

UNIT- 1
TOASTED ENGLISH
- R. K. Narayan

SUMMARY

"Toasted English" is a well-known essay by R.K Narayan. He is one of the best Indian novelists in English. He has published more than ten novels and short stories. Narayan is known for his simple language and realistic characters. "Toasted English" is a half-humorous, half-serious essay about how the same language English differs from one country to another. In the essay, the difference between American and British English has been shown in an amusing way. The author says that like Indians, Americans also drove the British out of their country but adopted their language. The Americans used the English Language in an easy way and discarded the use of passive voice. They also gave up formalism and used certain keywords for their convenience.

This process of modifying English is called "Toasting". For e.g instead of "Trespassing Prohibited", they Americans say 'Newly Planted, don't walk' on the notice board. These new words became very handy because they convey meaning easily, without much effort.

'Ok', 'Yeah', and 'Yes', are very commonly used expressions. Narayan mentions the example of the word "Check" which may safely be labelled the American National Expression. While The British use this word according to the dictionary definition, the Americans use it anywhere. "I'll check" means "I'll find out, examine verify". "Your check" means your ticket, token "Check girl" is one who takes care of your coat, umbrella, or anything you have. Further R.K. Narayan discusses the bazaar status of English in London. The British have developed very polite ways of using English in London. The conductor will never say, "Ticket, Ticket" on a London bus, but simply go near the passenger and say, "Thank you". On receiving the fare and issuing the ticket the conductor will again say " thank You". There is no need to use 'Yes Sir, 'Yes darling' with the words "Yes" The words "Yes and okay" are self-sufficient words that need no suffix to show any special respect. "Yeah" seals the sentence without any fuss and stops the dialogue or conversation instantly. "Yeah" is spoken in a short-basal grunt.

R.K. Narayan feels that the time has come when English should come out in the open on the dusty streets of India and become the language of the common man. Like Americans, it



should also adapt according to the Indian needs and atmosphere. He does not want the mongrelization of English. Grammatical rules should remain the same. However, like ‘Toasted English’, India should develop a Bharat brand of English. The author wants that Indian English should have its own identity- its “Swadeshi Stamp”. It should be unique and distinct from the British/American English.

Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions in about 50 to 100 words each.

Q1. What is the process of ‘toasting’ of English language, according to R.K. Narayan?

Ans: R. K. Narayan uses the word ‘toasting’ to mean the difference the English language has undergone in the many parts of the world where it is spoken, particularly in America. Even though the English language emanated from the British Isles and thus remains the property of the English people, Americans who have inherited it, have changed it to suit their context and taste. So American English is not as formal as the English spoken in England. It has undergone the process of ‘toasting’.

Q2. Why does the author label the word ‘Check’ as the ‘American National Expression’?

Ans: The author says the word ‘Check’ in British English has only one meaning; they use it as it is defined in the dictionary, as a verb. However, the Americans have devised multiple meanings for the word ‘check’. So, in American English ‘check’ could mean ‘find out/investigate’ or a ‘ticket/token’. ‘Check room’ is where one leaves one’s possessions; ‘check girl’ is a person who takes care of a coat/umbrella, ‘check in and check out’ mean the time one arrives at a hotel and departs from the hotel respectively. So, the word ‘check’ qualifies to be called the American National Expression because Americans use it to mean many things in many contexts.

Q3. How are questions used as suggestions in English?

Ans: R. K. Narayan says people in England use the English language in many interesting ways. For instance, if you go into an office to meet a busy man seeking a personal meeting with him, his secretary takes your visiting card and asks you politely if you would like to wait. Even though this appears to be a question, it is a suggestion for you to wait patiently until you are given an appointment. It is not a question because an answer is not expected or sought from you. You have no option but to wait until you are called. It is a suggestion in the mask of a question.

Q4. What is the author's attitude in this essay? Comment on the tone and style of the essay.

Ans: R. K. Narayan's essay 'Toasted English' is an essay that brings a smile upon your lips when you read it. It does not have the force of 'hilarity' or the strength of a pure 'comedy', but it has a tone of a bemused onlooker that is unmistakable and that he shares with his readers. He makes the readers appreciate the creativity and inventiveness the Americans have used upon the English language to customise it, to suit their requirements and taste. R.K. Narayan is known for his simple and easy to understand style of writing and that makes him one of the most loved authors around the world, even today.

B. Answer the following questions in about 250 to 300 words each.

Q1. What has happened to English in America through the process of 'toasting'? In your opinion what has the language gained and what has it lost through such 'toasting'?

