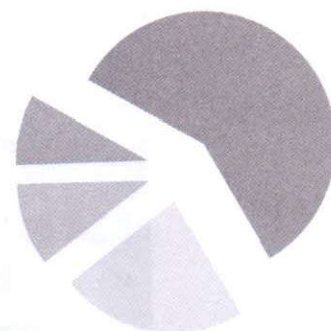
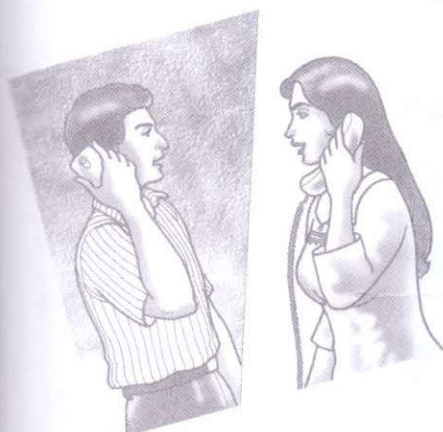
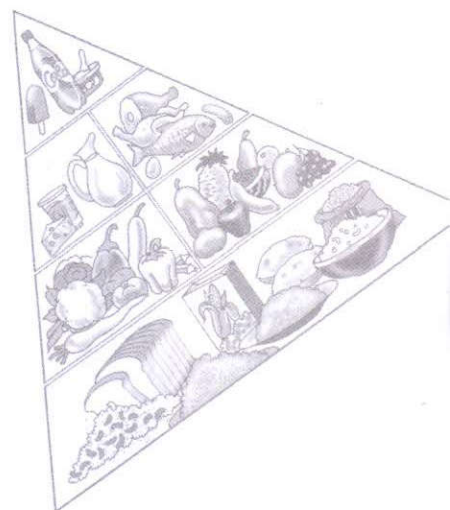


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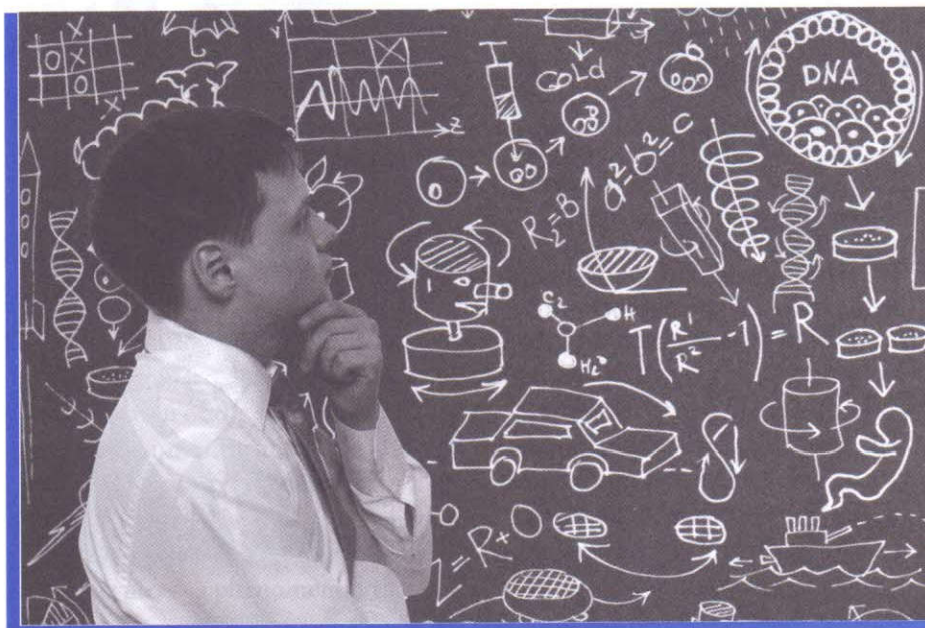
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DYEING



The Raman Effect



Vocabulary: Word formation, use of prefixes and suffixes

Grammar: Identifying common errors in articles and prepositions

Reading: Reading and its importance, techniques of effective reading

Writing: Sentence structures, phrases and clauses, punctuation, techniques for writing precisely, paragraph writing, organising principles of paragraphs in documents

Warm-up

Can you identify the following three inventors from the details provided?

1. Around the year 1440, this man, a goldsmith by profession, introduced a printing system by creating a metal movable type and adapting the existing technologies to create imprints. By 1500, the device that he invented was in operation throughout Europe. It was used to print copies of books in large numbers. Its major advantage was that this technology considerably reduced the cost of printing. Who is he?



2 English for Engineers

2. These brothers believed that an unstable vehicle like a flying machine was capable of being controlled better with some skill. They designed and built a gasoline engine, light and powerful enough to propel a plane. They built the first powered aircraft and tested it successfully on 17 December 1903. The skills they had learnt from their gliding practice helped them to control the aircraft. With each flight, they covered an increased amount of distance and their final flight lasted for nearly a minute. Who are they?



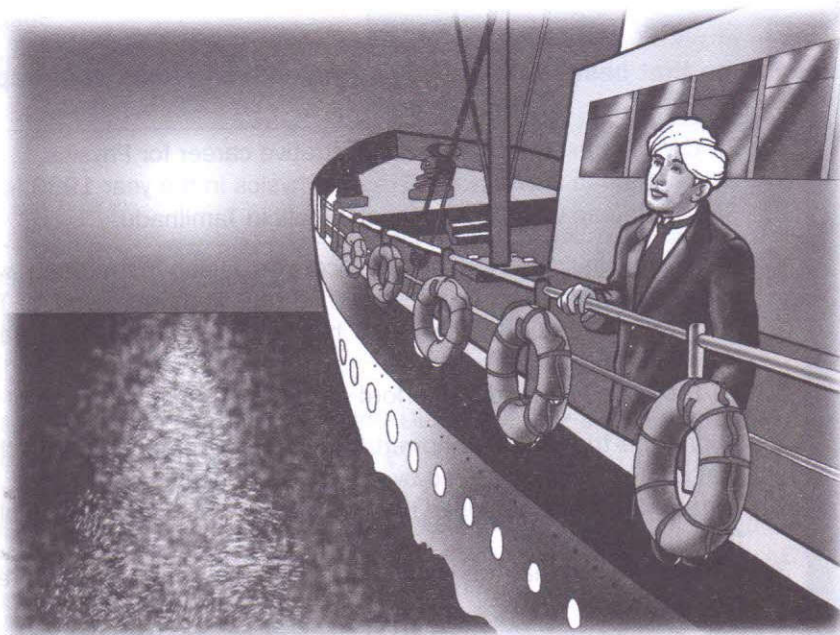
3. On 3 April 1973, the passers-by on the Sixth Avenue in New York witnessed something very strange: an employee of Motorola making a phone call using a very big, handheld device. He then walked into a scheduled press conference and called his chief competitor at AT&T, thereby announcing the arrival of the handheld, portable cell phone. Who is he?



