly build an overview of the main ideas in the text. This is a very useful academic skill, particularly when research and reading is required for written assessments. It will help you to determine whether a source is useful or worth further in-depth reading. Good reading and research will take up a great deal of your time as a university student. Therefore, it is important you learn the necessary skills to be an effective and efficient reader.

Scanning

This technique helps you discover specific information in a text (source) quickly.

Perhaps you're thinking "I can just use the 'ctrl F' shortcut on my computer keyboard and type in the key word or phrase I'm searching for". While this is true, many exams are paper only and you will require the capacity to identify answers within the text quickly.

Firstly, determine the key words you are searching for, so you know what to focus on.

Then, quickly and systematically scan across and down the page from left to right, top to bottom. If you are searching for data, scan the page for numbers and percentages and look at tables and graphs also. If you are searching for a key word, think of it as a whole word, don't just look for the first letter of the word (like a word search puzzle).

4. Describe Sudha Murthy's first experience of Gender discrimination.

One of the most notable things is that Sudha Murthy became the first female engineer hired at India's largest auto manufacturer TATA Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO). She joined the company as a Development Engineer in Pune and then worked in Mumbai & Jamshedpur as well.

Her appointment in TELCO is an interesting tale in itself. There was a time when women were not employed by India's largest auto manufacturer company TELCO. However, Murthy changed that and became the first woman engineer in the company.

In this essay "Apro JRD". Sudha Murthy shares the story of how she became the first female engineer of her village Shiggaon and subsequently became the first female engineer at TELCO. When she was in college in 1974, she got a scholarship to study in America and was preparing to go there. At that point, she came across a TELCO job vacancy advertisement but the advertisement mentioned that only men can apply.

She also recounts how she was enraged by this and decided to write a postcard directly to JRD Tata, the chairman of the company, protesting about the gender discrimination at TELCO. She clearly stated in the letter her point that women work better than men and if they are not given the chance, they won't be able to prove themselves,

JRD Tata, being a man with an extraordinary vision, responded quickly and changed the only 'male employees' policy. Interviews and examinations for female applicants were conducted. She was granted a special interview at the Pune office and was hired immediately. Sudha Murthy, the woman who was bold enough to voice her opinion and was not ready to give up on her dreams, thus became the first woman engineer at TELCO. She greatly appreciates the fact that a great visionary like JRD Tata had

time and concern for a letter written by an unknown young girl. The letter and the job at Pune proved to be a turning point in young Sudha's life.

5. Write a letter to the principal of your college to give permission to go on a picnic.

Letter writing

To,

The Principal,

NRCM,

Maisammaguda.

Subject: Seeking Permission for a Class Picnic

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of my classmates to request permission for organizing a picnic to [Location Name]. Given the hard work and dedication everyone has shown during the term, we believe a day of relaxation and bonding would be a fitting reward.

We have identified a suitable venue and have also discussed potential dates with our class teacher, [Teacher's Name], who has agreed to supervise our trip. All necessary safety measures will be followed, and we assure you that we will uphold the values and discipline of our school during this outing.

Kindly grant us permission for this picnic. Your approval will greatly motivate and uplift the spirits of the entire class.

With warm regards,

[Your Name]

[Roll Number]

6. Mention the general guide lines for descriptive writing?

The purpose of descriptive writing is to depict a person, place, object, experience, emotion, event, or situation in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. When describing something, your goal is to evoke a strong sense of familiarity and appreciation in the reader by painting an image that is vivid and moving. This is done by using imaginative language, interesting comparisons, and images that appeal to the senses.

General guidelines for descriptive writing

- The first thing to keep in mind is to **be original**. Try not to be too influenced by what you may have read or heard about the subject you are writing about; instead, express as exactly as possible what you *yourself* sense, think or feel.
- **Be more observant**: good descriptive writing depends heavily on carefully observing and vividly recollecting your observations.
- **Choose clear, precise words** that convey the exact meaning intended, not a general sense. For example, to describe a tidal wave, the word *gigantic* would be a better choice than merely *big*. Use **adjectives and adverbs** to enliven your writing and make it more striking and pictorial.
- Try to involve **all five senses** when describing something. What do you *see* (sights, colours, lights)? What can you *hear* (sounds, noises, voices, music)? What can you *smell* (pleasant and unpleasant

odours or aromas)? What do you *taste* (sweet, bitter, salty, sour, spicy)? How does something *feel* to the touch (temperature, textures)? Add as many such details as necessary to convey a full picture to the reader.

In addition to sensory details, you can also talk about your thoughts and emotions. How does the person/place/object/experience you are describing make you feel? Does it evoke happiness, sadness, pity, fear, anger, excitement, indifference? Describing your emotions may help you connect with your reader who may have felt the same in similar situations.

Introduce the general, identifying features of the subject in the opening paragraph. Focus on specific details in the following paragraphs. Sum up or comment in a general way on the subject in the concluding paragraph.

Remember to group individual points in a manner that feels coherent and organised, instead of haphazard or random.

7. Summaries what happened during Sudha Murthy's interview at TELCO.

She also recounts how she was enraged by this and decided to write a postcard directly to JRD Tata, the chairman of the company, protesting about the gender discrimination at TELCO. She clearly stated in the letter her point that women work better than men and if they are not given the chance, they won't be able to prove themselves,

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8. Write an essay about recent event conducted in your college.

9. Describe Sudha Murthy's feelings about Pune, and the impact that moving to Pune has had on her life.

Sudha Murthy has often expressed a deep fondness for Pune, a city that holds a special place in her heart. Moving to Pune was a significant milestone in her life, as it provided her with opportunities for personal and professional growth. The city, known for its educational institutions and rich cultural heritage, influenced her both as a writer and philanthropist.

Sudha Murthy's experiences in Pune enriched her life, allowing her to meet diverse people and expand her horizons. She often reflects on the city's vibrant atmosphere, which inspired her creativity and passion for storytelling. The connections she made in Pune also played a crucial role in her philanthropic

endeavors, as the city is home to many like-minded individuals who share her commitment to social causes. Overall, her time in Pune not only shaped her professional journey but also enriched her personal experiences, making it a significant chapter in her life.

10. Describe about the features of your mobile phone in 100 words