Ans: R. K. Narayan in his essay titled 'Toasted English' brings an interesting insight into the English language, as it is spoken in England and in America. Though the language has its origins in Britain, the Americans have made modifications to this mother language to suit their context, taste and temperament. Thus, the Americans have gotten rid of the formalism found in British English and made American English more straightforward, utilitarian, and sweet, in its own way. This process of transformation from British to the easier American version, has been referred to in this essay by the author as 'toasting'. So American English is 'Toasted English'.

Through the process of toasting, the author says American English has become a language in its own right. While it has retained some of the norms of British English, it has also changed some to suit the American culture and mindset. The author gives multiple examples of the differences between British and American English. He speaks of how the Americans have discarded the use of the passive voice for signboards, of how the traffic signals have simple commands, of how they have invested common words with multiple meanings and of how they use questions as suggestions. All these modifications have given American English a distinct flavour and have made it simple, utilitarian, and beautiful in its own way.

In my opinion, the English Language has gained immensely through this process of toasting because it has given the world another distinct version of English and paved the way for other countries to do the same. This has led to expansion and inclusivity in the parent language and enriches and enhances the original language.

There is no loss as I see it, unless loss of chastity/purity of the original language is an argument. But in the global scenario in which English is used today, purity can perhaps be given up to accommodate inclusivity, variety and enrichment of the language.

Q2. What does the author mean by saying that there should be a ‘Bharat brand of English’? Has English in India developed unique expressions and usages?

Ans: The author supports the idea that English spoken across different countries today should all develop their own distinct vocabulary, usages and styles while retaining the some essential parts of British English. He says he does not suggest ‘mongrelisation’ of the language, rather he suggests that English should develop the idiom and flavour of the local land where it being used.

It is in this context that R. K. Narayan suggests developing a Bharat brand of English; an English that quintessentially reflects and represents the dusty streets, marketplaces, and the shades under the banyan trees of India. He says this Bharat brand of English will respect the rule of law of the English language and maintain the dignity of its grammar, but it will still have a ‘swadeshi’ stamp, like Madras handloom check shirts or the Tirupati dolls. Indians need to think of how to make this idea a reality.

This essay is a few decades old now and in the last few decades India has developed its own brand of English with its own usages and expressions. Indianisms like ‘this only, passing out, years back, do the needful, discuss about, do one thing & out of station’ are usages coined by Indians and are vastly popular among Indians speakers of English. Some other famous Indian expressions are “What is your good name? I myself will do it, Where are you put up?, Pls adjust’ etc.

Therefore R.K. Narayan’s dream of developing a typical Bharat brand of English seems to have come true and is well on its way to being realized.

VOCABULARY

A. From Narayan’s essay find two examples of words created through derivation (that have not already been mentioned in this section).

Answer: Resultant, Noticeable, Formalism, Ceremoniously, Personality, Incidentally, Safely, Premeditation.

B. What is the difference between the following processes of word formation? Illustrate your answer with three examples of each word formation.

Answer: 1. *Back formation and Clipping.*

Ans: *Back formation* is a word formation process in which usually a word from a foreign language has been assimilated into English, but which does not have a verb form in its parent language. Therefore, English has coined a verb form for itself, from the original form of the foreign word. For e.g. (a) Bartend from bartender (b) bibliograph from bibliography (c) bicep from biceps.

Clipping is a word formation process in which an original word is shortened or clipped to form smaller words that have the same meaning. For e.g. (a) Celebs from celebrity (b) Exam from examination (c) Photo from photograph.

2. *Compounding and Blending.*

Answer: *Compounding* is a process of word formation in which two existing words are joined together to make a new word that comprises both the original words. For e.g. (a) Snow + Ball = Snowball (b) Grand + Mother = Grandmother (c) Mail + Box = Mailbox.

Blending is a process of word formation in which two words are fused together to create a third completely new word. For e.g. (a) Breakfast + Lunch = Brunch (b) Camera + Recorder = Camcorder (c) Documentary + Drama = Docudrama.

3. *Clipping and creating Acronyms.*

Ans: *Clipping* is a word formation process in which an original word is shortened or clipped to form smaller words that have the same meaning.

For e.g. (a) Celebs from celebrity (b) Exam from examination (c) Photo from photograph

Acronym is another word for Abbreviation. In this process of word formation, the initial letter or syllables of a longer phrase are combined to form a new word.

For e.g. (a) ASAP = As soon as possible (2) Nasa = National Aeronautics and Space Administration (3) RAW = Research and Analysis Wing.