The Raman Effect

- A. In the year 1930, the most unexpected thing happened in the world of science. A young Indian researcher, Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman, won the Nobel Prize for Physics for his ground-breaking discovery of the phenomenon called the Raman Effect. Hailing from Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu, Raman completed his early education in Presidency College, Chennai. Such was his interest in Physics (his father had been a Physics teacher), that despite clearing the Civil Service Competitive Exam and becoming the Deputy Accountant General in Calcutta, he still found the time to pursue scientific research at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Sciences. In 1917, he finally gave up his administrative position to become a Professor of Physics at Calcutta University.
- B. By the time he embarked on his first trip overseas to London as a delegate at the Universities' Congress in 1921, leading physicists of the time like J J Thomson and Lord Rutherford were already acquainted with Raman's significant study in the field of optics and acoustics. Raman had studied classical percussion instruments like the *tabla* and the *mridangam*, more specifically, the mathematical relationships that produced the pleasing effects of the sounds.





- C. It was during this particular sea voyage to London that he was struck by the 'blue' colour of the Mediterranean Sea. Till that time, it was generally accepted that the blue colour of the sea was actually a reflection of the sky. This was confirmed by the celebrated physicist Lord Rayleigh, who had proposed that the minute particles in the air scattered the blue wavelength from the Sun's white rays. However, Raman was not convinced by this explanation. He speculated that the blue colour of the sea could be caused by the scattering of sunlight by the water molecules. To verify his speculations, he used a polarised Nicol prism on a sample of sea water to show that light was indeed scattered by the water molecules – a phenomenon that he called molecular diffraction.
- D. On his return to India, he initiated research in three areas: the scattering of light by liquids, the scattering of X-rays by liquids and the viscosity of liquids. Of these three, it was the work in the first area that fetched him the Nobel Prize. Over the next seven years, he along with his distinguished associates such as K R Ramanathan and K S Krishnan, conducted and supervised many experiments along these lines. On the morning of 28 February 1928, Raman and his associates had irrefutable proof of the modified radiations observed in the scattering experiments due to molecular vibrations. The discovery was announced through the Associated Press on 29 February and 8 March. Raman sent a detailed note along with an explanation to *Nature*. It was with a sense of affirmation that he addressed the gathering at the South Indian Science Association on 16 March 1928, with the following words: 'I propose to speak to you this evening on a new kind of radiation or light emission from atoms and molecules.' By this time, the experiments were replicated and the findings were confirmed, thereby leading Raman to the inevitable Nobel Prize. Raman had achieved what he had claimed in 1924. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Fellows – he had announced that he would win the Nobel Prize in Physics in the next five years.
- E. So, what essentially is the 'Raman Effect'? Raman discovered that when a light beam travels through a medium, it is deflected by the molecules in the medium. Very interestingly, a small part of the emerging light beam, after being deflected by the molecules, had a different wave length and colour from the phenomenon, which initiated the study called Raman spectroscopy. Today, Raman spectroscopy finds a lot of applications in various areas such as the study of the molecular structure of compounds, hand-held scanners for detecting drugs and explosives, the pharmaceutical industry and medical diagnostics.

Post-reading**1. Choose the sentence that best summarises the main idea in each paragraph of the text.**

Paragraph A:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir C V Raman gave up his administrative career for Physics. 2. Sir C V Raman won a Nobel Prize in Physics in the year 1930. 3. Sir C V Raman was born in Tiruchirapalli in Tamilnadu.
Paragraph B:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raman's significant work on classical percussion instruments was well known to the major physicists of the time like Lord Rutherford and J J Thomson. 2. In the year 1921, Raman made his first trip abroad as a delegate for the Universities' Congress. 3. J J Thomson and Lord Rutherford were the leading physicists of the day.
Paragraph C:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the trip, Raman showed through his experiments with the Nicol prism that sunlight was scattered by the water molecules of the sea. 2. Lord Rayleigh had proposed that the air particles scattered the blue wavelength from the Sun's rays. 3. Raman showed that the blue colour of the sea was actually a reflection of the sky.
Paragraph D:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raman had claimed at the Royal Society of Fellows that he would win a Nobel Prize within the next five years. 2. It was his work with the scattering of light by liquids which fetched him the Nobel Prize for Physics. 3. Raman and his associates performed many experiments and finally showed that modified radiations appeared in scattering experiments due to molecular vibrations.
Paragraph E:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discovery of the 'Raman Effect' led to Raman spectroscopy, a field of study that has a lot of practical applications. 2. While travelling through a medium, a light beam is deflected by the molecules in the medium. 3. Raman spectroscopy is used in handheld scanners and in the pharmaceutical industry.

2. Answer these questions.

- a. Why was Raman awarded the Nobel Prize?
- b. According to Raman, why is the sea blue in colour?

Vocabulary**CONCEPT OF WORD FORMATION**

Look at the two sets of words listed below:

Set 1

do – undo

sincere – insincere

— – misjudge

ground-breaking
embarked: started

Note the following phrases from the reading passage:

'... the most unexpected thing happened in the world of science'

'... thereby leading Raman to the inevitable Nobel Prize.'

The words 'unexpected' and 'inevitable' have been formed by adding 'un-' to 'expect' and 'in-' to 'evitable'.

engage – disengage
biography – autobiography

Set 2

nation – national
drive – driver
enjoy – enjoyment
inspire – inspiring
motivate – motivated

Note the following phrases from the reading passage:

'He speculated that ...'

'... to verify his speculations ...'

Note that the verb 'speculate' can be changed to its noun form 'speculation' by adding '-ion'.

In both the sets above, there are pairs of words. Did you notice something about these pairs? In each of the pairs, the second word is formed from the first word: in Set 1 new words are formed by adding something *before* the given words, whereas in Set 2 new words are formed by adding something *after* the given words. What we add before words is called 'prefix' and what we add after words is called 'suffix'. The prefixes from Set 1 are: 'un-', 'in-', 'mis-', 'dis-', and 'auto-'; and the suffixes from Set 2 are: '-al', '-r/er', '-ment', '-ing', and '-d/ed'.

You may have noticed that in case of suffixes, they attach to specific categories of words and change their original category. For instance, look at No 2 in Set 2. The suffix is '-r/er'. This is added to verbs (here 'drive') to form nouns (here 'driver', means 'one who does driving').

Can you figure out the role of the other prefixes and suffixes in sets 1 and 2 above? You may consult a dictionary for help. What happens in case of prefixes in Set 1? Does the category of words change?

Task 1

Form opposites of the words given below by adding prefixes. An example has been done for you.

1. lead – mislead
2. qualify –
3. possible –
4. climax –
5. confirmed –

Task 2

Form adjectives by adding appropriate suffixes to the words listed below. An example has been done for you.

