UNIT 19 DESCRIPTIVE COMPOSITION - 1 DESCRIBING PERSONS

Structure

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INTRODUCTION TO UNITS 19-21

Descriptive writing is an important type of composition. Very often you have to describe

- a person,
- a place or scene,
- an object,
- the working of a machine,
- the general conditions at a place,
- how common things are made or repaired,
- the operation of scientific instruments, and
- how we make use of public facilities.

In Units 19-21 we shall help you to describe all these in some detail. For this, you have to observe the people and the things around you very carefully. You will notice features like size, shape, colour, smell, sound, dress, habits, the expression of feelings and movements. And then you have to present a clear and concrete picture with words. The better your stock of words, the better will be your description. We cannot teach you all the words and phrases used in descriptions, but shall help you to use some of the important ones. You will then be able to recognize other descriptive words and phrases in the writings of others—in books, magazines, and newspapers. Then you can use them in your own writings and conversations.

19.0 OBJECTIVES

In Unit 19, we shall help you to describe

- a person, and
- his habits.

You will learn to use some adjectives to describe a person's build, his face, expressions, dress, and character.

You will also learn to use verbs that describe a person's activities and general manner, which make up his habits.

We shall give you some passages to show how we can describe persons and their habits. We shall also set exercises to make sure that you understand the descriptive words and phrases, and know how to use them properly.

19.1 INTRODUCTION

Every day in your life, you have to describe persons, as you have to talk about them in various situations. While talking, or writing a letter or a report, there will be occasions when you need to give some descriptions of people. Here are some situations in which you may have to describe persons and their habits.

- You are talking to somebody about a relative or a friend of yours whom he
 does not know. You have to say what this person looks like and what his
 habits are.
- ii) You saw a thief running away with some valuables from your house. You have to write a report to the police about it. You must describe what this man looked like and what he was wearing.
- iii) Someone in your family has got lost. Full details of this person must be given to the police and to 'Doordarshan'.
- iv) You are applying for a job or a passport. You have to fill in a form giving particulars like height, the colour of your eyes, the colour of your hair, etc.
- v) You are telling someone about a person whom you like or dislike. You have to talk about some of his habits.

All the situations referred to above will require different kinds of description.

19.2 SIZE, BUILD AND AGE

When you first see a person, you notice his size. You get a rough idea of his

- height,
- weight,
- build, and
- age.

Read this passage:

Shekhar is a tall man. He is more than six feet in height and generally walks with a stoop. He looks very skinny. Although he is about thirty years old, he looks much older. It seems as if he worked very hard, but got very little to eat.

Glossary

stoop/stu:p/: a habitual position with the shoulders bent or rounded skinny/iskinn/: thin; without much flesh.

In the passage above, the words and phrases that describe Shekhar are:

tall (height)
more than six feet in height
walks with a stoop (posture)
very skinny (build)
about thirty years old (age)

Notice the expressions which tell us what he looks like:

very skinny much older as if he worked very hard

Also notice that we use the simple present tense in the description: is, walks, looks, seems. We also use the simple past tense in such descriptions.

Self-check Exercise 1 Rewrite the passage given above using the simple past tense throughout. Underline the verbs. Check your answer with that given by us at the end of this unit.
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Here are some other important words and phrases that describe
height : short
of medium/average height
5 feet tall
6 feet 2 inches tall
163 cms. tall.
build : thin,
fat
slim (= thin but attractive)
lean (= very thin)
lanky (= tall and thin)
gaunt/go:nt/(= very thin, as if ill or hungry) well-built
wen-bunt weak
plump/plamp/ (= rather fat; nicely rounded)
chubby/!tsabl/ (= having a full, round form, usually pleasing)
age : He's about forty.
He's about ten years old.
He could be in his teens (13 to 19).
He's in his early thirties (30-34).
He's in his late fifties (56-59).
around 25
young
middle-aged
old
elderly
Self-check Exercise 2
Read the following passage carefully.
When Bhanu was a young man in his early twenties, he weighed only
50 kg. He was lanky and his shoulders were a little hunched. But a teacher

taught him some yoga exercises, and after that he became stronger. In his late thirties, he weighed 70 kg. and walked as erect as possible. Being 6 ft. tall, he looked well-built.

Fill in the table given below with words and phrases that describe Bhanu's age, weight, build, posture, and height at two different times.