C. Which methods of word formation are illustrated by the following examples.

Answers:

Robot = bot	Clipping
Loan + word= loanword	Compounding
Babysitter = babysit	Back formation
Mis + spell = Misspell	Compounding
British + exit = Brexit	Blending
Access(n)- Access (v)	Conversion

D. Look up the portmanteau words given below. Figure out the original words from which each portmanteau was created. Use each portmanteau in sentences of your own.

Answers:

1. Biopic = Biography + Picture

The film called “The Man who Knew Infinity” is the biopic of Srinivasa Ramanujan, the great mathematician of India.

2. Emoticon = Emotion + Icon

Nowadays, there are many interesting emoticons on different mobile applications.

3. Malware = Malfunction + Software

One must be cautious when using the internet because hackers can install malware that comes disguised as interesting links.

4. Romcom= Romantic + Comedy

Romcoms are very popular across India and many of them have seen blockbuster success.

5. Hangary= Hungry+ Angry

I was travelling for such a long time; I had no time to stop for lunch and was hangary.

6. Frenemy = Friend + Enemy

I didn't know how I could categorise John; I could only call him my frenemy.

7. Informercial = Information + Commercial

I was dazzled by the product on the infomercial.

8. Guesstimate = Guess + Estimate

Ans: Do not try to guesstimate the size of the ring that fits your finger best.

9. Edutainment = Education + Entertainment

Ans: The age of the student affects the type of game which will provide the most edutainment for him.

E. Fill in the blanks by adding a suitable affix to the words on the right. In some cases, the original words may need to be modified to ensure grammatical correctness.

Answers:

1. He wants to unfriend me on Facebook.
2. She overestimated her strength; she lacks confidence.
3. Our team won the hockey championship.
4. It is illegal to kill endangered animals.
5. She was given a handful of sweets.
6. You need a combination of hard work and determination to succeed.
7. Don't be childish.

F. Make three words each by using the following prefixes. The meanings of the prefixes are provided.

Answers:

1. Contra

Ans: Contradiction, Contraindication, Contradistinction.

2. Milli

Ans: Millimetres, Millisecond, Millipede.

3. Mega

Ans: Megastore, Megalopolis, Megaphone

4. Mono



Ans: Monolith, Monologue, Monotonous

5. Post

Ans: Postpone, Postpartum, Post-mortem

6. Pro

Ans: Propel, Pronoun, Progress

7. Trans

Ans: Translucent, Transgression, Transcontinental

8. Uni

Ans: Unilateral, Uniformity, Unicycle

9. Multi

Ans: Multiverse, Multifaceted, Multicultural

G. Make three words each by using the following suffixes. The meanings of the suffixes are provided.

Answers:

1. An/ian

Ans: Politician, Theologian, Partisan

2. Ship

Ans: Friendship, Hardship, Scholarship

3. Ous

Ans: Viscous, Vicious, Ferocious

4. Ant

Ans: Servant, Resistant, Tolerant

5. Ee

Ans: Employee, Payee, Licensee

6. Ance

Ans: Appearance, Deliverance, Performance

H. Guess the answer from the given clues. Each word is taken from R.K. Narayan's essay. Complete the Rest of the table as shown in the example.

Answers:

Clue	Answer	Word/root	Suffix

One who drives an automobile	Motorist	motor	ist
One who receives visitors or answers calls	Receptionist	reception	ist
The act of using	Usage	use	age
Something one owns the act of owning	Possession	possess	ion

I. Guess the answer from the clues and complete the rest of the table. Each word is taken from R.K. Narayan's essay.

Answers:

Clue	Answer	Prefix	Word/root
Having more than one use	Multipurpose	Multi	Purpose
To make larger	Enlarged	En	Large
A device with a screen for receiving broadcast signals	Television	Tele	Vision

J. Guess the answer from the clues and complete the rest of the table. Each word is taken from R.K. Narayan's essay.

Answers:

Clue	Answer	Prefix	Word/root	Suffix
The action of disturbing someone/something	Interruption		Interrupt	ion
A part of something ahead	Halving		Half	ing

divided				
Too unlikely to be considered a possibility	Unthinkable	Un	Think	able

K. Identify the prefixes and suffixes in the following words by splitting them as shown in the examples below.

Answers:

Disappear = Dis + Appear	4. Happiness = Happy + ness	Unbelievable = Un + Belief + able
Coorection = Correct + ion	Contentment = Content + ment	Informally = In + formal + ly
Methodical = Method + ical	Visibility = Visible + ity	Inexhaustible = In + exhaust + ible

L. Match each word on the left with its most commonly used synonym on the right.

Answers:

Word	Synonym
1. Abate	Lessen
2. Yearly	Annually
3. Meticulous	Careful
4. Appear	Seem
5. Broad	Wide
6. Futile	Useless
7. Lucid	Clear
8. Elementary	Basic
9. Wreck	Destroy
10. Mandatory	Compulsory

M. Complete the sentences using words that mean the same as those in brackets. Note that there may be more than one correct answer.