1. person – personal
2. create –
3. beauty –
4. excite –
5. pain –

Task 3

Complete the sentences using the most appropriate forms of words given in the box.

incumbent

terrestrial

govern

inform

1. The techno giant was penalised heavily for using customers' personal _____ without authorisation.
2. The motto for the new PM should be minimum _____ but maximum _____.
3. The ruling party is facing a strong _____ wave in the upcoming assembly polls.
4. A possibility of _____ life has always attracted people's attention.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes and suffixes are called affixes and they are elements added to existing words to form new words. The process of adding affixes is called affixation and the words to which these elements are added are called root words.

A few examples:

Prefixes	Suffixes
re- + write = rewrite	read + -ing = reading
in- + capable = incapable	nation + -al = national
un- + acceptable = unacceptable	modern + -ity = modernity

Prefix	Meaning	Example
pre	before	prelude, precondition
un	not	unacceptable, unreal
dis	not	disadvantage, dismount
re	again	reawaken, rewrite
mis	not, wrongly	misunderstand, misbehave
in (also im)	not	impossible, inappropriate
bi	two	bicycle, biannual
inter	between	interact, interchange
super	above	supersonic, superman
sub	under	submarine, subsoil
anti	opposing, opposite	antibiotic, anticlimax

Suffix	Meaning	Example
er	comparative	higher, lower
er	doer	worker
able	can be done	doable, usable
ous	full of	joyous
ness	state of being	kindness
ful	full of	peaceful
ly	in the stated way	loudly
ment	state of	enjoyment
ed	past tense verbs	hopped

Small changes in spelling are to be carried out while adding some suffixes.

Examples:

fame + -ous = famous	torture + -ous = torturous
happy + -ness = happiness	sacrifice + -al = sacrificial
justify + -ication = justification	confuse + -ion = confusion

Task 4

Change the grammatical category of the words in Column A, using an appropriate suffix from the box below.

-fy	-able	-ment	-ise	-ism
-ic	-ity	-y	-ion	-ious
	-ive	-en	-ing	

	Column A: Word	Column B: Grammatical category	Column C: New word
1.	solid	verb	<i>solidify</i>
2.	move	adjective	
3.	crystal	verb	
4.	magnet	adjective	
5.	national	noun	
6.	deliver	noun	

	Column A: Word	Column B: Grammatical category	Column C: New word
7.	advertise	noun	
8.	space	adjective	
9.	fright	verb	
10.	assess	noun	

Task 5

Add suitable affixes to form what is indicated within brackets. One has been done for you.

- adequate (antonym) *in- + adequate = inadequate*
- palatable (antonym) _____
- suffocate (noun) _____
- attract (adjective) _____
- additional (adverb) _____
- activate (noun) _____
- capable (noun) _____
- logical (antonym) _____
- torrent (adjective) _____
- corrode (adjective) _____

Grammar**ARTICLES**

Read this extract from the reading passage and note the underlined words.

Raman discovered that when a light beam travels through a medium, it is deflected by the molecule in the medium. A small part of the emerging light beam, after being deflected by the molecules, has different wavelength.

- What is the difference in the meaning conveyed by 'a light beam' and 'the light beam'?

- Grammatically, what are words like 'a' and 'the' called?

What are articles?

In English, articles define/modify the nouns in a sentence. There are two kinds of articles:

'a', 'an' (indefinite articles)

→ Eg. Let's go to a movie. (any movie)

'the' (definite article)

→ Eg. The movie at Big Cinema is getting good reviews.
(that particular movie)

The use of indefinite article 'a/an'

The indefinite articles are used:

- before a noun which has not been introduced earlier
Example: Once upon a time there lived a farmer in the village. (The speaker is introducing the 'farmer' for the first time in the story.)
- before an unspecified singular noun
Example: Can you get me a book? (The speaker is not asking for any particular book.)
- before a singular noun while defining essential properties of a class/species
Example: A bird has a beak, wings and feathers. (defining essential features of the entire class of birds)
- before a singular object in the sense of 'one'
Example: She earns Rs 10,00,000 in a year. (in one year)
- with some phrases indicating quantity.
Example: a few days, a lot of money

What is the difference between 'a' and 'an'?

Both 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles. But they are used in different contexts depending on the sound patterns and not spellings.

- The article 'a' is used when the noun starts with a consonant sound (Examples: a table, a girl, a BSc degree). It is also used in cases where the word beginning with a vowel letter has a consonant sound (Example: a university, a European country).
- The article 'an' is used when the noun starts with a vowel sound (Examples: an eye, an undercover agent). It is also used where a word beginning with a consonant letter has a vowel sound. (Examples: an hour, an MLA).

Task 6

Underline the indefinite articles in these sentences.

1. Ahan Parekh was interested in renewable energy; he completed an internship with a company dealing in solar energy last year.
2. A great deal of time and effort has been devoted to finding a cure for cancer.
3. The nucleus of an atom holds a positive charge and has a specific number of protons and neutrons.

The use of the definite article 'the'

The definite article 'the' is used:

- before a noun which has already been introduced earlier
(Example: Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in the village. The farmer had a son and a daughter. In the first reference an indefinite article is used, while in the second one, the definite article gets used.)
- before some geographical areas and entities like seas, rivers, oceans, groups of islands, mountain ranges which do not have clear political boundaries
(Example: the Himalayas, the Deccan Plateau, the Pacific Ocean)
- with names of some countries which are historically a group of territories (Example: the United States of America, the Netherlands)
- before nouns which are unique and only one of their kind (Example: the Sun, the Internet)
- before superlative adjectives (Example: the most difficult question, the highest peak)
- before common nouns which are made unique by the use of adjectives such as 'first', 'primary', 'main' etc. (Example: the main reason, the primary target)
- before nouns when they refer to the entire class or species in order to make the referent of the noun generic (Example: The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.)
- before socio-cultural institutions and industries (Example: the media, the government, the newspaper)
- before adjectives which are used as nouns (Example: using 'the poor' to mean 'the poor people'.)

Task 7**Underline the definite articles in these sentences.**

1. Farmers used the constellations in the night sky for predicting the seasons.
2. The man who invented the USB technology didn't make any money out of it.
3. The primary advantage of Li-Fi technology is that it allows for faster transmission of data as compared to the existing Wi-Fi technology.
4. The Netherlands is a beautiful country.
5. The integrated circuits used in computers were replaced by microprocessors in the 1970s.
6. The only way to account for the variations in the readings was to repeat the procedure a number of times.

Omission of the articles

Articles are not required:

- before proper names of people, languages, countries, cities, towns, streets and single mountains
Examples: India is known for unity in diversity.
I speak Telugu.
- before the names of academic subjects
Example: I study biology.