Age	Early twenties	Late thirties
Weight		
Build	. , .	
Posture		
Height		

You may compare your answer with that given by us at the end of the unit.

19.3 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

Read the following conversation. You will find that a candidate is answering questions about himself in front of the Interview Board. He is giving details about his age, height, weight, education, present job, and work experience.

Member of the Board: Mr. Ahmed, what is your date of birth?

Mr. Ahmed : It is the 5th of April, 1960.

Member : What is your height? Ahmed : About 170 cms., Sir.

Member : Your weight? Ahmed : About 68 kg.

Member : What are your educational qualifications?

Ahmed : I have a B.E. from the Indian Institute of

Technology, Delhi.

Member : Where are you working at present?

Ahmed : At the National Textile Mills in Bombay.

Member : What is the nature of your work there?

Ahmed: I am an electrical engineer, sir.

Member : How long have you been working there?

Ahmed : For more than 5 years.

Member : Are you married?

Ahmed: Yes, sir.

Member : How many children have you got?
Ahmed : Two. A son and a daughter.

Member : That's an ideal family. What are your interests?

What do you usually do in your spare time?

Ahmed: I listen to Indian classical music and read books.

Member : That will do.

Glossary

educational/redju' kerjanal/: related to education

qualification/, kwolifi'keifən/: a proof that one has passed examinations and gained a certain degree of knowledge

graduate/1 grædzuet/: one who has completed a university degree course nature/1 net[9/: type.

electrical engineer/1 lektrikəl endzi niə/: an engineer who designs, installs and maintains electrical equipment

ideal/ar'dral/: perfect

interests/'intrests/: activities and subjects to which one gives time and attention classical music/'klæsikel'mju:zik/: music composed with serious artistic intentions and having an attraction that lasts over a long period of time

It is also wrong to say: "5.4.1960", but it is permitted in writing.
Self-check Exercise 3 Suppose you are writing a letter applying for a job. Give the details you will include in the information you have to send about yourself.
Compare your answer with that given at the end of the unit.
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19.4 FACIAL FEATURES AND EXPRESSION
Read the following passage:
Kamla Baboo had a large forehead. His grey hair fell in little rings on his forehead. His bushy eyebrows were usually knitted. He always seemed to be deep in thought. He was in his seventies. His fair cheeks were sunken. There were dark shadows under the eyes. With his hooked nose he appeared cunning, but when he smiled, his expression was very gentle.
Note the words that describe Kamla Baboo's features and general expression:
large forehead/'forid/: (= front of the head over the eyebrows) grey hair/'grei'heə/:(= hair that is ash-coloured) bushy/'buʃi/eyebrows:(= eyebrows with thick hair) knitted/'nntid/:(= drawn together) fair/feə/:(= light in colour) sunken cheeks/'sʌŋkən'tʃi:ks/: (= cheeks that are hollow, having fallen inwards)
summen encems, shipmen tilles, . (— encems that are nonow, having idilen inwalus)

dark shadows (= a blackness under the eyes because of tiredness)

hooked nose/'hukt'neuz/:(= nose curved like a hook)

cunning very gentle

Note: It is wrong to say: "What is your birth date?"

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Note: 'Hair' is never used in the plural when it refers to the hair on one's head. But we do say 'hairs on the body'. One's hair can be 'grey'; we do not say 'white'. The complexion or the colour of one's skin can be 'fair' or 'dark'; we do not usually say 'white' or 'black'.

Note the phrase 'seemed to be deep in thought'. We use seems to/seemed to in order to describe what we feel about a person. We may also use the phrases looks as if/looked as if. e.g., He looks as if he was very tired.

19.5 GESTURES AND GAIT

You can say a few words about a person's gestures—the way he moves his hands, eyebrows, etc. while talking. You can also say something about his gait—that is, the way he walks.

Read this passage:

Mary is an intelligent girl and looks more so because she wears spectacles. In class, she listens to her teacher with great interest. Her hair is parted in the middle and there are two plaits on the back. She walks with a limp because her leg was injured in an accident. When she talks, she wants to say everything at the same time. So she stammers and keeps moving her hands wildly.

Glossary

parted/'pa:tid/: separated along a line

plaits/plæts/: twisted strands of hair forming one rope-like length limp/lmp/: a way of walking with one foot dragging unevenly stammers/'stæmæz/: speaks with pauses and repeated sounds wildly/'walldly': in a manner that shows lack of control

· B

The passage above gives us details about Mary's face, her gestures and gait.