Answers:

1. She scarcely (rarely) plays the violin.
2. It was a dangerous (hazardous) journey, and we were lucky to have escaped unharmed.
3. I had to be away from office because of urgent (pressing) personal work.
4. The bus slowed down at the intersection (junction).
5. We longed (craved) for a cold drink after the long walk in the heat.
6. What a cruel (pitiless) man you are!

N. In each set, select the word that is the closest antonym of the italicised word on the left.

Answers:

Word	Antonym
1. Diffident	Confident
2. Extempore	Well-prepared
3. Consent	Forbid
4. Amicable	Unfriendly
5. Ambiguity	Clarity
6. Subside	Increase

O. Form antonyms for the words given below by either adding, removing or modifying prefixes or suffixes.

Answers:

Word	Antonym
Accurate	Inaccurate
Careless	Careful
Proper	Improper
Interior	Exterior
Justice	Injustice
Understand	Misunderstand

P. Fill in the blanks by using antonym of the italicised word given alongside each sentence.

Answers:

E.g., Are you busy (*free*) right now?

1. This tool can only be used for this specific (*Universal*) purpose.
2. I found the book very boring/uninteresting. (*Engrossing*)
3. The survey was limited in its scope. (*Comprehensive*)
4. His habits and routines are quite regular/normal. (*Eccentric*)
5. She is careful to always follow the rules. (*Contravene*)
6. Pay attention! We are discussing issues that are crucial/essential. (*Incidental*)

Q. Sometimes adding, removing or modifying prefixes or suffixes produces a word that is entirely unrelated to the modified word. Given below are a list of similar words. Look up the meanings of these words and find the correct antonyms for each of these.

Answers:

Word	Antonym
Heartless	Kind/Compassionate
Underhanded	Honest/Fair
Egoless	Selfish
Inflammable	Combustible
Reckless	Cautious
Disgust	Like/Relish

GRAMMAR

EXERCISES

- A. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with A, AN or THE. In case more than one article can be used, use the one you think would be more appropriate than the other(s). If the blank space does not need an article, indicate this with an X.**

Answers:

1. The peacock is in danger of extinction.
2. There is a European and an Ethiopian among the tourists.
3. The Sanar I know lives in Bhubaneswar.
4. Sumita found a wallet on her way home. She took the wallet to the police station.



5. We must work to save the tigers from becoming extinct. X tiger is an important part of the ecosystem.
6. Have you had X breakfast?
7. There's no X school today. The school is being used as a polling station.
8. This is a painting of the Western Ghats, and that is a photograph of the Mahabaleshwar peak.
9. Mary will go to X school when she is three.
10. Our library has three copies of the Mahabharata.

B. Insert articles wherever necessary.

Answers:

1. There is a book in my backpack. The Book is very heavy.
2. Do you know where I left the car keys?
3. I enjoy reading detective novels, especially the ones by the famous author Arthur Conan Doyle.
4. The French drink wine, while the Americans drink beer.
5. A group of MBA students from the university of Mumbai visited Harvard University in the United States.
6. The Bible was the first book to be printed by Gutenberg in the fifteenth century.
7. I am fond of the music of Mozart. My grandfather owns an antique piano.
8. Cloth is sold by the metre. A metre of this fabric cost me the moon.
9. The sun is at the highest point in the sky at noon.
10. After humans, chimpanzee is the most intelligent among animals.

C. Correct the following sentences by using the right articles (or by removing articles where not required).

Answers:

1. I am studying for an MA in history.
2. He had spelt the word with an 's' instead of a 'c'.
3. I always use an HB pencil.
4. In the class, children were having an arithmetic lesson.
5. My brother is an electrical engineer.
6. The war lasted almost a hundred years.
7. I always get a headache if I don't wear my glasses.
8. The Swiss are very fussy about hygiene.



9. His lawyer produced important new evidence.
10. We must try harder to stop these people from destroying Nature.

C. Some of the following sentences may have errors relating to the use of articles. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.