- before plural nouns (mainly biology, animals, birds, people) in the generic sense

Examples: Tigers are in danger of becoming extinct.

Indians are very caring.

- before abstract and material nouns in the general sense

Examples: Life is full of surprises.

Tourism is destroying many beautiful natural spots.

Platinum is costlier than gold.

- before singular countable nouns when they are used in the generic sense.

Example: I travel by bus. (the 'bus' here is a means of transport)

My younger brother goes to school everyday. (general habit of my younger brother)

We have rice for lunch and *rotis* for dinner. (general food habits and not restricted to a particular lunch or dinner)

Indefinite articles are not used before uncountable nouns. We need to first use expressions such as 'a piece of', 'a bit of' or refer to a specific measure.

Examples:

We buy a milk every day. ✗

We buy a litre of milk every day. ✓

I have a luggage to be booked. ✗

I have a piece of luggage to be booked. ✓

She gave me an information. ✗

She gave me a piece of information. ✓

We do not use an article along with a possessive pronoun (Example: *my, our, their*) or with other modifiers (Examples: *many, some*)

Examples: This is a my pen. ✗

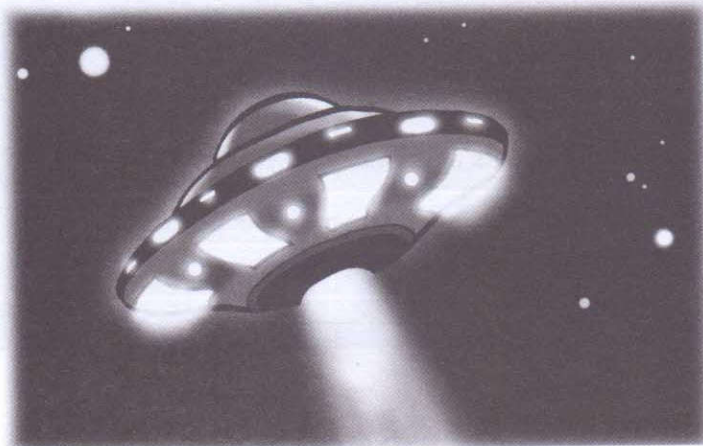
This is my pen. ✓

I have the many friends. ✗

I have many friends ✓

Task 8

Fill in the blanks using the correct articles where required. You may use a/an/the or X (for 'none').



1. This instance was one of _____ first UFO sightings reported by _____ pilots anywhere in the world. Whilst flying from one city to another, in _____ USA, two pilots encountered _____ large, cigar-shaped craft, flying close to them, barely missing them at times. At one point, _____ object appeared to stop abruptly before vanishing into thin air. The pilots concurred that it was _____ long, thin craft, with two rows of tiny windows that emitted _____ bluish-green glow. It was moving really fast and leaving behind it a trail of orange exhaust.

Prepositions of direction	Used for	Example
towards, into, up, across, around, in etc.	expressing a direction	towards the church; across the street; around the corner etc.
Prepositions of agent	Used for/to	Example
by	show how something has been done	manufactured by machines
	show how somebody commutes	travels by bus
	indicate the agent in passive voice	We were informed by the authorities
	works written/done by people	built by Visvesvaraya

Check Appendix 1 for a comprehensive list of prepositions, their meanings and examples, before you attempt Tasks 12 and 13.

Task 12

Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

- General Cariappa, the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was born _____ 15 January 1949, _____ Kodagu, Karnataka.
- _____ the 21st century, war will move _____ cyberspace with the development of specialised weapons, tactics and defences.
- DRC-Hubo, a robot developed _____ the Korean Institute for Science and Technology, was the first robot to get an ID card at the World Economic Forum at Davos.
- War has often been described as a conflict among political groups, carried on _____ armed forces for a considerable period of time.
- _____ the fourth century BC, Alexander the Great conquered the entire stretch of territory extending from the Indus to Egypt and from Iran to Greece.

Task 13

Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

- Military technology refers _____ the range of weapons, equipment, structures and vehicles used specifically _____ the purpose of fighting.
- The earliest gunpowder invented _____ man exploded on contact _____ an open flame or red-hot fire.
- There is a possibility that _____ future, most wars may be fought in the skies, and hence, there will be less requirement _____ humans on the ground.
- The shrinking of the world, _____ improved communication and transportation, has increased the probability that hostilities anywhere will affect people everywhere.
- _____ the initial phase of the project, the robotic soldier would be required to be told _____ the human soldier to identify an enemy. But in due course of time, the roles would change.

Task 14

Some sentences below have errors related to use of prepositions. Identify the error and rewrite the sentences.

1. The politician divided his property between his three daughters.

2. My brother has a two-wheeler besides two small cars.

3. The address in the envelope was wrong and therefore it was sent back.

4. When we reached the hotel, the entire staff of the hotel was waiting with flowers in the reception.

5. During our trip to Shimla, the train went across a tunnel.

6. You can consult a doctor for tips to sleep under hot and humid weather.

7. My teacher was angry on me because I was very late for his class.

8. It is really hard to laugh on Rakshit's jokes; they are really bad!

9. Reshma's parents trusted on her and she never failed them.

10. These days one needs to manage stress at work and yoga is a popular method.

Reading

In our everyday life we read many things – sign boards, bill boards, railway time tables, newspapers and magazines, brochures, textbooks, story books, encyclopedias, research articles, theses and dissertations, project reports, advertisements, memos, minutes, presentation slides, emails and letters among others. There is a lot of information around us and reading is an important method of processing the information and using it for our purposes. There is no doubt that reading is an important skill for success in academics and at the workplace in specific, and for survival in this modern world in general.

TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE READING

As we have observed earlier, reading is important and if you have good reading skills, you can achieve success. The following techniques can help you become an effective reader:

- Decide why you are reading – is it for brief and specific information, for detailed understanding or for analysing what is presented critically?
- Understand the organisational patterns of different kinds of texts – this will help you find the information you need quickly. For instance, a research paper has an abstract, which, effectively, is a summary of the entire paper.
- Use context to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words. This will help you retain the flow of your reading.
- Make notes while reading. This is particularly useful in academic contexts. You can just consult notes for revision later.
- Do not worry about speed of reading initially; focus on understanding the content.
- Focus on enhancing your vocabulary; this will increase the fluency of your reading.

Writing

SENTENCE STRUCTURES: USE OF PHRASES AND CLAUSES IN SENTENCES

Look at the two sets given below. Which set has sentences and which does not?

- (1) a. Birds fly. b. The Taj Mahal is beautiful. c. The ferocious cat frightened the tiny little mouse.
 (2) a. flying birds b. the beautiful Taj Mahal c. the frightened little mouse

The examples in Set 1 (a-c) are considered sentences, but the ones in Set 2 (a-c) are not. Why do you think so? Traditionally, a sentence is defined as a group of words with complete sense. However, those in Set 2 also have complete sense; yet, they are considered 'phrases' and not sentences.