Self-check Exercise 4

Match words in Column A with those in Column B. e.g., medium height.

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medium	eyebrows
sunken	hair
knitted	nose
grey	skin
hooked	cheeks
wrinkled	height
dark	gait
middle	complexion
limping	age
lanky	person
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19.6 HABITS

So far you have seen how we describe a person's outer appearance. You have learnt to give details about one's size, build, age, facial features and expression, gait, and gestures.

Now we can include other details in our descriptions. For example, we can talk about a person's habits. The following facts give us an idea of one's habits:

- i) his daily activities—at home and in the office,
- ii) the way he generally dresses, and
- iii) his nature, likes and dislikes, and general attitude to life.

Read the following passage:

Kailas Babur was spotlessly neat in his dress on all occasions, though his supply of clothes was sorely limited. Every day he used to air his shirts and vests and coats and trousers carefully, and put them out in the sun, along with his bed-quilt, his pillow-case, and the small carpet on which he always sat. After airing them he would shake them, and brush them, and put them on the rock. His little bits of furniture made his small room decent, and hinted that there was more in reserve if needed. Very often, for want of a servant, he would shut up his house for a while. Then he would iron out his shirts and linen with his own hands, and do other little menial tasks. After this he would open his door and receive his friends again.

(From Rabindra Nath Tagore: 'Babus of Nayanjore')

Glossary

spotlessly/'spotlesli/: without any stain

sorely limited/, so:li'limitid/: very small in quantity

quilt/kwilt/: a cover for a bed, made of two pieces of cloth with soft, warm material between them

airing/tearm/:drying (clothes) by putting them in a place that has plenty of dry air

reserve/ri'z3:v/: store

menial/|mi:npol/: not interesting, not seeming important

The passage above describes Kailas Babu's habits:

dress : spotlessly neat

general activities

: used to air his shirts, vests, coats and trousers;

would shake them and brush them;

would shut up his house and iron out his shirts and linen;

do other little menial tasks:

open his door and receive his friends.

When general or habitual activities relating to the past are described as in the passage above, we use the auxiliaries used to and would before the infinitive (the simple) form of the verb.

e.g. used to air his shirts....

would shake them.....

would iron out his shirts.....

would open his door......

For habitual actions in the present, the simple present tense is used.

Some words in the passage above indicate frequency, that is, how often the activities are repeated.

e.g., on all occasions every day

Some words indicate sequence, or the order in which things follow one another.

e.g., after then

Self-check Exercise 5

Make ten meaningful sentences by joining the words and phrases given in the columns below:

e.g., John washes his face and gets dressed.

Words indicating sequence/frequency	Subject	Activity	Time
Then Sometimes and	John he	is late and is scolded by his boss. works very hard. washes his face and gets dressed. returns home goes to office goes to bed has dinner walks listens to the radio gets up	at 8 p.m. by 7 p.m. at 9 a.m. by 10 p.m. after dinner for an hour before breakfast. at 6 a.m.

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After making the sentences, arrange them so that we get a description of John's daily routine. Add the words indicating sequence/frequency only after you have made all the sentences.

You may compare your answers with those given at the end of this unit.

19.7 DRESS

Read this passage:

He stopped; for there shuffled round the corner, from the roaring Motee Bazar, such a man as Kim, who thought he knew all castes, had never seen. He was nearly six feet high, dressed in fold upon fold of dingy stuff like horse-blanketing, and not one fold of it could Kim refer to any known trade or profession. At his belt hung a long open-work iron pencase and a wooden rosary such as holy men wear. On his head was a gigantic sort of tam-o'-shanter. His face was yellow and wrinkled, like that of Fook Shing, the Chinese bootmaker in the bazar. His eyes turned up at the corners and looked like little slits of onyx. (From Rudyard Kipling: Kim)

