

## **1/IIND BTECH – SUBJECT – EST; TOPIC – SUMMARY AND PARAPHRASE**

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### **Write a summary of the given passage no – 1 & 2:**

1. In his essay, “Superman and Me,” Sherman Alexie illustrates the power of reading and writing for Native Americans. While growing up on an Indian Reservation, Alexie learned how to read at the age of three by using *Superman* comics. He writes that he got his love of reading from his father who would buy “his books by the pound” from a number of stores. Their house was filled with books ranging from Apache westerns to books on Watergate. Alexie describes his childhood’s moment of clarity when he understood the meaning of the paragraph. He writes that he soon saw everything as interrelated paragraphs. Although Alexie could not yet “read” words, he could piece together the meaning of the comic through pictures. As he continued on his reading journey, Alexie began reading classics like *The Grapes of Wrath* while the other children his age were beginning to read *Dick and Jane*. Alexie remembers that his ability caused resentment from his peers who constantly reminded him that as an Indian child, he was “expected to be stupid.” Alexie, however, “refused to fail”; instead he would make it his life’s work to be a strong reader and a smart Indian. He is also committed to helping Indian youth. He now visits schools as a role model advocating literacy. He concludes his essay explaining that he is trying to reach all Indian youth. (**Word count – 229**)
  
2. A patent is an exclusive right to use an invention for a certain period of time, which is given to an inventor as compensation for disclosure of an invention. Although it would be beneficial for the world economy to have uniform patent laws, each country has its own laws designed to protect domestic inventions and safeguard technology. Despite widespread variation, patent laws generally fall under one of two principles: the first-to-file and first-to-invent. The first-to-file principle awards a patent to the person or institution that applies for a patent first, while the first-to-invent principle grants the patent to the person or institution that was first to invent – and can prove it. Most countries have adopted the first-to-file system. However, the United States maintains a first-to-invent system, despite obvious shortcomings. A result of countries employing different Include a description of the problem surrounding variation in patent laws. Patent ownership is not recognized globally. On the contrary, ownership may change depending on the country. It is not uncommon for an invention to have two patent owners – one in the United States and one in the rest of the world. This unclear ownership often has economic consequences. If a company is interested in using a patented invention, it may be unable to receive permission from both patent owners, which in turn may prevent manufacture of a particular product. Even if permission is received from both owners, pay royalties to both may be quite costly. In this case, if the invention is useful enough, a company may proceed and pass on the added cost to consumers. International economic tension has also been increasing as a result of differing policies. Many foreign individuals and companies believe that they are at a serious disadvantage in the United States with regard to patent ownership because of the logistical difficulties in establishing first-to-invent status. Further, failure of the United States to recognize patent ownership in other countries is in violation of the Paris Conventions on Industrial Properties, which requires all member nations to treat all patents equally. The conflict surrounding patents has prompted the World Intellectual Properties Organization (WIPO) to lobby for universality in patent laws. WIPO maintains that the first necessary step involves compelling the United States to reexamine its patent principle, taking into account the reality of a global economy. This push may indeed result in more global economic cooperation. (word – 398)

### **Write a legitimate paraphrase of the following question no 3 & 4:**

3. Although largely self-taught, and considered by many to be a naïve painter, Frida was actually very sophisticated. Intelligent, well-read, and well-informed, she was acquainted with the traditional schools of painting. More important, she recognized the vanguard of Mexican and foreign art not only through her travels but through her contact with the artist. Direct influences show up in some cases, as in *Magnolias* (1945), reminiscent of the work of Georgia O’Keefe, or in *Four Inhabitants of Mexico City* (1938), recalling de Chirico. Her earliest works showed an acquaintance with art books; in her first self-portrait for Gomez-Arias, she described herself as “your Boticelli” and in

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letters to him she expressed interest in Modigliani and Piero della Francesca. Her use of suffocating background vegetation is similar to that of Henri Rousseau, the small figures in *What the Water Gave Me* (1938). Like something out of Hieronymus Bosch and the written legends in others like those of the Mexican painter Hermenegildo Bustos. (**word count 161**)  
(Source : -Martha Zamora, Frida Kahlo: The Brush of Anguish )

4. Facebook users may feel socially successful in cyberspace but they are more likely to perform poorly in exams, according to new research into the academic impact of the social networking website. The majority of students who use Facebook every day are underachieving by as much as an entire grade compared with those who shun the site. R

Researchers have discovered how students who spend their time accumulating friends, chatting and “poking” others on the site may devote as little as one hour a week to their academic work. The findings will confirm the worst fears of parents and teachers. They follow the ban on social networking websites in many offices, imposed to prevent workers from wasting time. About 83% of British 16 to 24-year-olds are thought to use social networking sites such as Facebook, MySpace and Bebo, to keep in touch with friends and organise their social lives. “Our study shows people who spend more time on Facebook spend less time studying,” said Aryn Karpinski, a researcher in the education department at Ohio State University. “Every generation has its distractions, but I think Facebook is a unique phenomenon.” Karpinski and a colleague questioned 219 US undergraduates and graduates about their study practices and general internet use, as well as their specific use of Facebook. They found that 65% of Facebook users accessed their account daily, usually checking it several times to see if they had received new messages. The amount of time spent on Facebook at each log-in varied from just a few minutes to more than an hour. The Ohio report shows that students who used Facebook had a “significantly” lower grade point average (the marking system in US universities) than those who did not use the site. “It is the equivalent of the difference between getting an A and a B,” said Karpinski, who will present her findings this week to the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. She has not yet analyzed whether a student’s grades continue to deteriorate the longer he or she spends on Facebook. Some UK students have already spotted the potential danger. Daisy Jones, 21, an undergraduate in her final year at Loughborough University, realised the time she was spending on Facebook was threatening her grades - prompting her to deactivate her account. “I was in the library trying to write a 2,000-word essay when I realised my Facebook habit had got out of hand,” she said. They found that 65% of Facebook users accessed their account daily, usually checking it.

“I couldn’t resist going online. You do that, then someone’s photo catches your eye. Before you know it, a few minutes’ turns into a couple of hours and you haven’t written a thing.” She is among the few to have recognised the risks. According to Karpinski’s research, 79% of Facebook-using students believed the time they spent on the site had no impact on their work. Facebook said: “There is also academic research that shows the benefits of services like Facebook. It’s in the hands of students, in consultation with their parents, to decide how to spend their time.” (**Word count – 518**)

(Source: Leake, J., & Warren, G. (2009, April 12). Facebook fans do worse in exams. *The Sunday Times*.)