Look at the sentences in Set 1 once more. We find sentences of varied length and complexity. A sentence is made up of words in a certain order. In English, a sentence generally follows the Subject-Verb-(Object) order. Words also combine to form 'phrases'. (e.g. *the frightened little mouse*). But random ordering or random words does not make a phrase (e.g. *frightened the little mouse*). So, there is a 'definite order' and 'a head word' in a phrase.

The next unit of a sentence is a 'clause'. How is a clause different from a phrase? A clause (as in 1a) consists of minimum of two words – a subject ('Birds') and a verb ('fly'). Note that the words 'flying' in '*flying birds*' and 'frightened' in '*the frightened little mouse*' are participial adjectives and not verbs. So, those groups of words are phrases and not clauses. Now, a clause can have any number of phrases. For instance, look at (1c):

The ferocious cat	frightened	the tiny little mouse
↑	↑	↑
Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase	Noun Phrase

Note that while 1c is a clause, it is also a sentence. A sentence can have one or more clauses. For instance,

Priyanka is a colleague	who loves to work with Excel sheets.
↑	↑
Clause	Clause

Task 15

Separate the following into two groups, phrases and clauses.

1. Mesmerising quotes on life from social media
2. The students are shouting
3. Life-threatening diseases
4. Gold price has hit all-time high
5. An all-time favourite song
6. Well-designed but badly executed welfare programme
7. I wonder why

Dependent and independent Clauses

A clause can be of two kinds – independent and dependent. An independent clause, as the name itself says, can stand alone and has a complete sense. A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand alone and it depends on another clause for complete sense. Let's look at an example:

'I wore the shirt that I bought at the airport'

There are two clauses here (there are two verbs): (i) **I wore the shirt**; (ii) **that I bought at the airport**. The first one is independent and the second one is dependent.

The next question is – how many clauses can a sentence have? The answer is – any number. Depending on the number and kind of clauses it contains, a sentence can be 'simple', 'compound' or 'complex'.

If a sentence has just a single independent clause (as in 1a-c), it is called 'a simple sentence'. Sometimes, a sentence can have two or more independent clauses (e.g. **I bought a shirt at the airport and I wore it yesterday**). It is called 'a compound' sentence. If a sentence has a single independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, it is called 'a complex sentence' (e.g. **I wore a new shirt yesterday that I had bought at the airport and had it altered at the railway station.**).

Task 16

Classify the following sentences into simple (S), compound (CP) and complex (CX).

1. I called up my brother and discussed our travel plans.
2. The teacher read out the names of winners of the cultural competition on stage.
3. The star player did not disappoint his fans as he scored two goals in yesterday's match.
4. Orcas, which are also known as 'killer whales', are extremely intelligent animals.
5. Many tourists are feared trapped in the deadly mudslide near the famous pilgrimage town.
6. The train was cancelled because of technical issues.
7. Though I didn't believe in ghosts, the extraordinary events in our house made me approach the well-known paranormal investigators.
8. The title of my next book is 'I am not what I am'.

IF-CLAUSE

What if your actions depend on a condition? What do you do when you need to convey something you could do, would do, could have done, would have done or would never do again? When expressing something that has not actually happened or that could or might happen in the future, we use 'if-clauses'. Such clauses have two main parts. The first part is called the conditional clause and almost always begins with the words **if**, **were** or **had** (example: if I had; were they there; had she known). The second part, called the result clause, contains modal verbs such as **could**, **would** or **will**. Depending on the nature of the condition in the first part, *if*-clauses are divided into three types.

Type I

Here, the first part includes a simple condition, a prediction about a future event or action. The conditional clause includes: **If + Subject + Verb in simple present**. The result clause includes:

Subject + will/can/may + Verb

Examples:

If it rains, I will carry an umbrella.

If I pass the exams, I will go on a holiday.

Type II

Here, the first part includes a hypothetical condition, a situation that is not true or possible at the moment or in the near future. The conditional clause has the structure: **If/Were + Subject + Verb in subjunctive form**. The result clause has the structure:

Subject + would/could + Verb

Examples:

Were I the PM, I would abolish all exams.

If they studied properly, they could perform well.

If I violated the ethical standards, I would risk losing my licence.

Type III

Here, the first part includes an imagined condition, a situation possible in the past but not in the present. The condition clause has the structure: **If/Had + Subject + Had + Verb in past participle form**. The result clause has the structure:

Subject + would/could + have + Verb in past participle form

Examples:

If you had studied well, you would have been working with me.

If I had applied to this college, I could have got the seat.

Task 17

Fill the blanks using suitable forms of the words given in brackets.

1. If Amy had cleaned her room, her mother _____ (be) happy.
2. You will get an immediate reply if you _____ (write) a mail to the Customer Relations Officer.
3. If you _____ (read) books all night long, you would not be able to get up early.
4. If you throw a party while your parents are gone, you _____ (be) in big trouble.
5. If I _____ (be) you, I would listen to the advice and go to a dentist immediately.

Task 18

Spot the errors in these sentences and correct them.

1. If it will be sunny, the guests will want some lemonade.
2. If I am having more money, I would bought a house.
3. If you had been sleeping on time, you would be able to wake up early.
4. If I will be stuck in traffic, I will let you know.
5. If my brother will be moving to Singapore, I will visit him there.
6. If they would want to, they can host the event.

PUNCTUATION

What are punctuation marks?

Punctuation marks are symbols which:

- help organise the structure of written language
- indicate intonation and pauses to be observed when reading aloud
- help avoid ambiguity in expression.

In this age of instant messaging and chatting, punctuation is often neglected. This becomes a major problem, especially when you are required to write essays, proposals, letters etc. The correct use of punctuation marks lends accuracy to a written text, while incorrect usage of punctuation can lead to miscommunication and confusion.

Here is a quick reference guide to some commonly-used punctuation marks. A few tasks have been included to help you practise their correct usage.

Study the rules and examples given below. Then attempt the tasks.

Comma (,)

Common use	Example
1. to separate elements in a list of three or more items	She is active on LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram and several other lesser-known social networking sites.

3. The senior surgeons opinion was to go ahead with the surgery.
4. Whos taken the books that were on my table?
5. The childrens section is located on the right-hand side of this bookstore.

Colon (:)

Common use	Example
1. to introduce an idea that is an explanation or confirmation of the one that comes before it	He was very happy with the results: he had put in a lot of hard work.
2. to introduce a list	I need a research assistant who can do the following: assist me in lectures, check and compile journal articles and maintain the equipment in the lab.
3. to introduce quoted material	Gandhi said: 'You must be the change you wish to see in the world.'