Glossary

shuffled/\[\lambdafld/: walked by dragging his feet slowly along

roaring/ro:rm/: making a deep loud continuing sound

dingy/'dmdx/: dirty and faded

horse-blanketing/1h2:sblænkətin/: thick cloth used for covering horses to protect

them from cold

trade/treid/: a particular business

profession/pro'fe n/: a form of employment, especially one that is honourable and is possibly only for an educated person and after training in some special branch of knowledge

open-work: a pattern with spaces in between threads

rosary/'rawzari/: a string of beads used for counting prayers

gigantic/dzat gæntik/: unusually large in size

tam-o-shanter/,tæmə'fæntə/: a tight-fitting flat topped nat

wrinkled/1rmkld/: formed into folds

slit/slrt/: a narrow opening

onyx/'nniks/: a type of precious stone having bands of various colours in it

From the passage above what details do we get about the person described?

his manner of walking

he shuffled

his height

nearly six feet high

his dress

: fold upon fold of dingy stuff like horse-blanketing

At his belt hung an iron pencase and a wooden

rosary.

He wore a large hat.

his facial features

: yellow complexion;

wrinkled skin;

eyes turned up at the corners.

his trade or profession

: it was difficult to say.

To make the details concrete and clear, the objects to be described are compared to other things.

Examples:

the cloth worn by the man was 'like horse-blanketing', which is usually thick and coarse.

the wooden rosary was 'such as holy men wear'.

his complexion was 'like that of Fook Shing, the Chinese bootmaker'.

his eyes looked like 'slits of onyx', that is, they shone through narrow openings.

Note: When we compare one thing with another in the way shown above, using the word like or as, we call it a simile.

Self-check Exercise 6

Read the following passage:

The Noanama are a handsome people; tallish and well-built with the heavy chest and shoulders of men accustomed to rowing; their dark hair in a bowl-like fringe around the head; light-skinned, narrow-nosed and high-cheekboned, mongoloid in appearance with penetrating dark eyes. The women are often beautiful, with long flowing black hair and wearing no more than a cloth about their waist. Sometimes they put 'bija', a red dye, on their faces, and flowers in their hair. For ceremonies they cover their bodies with blue 'jagua' dye in a series of designs. But it is the men, especially the unmarried boys, who dress up for special occasions with magnificent silver pendants, strings of blue, orange, red and white porcelain beads which come from Panama, and are an indication of wealth—so many that they can scarcely move their heads from side to side. Finally there is the glistening white shirt, a symbol of status and the only European garment we ever saw them wearing.

You have to fill in details in the appropriate columns of the chart given below. Use your dictionary where necessary. Give just the descriptive words. Some details are already filled in.

Subject	Height	Build	Facial features and complexion	Hair	Dress and ornaments
The Noanama people	tallish	well-built;	handsome; light-skinned; narrow-nosed;	dark; bowl-like fringe	
					•
Women	i				

Subject	Height	Build	Facial features and complexion	Hair	Dress and ornaments
Unmarried boys				·	
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		·			

Now look at the picture below. Let's describe the man as fully as we can, using suitable words to describe his size, age, face, clothes and expression. Let's call him Narayana.



Narayana is a well-built man. He has a big chest, and strong arms and legs. His head is half-shaven and his round face is clean-shaven. He is wearing small earrings. The sacred thread falls across his big chest. A dhoti is worn around his waist and thighs. His eyes are turned upwards and his hands are joined on his forehead. He seems to be praying.

Self-check Exercise 7

Look at the next picture.



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19.8 LIKES, DISLIKES AND GENERAL NATURE

We can describe a person's likes, dislikes, food habits and general nature.

Read the following passage:

'Akbar liked to eat different types of fruit, particularly watermelons. He ate very little meat and drank little wine. He was very generous by nature. On every happy occasion, like a victory or a festival, he gave away gifts from the royal coffers. He was God-fearing and tried to be just to all. He loved people who were devoted to their duties and punished those who were idle.'

Glossary

generous/'dzenərəs/: showing readiness to give money, help, etc.

coffer/'kofə/: a large strong chest for holding money

'god-fearing: leading a good and virtuous life

de'voted: spending a great deal of time and effort on (something)

idle/'aidl/: not working

Self-check Exercise 8

Fill in this crossword puzzle with the words given below. Use your dictionary where necessary. The clues are given for you.

Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

thrifty

naive

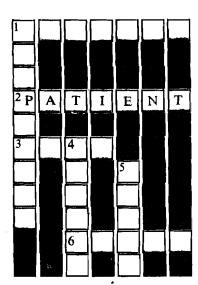
rude

temperate

patient

stoic

daring



Clues Across:

- 1. Using money and goods wisely (7 letters)
- 2. Able to wait for something calmly for a long time (7 letters)
- 3. Not at all polite (4 letters)
- 6. Having no experience of social rules or behaviour (5 letters)

Clues Down:

- 1. Showing self-control (9 letters)
- 4. Very brave (6 letters)
- 5. A person who shows no feelings of worry when faced with something unpleasant (5 letters).

19.9 ACTIVITY

When you see an interesting person for the first time, make a mental note of all aspects of his personality—size, appearance, clothes, etc. Write the details in a diary.

19.10 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, you have learnt

- i) how to describe a person—his outward appearance, clothes, etc.
- ii) how to give details about yourself in an application form or at an interview,
- iii) how to describe a person's habits and daily activities, and
- iv) how to describe a person's nature in general.

19.11 KEY WORDS

composition: putting words together for a piece of writing

con dition: the present state of things

de'scribe: say what somebody or something is like

ex perience: the process of gaining knowledge or skills by doing or seeing things ex pression: the process of showing one's meaning, feeling, etc. by words, looks

and actions

'feature: part of the face

gait: a manner of walking or running

'gesture/'dzest/a/: the use of expressive movements

'nature: the physical and mental qualities which belong to a person

qualifi¹cation: training, etc. which equips somebody for a position or a

profession

19.12 SUGGESTED READING

Stories by Rabindranath Tagore.

19.13 ANSWERS TO SELF-CHECK EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Shekhar was a tall man. He was more than six feet in height and generally walked with a stoop. He looked very skinny. Although he was about thirty years old, he looked much older. It seemed as if he worked very hard, but got very little to eat.

Exercise 2

Age	Early twenties	Late thirties
Weight	50 kg.	70 kg.
Build	lanky	well-built
Posture	hunched shoulders	erect
Height	6 ft.	6 ft.

Exercise 3

Specimen Answer

Name

Rahul Trivedi

Date of Birth

6th September, 1962

Height

170 cms.

Weight

70 kg.

Educational Qualifications:

i) High school from the U.P. Board of High School

Education, 2nd division, 1978.

ii) Bachelor of Arts, Ramjas College,

Delhi University, Delhi, 2nd Division, 1982.

Work Experience

Salesman at New Punjab Department Store, Delhi,

1983 to the present.

Married

Yes

Number of children

One

Interests

Cycling; Modern Art.

Exercise 4

medium height sunken cheeks knitted eyebrows

grey hair
hooked nose
wrinkled skin
dark complexion
middle age
limping gait

Exercise 5

lanky person

(There are many possibilities. Here are some.)

He is late and is scolded by his boss.

He works very hard.

He washes his face and gets dressed.

He returns home by 7 p.m.

He goes to office at 9 a.m.

He goes to bed by 10 p.m.

He has dinner at 8 p.m.

He walks for an hour before breakfast.

He listens to the radio after dinner.

He gets up at 6 a.m.

John's Daily Routine

John gets up at 6 a.m. He washes his face and gets dressed. Then he walks for an hour before breakfast. He goes to office at 9 a.m. Sometimes he is late and is scolded by his boss. He works very hard and returns home by 7 p.m. He has dinner at 8 p.m. and then he listens to the radio. He goes to bed by 10 p.m.

Exercise 6

Subject	Height	Build and body	Facial features and complexion	Hair	Dress and Ornaments
The Noanama people	tallish	well-built; heavy chest and shoulders	handsome; light-skinned; narrow-nosed; high-cheek- boned; mongoloid; penetrating dark eyes	dark; bowl-like fringe	

Women	body covered with blue 'jagua' dye in a series of designs	beautiful; a red dye on the face	long; flowing; black; flowers in the hair	cloth about the waist
Unmarried boys				Silver pendants; string of blue, orange, red and white procelain beads; glistening white shirt

Exercise 7

Ranga Baboo is the headmaster at Government High School, Ranchi. He has worked there for thirty years, and is now in his sixties. He is about 5 ft. 9 inches tall and looks gaunt because of old age. He has grey hair and sunken cheeks. There is a serious expression on his face and his forehead is wrinkled. He wears spectacles and his eyes have an expression of surprise.

Exercise 8

Across: 1. thrifty, 2. patient, 3. rude, 6. naive.

Down: 1. temperate, 4. daring, 5. stoic.