Answers:

1. Oranges and lemons are citrus fruits.
2. Asif is going to visit Oxford University.
3. The government needs to enforce pollution laws. Governments around the world need to cooperate in the fight against pollution.
4. Have you been to the Nilgiri hills?
5. History is not really Faiza's favourite subject, but she finds the history of Greeks fascinating.
6. You can take the Visaka Express to Mumbai.
7. The children have been sent to bed.
8. English language is full of confusing rules. English also has many strange idioms.
9. The Gold you buy here is of excellent quality.
10. UK laws don't apply to the UAE except at the UK embassy.

Common Errors in the Use of Prepositions.

Answers:

E. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable prepositions.

1. The guests are coming at six o'clock in the evening on Thursday.
2. We will have completed the work by tomorrow.
3. I lived with my parents in Bengaluru.
4. She is on leave till the end of the week.
5. I read your brother's article in this journal. It is on page 36.
6. The house is near the park to the right of the school.
7. They go to the office by train.
8. This dog belongs to Sheila. She brought it from Pune.
9. They were talking to us about their son.
10. He got off the bus and walked towards the theatre.



D. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

Answers:

1. Annie went into the bedroom to get her shawl.
2. He goes to the university on foot.
3. The doctor has been practicing here since many years.
4. They were shocked at the sight of the destruction.
5. Are you going to the party?
6. Please put the books back on the table.
7. He climbed down the wall and ran across the main road.
8. The burglar got in by the window beside the door.
9. The purse is under the pillow.
10. Don't be afraid. You're among friends here.

G. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions chosen from those given in brackets alongside each sentence.

Answers:

1. He lives at 19 Tower Road. [at, on]
2. We will be gone for two days. [for, since]
3. Tom and his friend will divide the money between themselves. [among, between]
4. Many foods besides milk contain calcium. [beside, besides]
5. I will arrive at six o'clock. [at, in]
6. I have known her since last year. [for, since]

H. Paying attention to the nouns (in bold) which are usually followed by certain prepositions, fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions chosen from the pairs given in brackets.

Answers:

1. We played a joke on him. [about, on]
2. Who else has access to the computer files? [of, to]
3. Missing the bus is no excuse for being late. [for, of]
4. I have confidence in his ability. [for, in]
5. The report should shed some light on the situation. [for, on]



6. She has a reputation of having the ability to deal with any situation [for, of]
7. People often make fun of what they do not understand. [of, to]
8. We will take a survey of the participants. [of, on]

WRITING

EXERCISES

A. Say whether the following sentences are assertive, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

Answers:

1. Is the towel on the bed? Interrogative
2. Hand me the purse. Assertive
3. What a clever strategy! Exclamatory
4. They don't like travelling. Assertive
5. Switch on the light. Imperative
6. Oh, that I had wings to fly! Exclamatory

B. Re-write these jumbled sentences in the correct order.

Answers:

1. He loved old songs.
2. A dog is sitting on the grass.
3. The train is on the platform.
4. How cold the water is!
5. Where is the capital of the country located?
6. The moon rose at seven o'clock.
7. A man is ringing the doorbell.
8. Library is not on the first floor.
9. They watched a movie last night
10. I walk to college every day.

C. In each of the following sentences, identify the subject, the main verb, and the direct object if any.

Answers:

1. Imran (S) drives (V) a truck. (DO)
2. She (S) threw (V) the ball (DO) at me (ID O).



3. 3. Vijaya (S) drives (V) well.
4. 4. Kunal (S) asked (V) me (ID O). a question (DO) .
5. 5. Are you (S) combing (V) your hair? (DO)
6. 6. Fishing (G/N) is (V) very relaxing (Adj).

D. Say whether each underlined group of words in the sentences below is a phrase or a clause. If it is a clause, say whether it is an independent or a dependent clause.

Answers:

1. The hermit lived in a hut made of wood. Phrase
2. He saw Nandini, (Ind Clause) and she waved to him. Dep.Clause
3. The politicians do not know what the people want. Dep.Clause
4. That my friends will succeed in their attempt. (Dep. Clause) I have no doubt. (Ind.Clause)
5. Milk is good for health. (Phrase)
6. Their house is on Convent Road, (Ind.Clause) where we played cricket as children. (Dep.clause)
7. The reason why he was dismissed (Dep.clause) is not known.
8. Walking down the road, I met Sukhbir. (Ind.Clause)
9. The Indian flag (Ind.Clause) was hoisted on the building. (Phrase)
10. Ms. Shah is an English teacher (Ind.Clause) who also teaches classical dance. (Dep.clause)
/ in her free time. (Phrase)
11. Birds of a feather (Phrase) flock together.
12. If he apologises to me (Dep.Clause).// I shall forgive him. (Ind.Clause)

E . Punctuate the following sentences correctly. Capitalise words where required.