Note: In uses 1 and 2, if the initial clause cannot stand on its own, then the colon must not be used.

For example:

He is active on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. ✓

He is active on: Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. ✗

Task 21

Insert colons at the correct places in these sentences.

1. You have only one lifeline use it while you can.
2. On your Facebook profile, you can do the following upload a profile photo, indicate your likes and interests, create albums of your favourite moments and include a cover photo.
3. I can understand just one thing from Satwik's tweets he is travelling all over the world.
4. The scientist said 'We need to increase our focus on research to encourage the spirit of innovation among the youth.'
5. Make a note of the items you need to carry to the camp a torch, sleeping bag and safety kit.

Semicolon (;)

Common use	Example
1. in complicated lists	In the seminar today, we have Prof Raj, IIT Delhi; Prof Swarup, NIT Warangal; Dr Madhusudhan, Director of Forensic Research Institute Hyderabad and Dr Swathi, Chairman of Legal Aid Cell.
2. for separating closely-related independent clauses	Social media sites permit greater sharing of information; they also put one's privacy at risk.

Note: The difference between use 1 of colon and use 2 of semicolon is that while the colon is used for explanatory and supportive information, the semicolon is used to introduce additional or contrary information.

Task 22

Check if the semicolon has been used properly in these sentences and correct it where required.

1. I'm allergic to cottage cheese-based curries; milk-based products do not agree with me.
2. Kerala is a lovely place, it has beautiful beaches and lovely weather.
3. The social media usage fell sharply in the hostel last week; many students were preparing for exams.
4. In the meeting today we have; Mr Sachit Bhagat, CEO, MediaTech, Mr Piyush Gorakh, Director, Soltex Marketing, Ms Pratima Shah, Chairperson, Women Entrepreneurs' Association of Hyderabad and; Mr Satish Sehgal, Assistant Manager, Latitude Software Solutions.
5. The librarian placed an order for books; journals; magazines and newspapers.

Dash (–)

There are three types of dashes – hyphen (-), en dash (–) and em dash (—). The table below gives their uses and examples.

Common use	Example
1. Hyphen It is used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning ii. separate words in established compound adjectives. 	low-budget, first-class, self-evident state-of-the-art, tongue-in-cheek
2. En dash It is used to indicate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a range like that of pages, dates, chronological time etc. ii. 'and' in phrases such as 'Democratic-Republican alliance', 'India-Sri Lanka pact' etc. 	1966–2000, 34–100, July–September gas–liquid chromatography, Hindi–Tamil bilingual
3. Em dash It is used in speech to indicate a break in thought or shift in tone.	When the book was finally delivered — nearly three weeks after she had ordered it — she decided to return it.

Task 23

Tick the correct uses of hyphen, en dash and em dash.

1. We are expecting around 1000 - 2000 people at the wedding.
2. You may think this solution will work—it won't.
3. This is a one-way street.
4. Conan Doyle was a famous nineteenth—century novelist.
5. India–China relations have seen many ups and downs over the years.

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING PRECISELY

Writing is an important skill in academic contexts and at the workplace. In colleges and universities, we write assignments, long essays, theses, reports and articles. At the workplace, we write emails, reports, project proposals, notices, minutes and memos among others. However, conveying ideas and messages effectively and precisely in writing can be challenging. It calls for a detailed understanding of language (grammar and vocabulary), writing conventions and organisational patterns of different kinds of texts.

Some strategies for effective writing:

1. Understand the task at hand. Read the questions carefully, identify keywords and note what exactly you need to do. For instance, in some cases you may just have to present details in an organised way, whereas in some other cases you are required to add your personal evaluative comments as well.
2. Prepare an outline for your write-up based on the task requirements. This may include how many paragraphs, how much space for each component, what you will exclude etc.
3. Based on your outline, search for credible sources of information and read them carefully. You may consult books, research articles, reports, theses or websites. Make sure that the websites you consult have authentic and verifiable information.
4. Make notes while reading.
5. Understand organisational patterns of texts. For instance, an argumentative essay needs to have a clear position on an issue supported by evidence and arguments. An email has to have a clear subject line and convey the message as briefly as possible.
6. Write the first draft based on your readings.
7. Read your draft carefully. Make sure you have included all main points. Your first goal is to achieve content accuracy.
8. Edit your text for redundancy, unnecessary jargon, vague expressions and grammatical inaccuracies.
9. Combine short sentences into compound and complex sentences. Ensure variety in length and type of sentences.
10. Proofread your text for typos and punctuation mistakes. Do not depend on grammar and spell check alone for this.
11. Read the full text once before finalising it. You can ask for feedback from teachers and/or friends, if possible.

Task 24

This paragraph has 10 errors related to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation. Identify the mistakes and rewrite the paragraph.

March 20 celebrated as the World Sparrow Day since 2010. The aim is to generate awareness about sparrows which were once very common in our surroundings but now they are rare. Till a few years back, sparrows could be seen nests in almost every backyard and public places such as bus and railway stations. The sparrows stayed in large colonies and survived over food grains and tiny worms, and had a close relation with human beings. Now its hard to believe that this tiny, humble sparrow is in danger of disappearing dramatically. What is causing distress to the humble sparrow? Experts notes that the changing human landscape is the main culprit. Modification in house designs in both rural and urban area, rise of skyscrapers, mobile towers and increased pollution have made it difficult for sparrows for surviving.

Task 25

Delete redundant portions and make these sentences as brief as possible. An example has been done for you.

1. This is to inform that tomorrow has been declared as a holiday in view of the scheduling of the local body elections.

Ans: Tomorrow has been declared as a holiday on account of local body elections.

2. The government is of the view that the petroleum prices cannot be reconsidered at this moment it would be a counterintuitive reaction to the current global conditions.

3. It cannot be denied completely that the player was not thinking of taking a decision regarding his retirement.

4. We will meet tomorrow in the morning. The timing would be 11 am. We will meet in the Conference Room. The meeting will be brief. It will be for just 10 minutes.

5. It is the responsibility of the Project Leader that all team members work in a dedicated fashion on the project and ensure the completion of the work in a timely manner.

PARAGRAPH WRITING**Organising principles of paragraphs in documents**

Paragraphs are building blocks of writing. In any longer piece of writing – articles, theses, books, cetera – you find several paragraphs. Sometimes, a topic may be dealt with in a single paragraph. If you master writing a good paragraph, you can eventually write an effective essay. You will learn in great detail about organising paragraphs in essays and reports in later units.

Structure and features of paragraphs

Let's look at the structure of a paragraph and qualities that make it effective. A paragraph has basically two main components – a topic sentence and supporting details. What is a topic sentence? In order to understand this, we need to first analyse the principle of unity. A good paragraph deals with a single idea or one part of a complex idea. This single idea is clearly stated in the topic sentence. Usually the topic sentence is found at the very beginning of a paragraph. However, it may at times be at the end and sometimes it may not be stated explicitly at all. The rest of the paragraph includes details which elaborate on the topic sentence. These may include examples, statistics, explanation, definition, description or other details.

Cohesion

There are mainly two ways of ensuring cohesion:

- Grammatical Cohesion: through the use of various grammatical techniques
- Lexical cohesion: through the use of various vocabulary-related techniques

The grammatical cohesion includes use of pronouns and linkers, and substitution/ellipsis. See the examples below:

1. Harish and Mohan have been good friends since childhood. *They* studied in the same school, went to the same college and now *they* are working together. (Pronoun)
2. According to a recent report, India's electronic imports have increased substantially. *Therefore*, the government is trying to encourage companies to manufacture goods in India itself. (Linker)
3. Dev used to submit assignments on time, and so *does* his brother now. (Substitution)
4. 'What have you been doing?' 'Working.' (Ellipsis)

Lexical cohesion includes use of repeated references and collocation patterns. See the examples below:

1. Alice caught *the baby* with some difficulty, as it was *a queer shaped little creature* and held out its arms and legs in all directions, 'just like *a star-fish*', thought Alice. *The poor little thing* was snorting like a steam-engine when she caught it.
~ Alice in Wonderland
(Repeated references)
2. *We closed the deal* in a star hotel last night. (Collocation)

What does 'close a deal' mean? Is it similar to 'close a shop'?

Coherence

Coherence refers to the connection at the idea level. This principle works closely with the principle of unity discussed above. We have seen earlier that a paragraph deals with a single idea and it is stated in the topic sentence. The rest of the paragraph has supporting details. The nature of supporting sentences and the way they are organised depends on the discourse patterns such as exemplification, cause-effect analysis, process analysis etc. For instance, in the earlier example paragraph on jogging, the discourse pattern is 'process description'. A process description usually gives directions in a clear chronological order to carry out something to achieve a specified outcome. It may also include trouble-shooting steps. This defines what supporting details are included and how they are organised in a process-analysis paragraph. Similarly, a cause-effect paragraph (e.g. effects of global warming on Indian monsoon) may discuss 4-5 causes or effects in an order of relative importance.

Task 27

Edit the following paragraph to achieve better cohesion and coherence.

Railways in collaboration with Doodle has set up free wifi at railway stations. This is revolutionary and will benefit many customers. You can connect to RailFi by following simple steps. You can teach others as well. When you reach a railway station, make sure your phone or computer's wifi is on because usually people do not keep the wifi on. Scan for available networks. You must be able to see 'RailFi'. Connect to it. Activation portal opens in your default browser. It asks for your mobile number. Enter it and request for 'OTP' (One Time Password). Enter the OTP you have received in the slot. You will get a message that you are successfully connected.

TYPES OF PARAGRAPHS

There are different types of paragraphs based on the purpose and function of the paragraph. Here are some common types of paragraphs:

- narrative
- cause-effect
- comparative
- descriptive

In this unit, we will discuss the narrative and cause-effect patterns.

Let's look at a narrative paragraph.

On Wednesday, 10 April, the *Titanic* started from Southampton in England. She stopped at Cherbourg in France and then carried on to the port of Queenstown in Ireland. On Thursday, 11 April, shortly after noon, the ship left Queenstown and sailed smoothly over the North Atlantic. The weather was almost perfect, with nothing to indicate an approaching storm except for a brief fog. In fact, the passengers remarked that the sailing was proving to be quite smooth. On the first day, the *Titanic* sailed for 484 miles, the second day, 510 miles, and the third day 549 miles.

Some common features of a narrative paragraph:

- Information is arranged in a chronological order.
- Suitable verbs and adverbs are used to talk about the actions.
- Transition words like **after**, **first**, **second** et cetera are used.

Task 28

1. Here is a sequence of events leading up to India becoming a Republic. Write a narrative paragraph based on these points. Remember to use suitable sequencing words.

- 15 August 1947 – India became an independent country
- At this time, the country did not have a constitution of its own
- 28 August 1947 – drafting committee appointed to draft a permanent constitution for the country with Dr B R Ambedkar as the head
- Drafting committee submitted its report on 4 Nov 1947
- Followed by discussions and revisions – signed by the Constituent Assembly on 24 Jan 1950
- Two days later, the constitution came into effect
- India – now a truly sovereign country with a constitution of its own

Let us now look at a paragraph where the cause-effect relationship between two events is established.

Many scholars are now convinced that the destruction of the Indus Valley civilisation was caused by climate change. Some believe that the climate change was triggered by the drying of the Saraswati river upon which the economy of the Indus Valley civilisation depended, while others are convinced that a great flood had not only changed the course of the river, but also altered the climatic conditions, leading

to the waning of the cities. Scholars have also pointed out that the eastward shift of the monsoons could have reduced the water supply, thereby forcing the Harappans to migrate. This is because the monsoon brought by the eastward winds supported the vegetation, agriculture and economy of Harappa. The Harappans, hence, depended on these monsoons and as they shifted, the water supply might have dried up, resulting in large-scale migrations.

Some features of cause-effect paragraphs:

- The direct reason for an event to occur is stated as the cause of that event.
- Sometimes, multiple causes are mentioned, with arguments supporting how each cause could have led to the event.
- Words that show connection like **because of**, **as a result of**, **a consequence of**, **owing to** are used.

Task 29

Historical records show that the *Titanic* had the best wireless signalling system of the times. However, when the disaster struck, help could not reach the *Titanic* on time. Use these notes to write a paragraph on why the radio signalling system might have failed.

- The *Titanic* – had the most powerful radio signalling system of the times
- Designed by the inventor of the radio, Marconi, and managed by The Wireless and Telegraph Company owned by Marconi
- All messages were sent wirelessly via Morse Code and could be accessed by anybody on that particular frequency
- One reason why it failed – the operators on the *Titanic* were busy handling the communication of high-profile passengers on board – hence did not receive the warnings about the icebergs
- Many ships received the distress call from the *Titanic* – but the messages were transmitted and re-transmitted, leading to a confusion in the messages

Ancient Architecture In India

UNIT

02



Vocabulary:

Synonyms, antonyms

Grammar:

Common errors in noun-pronoun agreement and subject-verb agreement

Reading:

Improving comprehension skills, techniques for good comprehension

Writing:

Formal letters, letter of complaint, requisition letter, job application and résumé

Warm-up

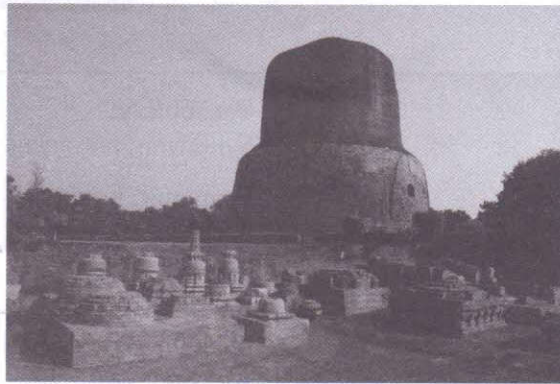
Work in pairs and look at the pictures above. Choose the names of the famous monuments from the box below. Can you think of one fact about each of these places?