Answers:

1. I speak Telegu and Hindi better than English. What about you?
2. I need an assistant who can do the following: input data, write reports and complete tax forms.
3. Who's there? Oh! it's you.
4. The Ganges is considered a holy river by the Hindus. Its source is the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas and it empties into the Bay of Bengal in Eastern India.
5. I drove my rusty, old, green ambassador back home. As it chugged slowly down the street, its engine grunting and wheezing, its wheels wobbling all the way, I realised it was time to buy a new car.

6. He got what he worked for, a promotion!
7. It's a lovely day today, isn't it? I want to go to the park but I'm not sure if it's open.
8. You may be required to bring many things- sleeping bags, pans, utensils, and warm clothing.
9. I'd forgotten that he'd mentioned that it's there.
10. Sultan was born at Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Hyderabad. He's an investment banker. He lives in New York, but he visits India often. His sister's birthday is in January on New Year's Day.

E. Rearrange each group of jumbled sentences below so as to have well-written paragraphs.

Answers:

- b. One of the most important reference books that you must possess is a dictionary.
- d. You do possess one, perhaps, but I doubt whether you are aware of the different kinds of information it contains.
- a. It contains, of course, the meanings of words.
- c. It also gives you the pronunciation of the words.
- e. The dictionary can be referred to for the various grammatical forms of words as well.
- f. Every college dictionary should provide at least these four kinds of information about words, namely pronunciation, meaning, grammatical patterns and usage.
- g. Finally, a good dictionary contains illustrative sentences or phrases, showing how words are actually used.

G. Develop the following hints into paragraphs of your own. Write out the complete paragraphs in your exercise book. Give an appropriate title to each paragraph.

1. enjoy fiction most-novels and short stories-love romances and thrillers-long hours reading-science fiction not interesting-dull-also enjoy travelogues, biographies, real-life adventures-read newspapers, magazines regularly to keep myself informed- to pass time when no new book
- Answer

Title: Books

I love reading novels and short stories. I enjoy reading fiction the most. If the novels are interesting like romances or thrillers, then I can read for long hours. However, I do not like science fiction as it is dull and not interesting. Along with fiction I also like reading travelogues, biographies and real-life adventures. I read newspapers and magazines as well, regularly to keep myself informed and to pass time when there is no new book.

H. Expand any one of the following ideas into a passage of about 150-200 words.

1. There's no time like the present.

Answer:

Time, the present time is one of the unique gifts from Nature to us. When lost once, we can't retrieve it again. This is the best time for us to start; we must never wait for a perfect time. We need to take the present time and make it a perfect one. Proper and systematic utilization of time can give us everything we want. It is a stepping stone to success. Success comes from utilization of the present time. Every new day brings new hopes and dreams and some challenges also. We must Never lose our determination and be prepared for those challenges. As we all know, life is short; many tasks are waiting for us. We must decide what we really need to do. One thing we need to remember is, the present time can only open the door for us, but it will be up to us to make a decisive step. Even if the circumstances are difficult, we must not give up! Each day is unique, with its own issues. We should use our present time in the right way, to become successful in our lives. Let us turn over a new leaf, today itself. (198)

- I. **Six short paragraphs are given below. Study the paragraphs carefully and note how their central themes have been developed meaningfully using supporting details and illustrations. In each paragraph, identify the topic sentence. (These may not necessarily be at the beginning or at the end of the paragraphs.)**

Use a pencil to underline the cohesive devices that make each paragraph coherent. Provide a suitable title for each passage.

Answer:

COLLEGE LIFE

1. **I think that life in college is far more interesting and exciting than it used to be at school.**

First of all, college students are treated as adults, capable of taking independent decisions about their lives and careers. We are also allowed the freedom to express our personal views on topical issues and on matters that concern us. Another reason why college life is great is that the teachers are more open and accessible, and they interact with the students more freely than our teachers did at school. Further, college students get the opportunity to read widely and to listen to learned academics and well-known personalities from different fields. Additionally, the college also offers many extracurricular activities, such as debates and music competitions, for those who would like to participate in them. But above all, college life is fun because it includes picnics and longer trips with classmates and teachers.