Red Fort
Mahabalipuram

Golden Temple
Ellora Caves

Ancient Architecture in India

An important phase of Indian architecture began with the Mauryan period. The material prosperity of the Mauryans and a new religious consciousness led to achievements in all fields. Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador of Seleucus Nicator who visited the Mauryan court, described Chandragupta Maurya's palace as an excellent architectural achievement. It was a large palace carved out of wood.



Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath

The stupas of Sanchi and Sarnath are symbols of the achievement of Mauryan architecture. The gateways of the Sanchi Stupa with the beautiful sculptures depicting scenes from the *Jataka* stories bear testimony to the skill and aesthetic sense of the artisans.

The blending of Greek and Indian art subsequently led to the development of Gandhara art. The other schools of art and architecture were the indigenous Mathura school and Amaravati school. A large number of statues of the Buddha were built by the artisans of these schools, especially after the first century AD, under the influence of the Kushanas. Under the Gandhara school of art, life-like statues of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas were made in the likeness of Greek gods, even though the ideas, inspirations and subjects were all Indian. Rich ornaments, costumes and drapery were used to impart physical beauty. The sculptures were in stone, terracotta, cement-like material and clay.

The figures of the Mathura school were made of spotted red stone. They had a distinct spiritual look about them. Here, along with the Buddha we also find sculptures of Jaina deities.

The Amaravati school developed under the patronage of the Satavahanas of the Andhra region. A great stupa was built at Amaravati in the Lower Godavari region. The walls of the stupa were adorned with bas-relief; these had a carved medallion and decorative panels. Nagarjunakonda is another place that is famous for its Buddhist architecture.

There were significant advancements in the field of architecture during Ashoka's reign (c. 268 – 232 BC). Mauryan art and architecture imbibed the influence of the Persians and the Greeks. During the reign of Ashoka, many monolithic stone pillars were erected on which teachings of 'Dhamma' were inscribed. The highly-polished pillars with animal figures adorning the top (capitals) are unique and remarkable. The lion capital of the Sarnath Pillar has been accepted as the emblem of the Indian Republic. Each pillar weighs about 50 tonnes and is about 50 feet high.

- 'The lion capital of the Sarnath Pillar' – what does 'capital' mean here?
- What is a 'stupa'?
- What is a *Jataka* story?

- How did the Gandhara style emerge?
- What are the characteristics of the Gandhara style?
- Name two other indigenous styles of architecture?

monolithic: a type of art in which shapes are cut from a single solid block of stone; or a work of art created in this way

Bodhisattva: a person capable of attaining nirvana but delays it in order to serve the suffering humanity

bas-relief: a type of art in which shapes are cut from the surrounding stone so that they stand out slightly against a flat surface, or a work of art done in this way

carved medallion: an oval or circular panel, or design carved on the walls or ceiling

The Gupta period marks the beginning of the construction of free-standing Hindu temples. The temple at Deogarh (Jhansi district), which has a central shrine or *garbhagriha* where the image of the deity is placed and another temple at Bhitargaon (Kanpur district), are two fine examples of this period.

Cave architecture

The development of cave architecture is another unique feature and marks an important phase in the history of Indian architecture. More than a thousand caves have been excavated where archaeologists have discovered sculptures that were created in the second century BC and AD tenth century. Famous among these were the Ajanta and Ellora Caves of Maharashtra, and the Udayagiri Caves of Odisha. These caves hold Buddhist *viharas*, *chaityas* as well as *mandapas* and pillared-temples of Hindu gods and goddesses.

Rock-cut temples

Temples were hewn out of huge rocks. The earliest rock-cut temples were built in the western Deccan in the early years of the Christian era. The *chaitya* at the Karle Caves with fine high halls and a polished decorative wall is a remarkable example of rock-cut architecture. The Kailash temple at Ellora built by the Rashtrakutas and the *ratha* temples of Mahabalipuram built by the Pallavas are other examples of rock-cut temples.

In all probability, the stability and permanence of rocks attracted the patrons of art and builders, who decorated these temples with beautiful sculptures.

- Name some places known for their cave architecture.
- What are rock-cut temples? Name some famous rock-cut temples.

Free-standing temples

The temple-building activities that began during the Gupta rule continued to flourish in later periods. In southern India, the Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyan, Hoysalas and later, the rulers of the Vijayanagara kingdom were great builders of temples. The Pallava rulers built the shore temple at Mahabalipuram. The Pallavas also built other structural temples like the Kailasanathar temple and the Vaikunta Perumal temples at Kanchipuram. The Cholas built many temples, the most famous being the Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur. The Cholas developed a typical style of temple architecture of South India called the Dravida style, complete with *vimana* or *shikhara*, high walls and the gateway topped by a *gopuram*. Magnificent temples were built at Belur and Halebidu, where the stone engravings reached even greater heights. In northern and eastern India magnificent temples were constructed as well, in what is now referred to as the Nagara style. Most of them consisted of the *shikhara* (spiral roof), the *garbhagriha* (sanctum) and the *mandap* (pillared-hall).

- Name some of the major dynasties of South India.
- What are the differences between the Dravida style and the Nagara style?



Carved wheel from The Sun Temple, Konark

Odisha has some of the most beautiful temples such as the Lingaraja Temple which was built by the Somavamsi kings, with additions by the Ganga rulers, the Mukteshvara Temple in Bhubaneswar and the Jagannath Temple in Puri are also instances of exemplary temple art. The Sun Temple in Konark was built in the thirteenth century by the Eastern Ganga ruler Narasimhadeva I. The temple is dedicated to Surya (the Sun God) and has been designed as a twelve-wheeled chariot.

The temple complex at Khajuraho was built by the Chandela rulers between the tenth and eleventh centuries in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Most important among them is the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple.

Mount Abu in Rajasthan is known for the Dilwara temples dedicated to Jain *tirthankaras*. These were built in pure white marble and adorned with exquisite sculptures. They were built under the patronage of the Solanki rulers.

The Somnath temple in Gujarat, the Kashi Vishvanath Temple in Varanasi, the Govinda Devji Temple in Mathura, Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Shankaracharya Temple in Kashmir and the Kali Temple at Kalighat, in Kolkata, are some other important temples which bear testimony to the temple-building activities of the Indian sub-continent.

Post-reading

1. Choose the correct answer.

- a. _____ visited the Mauryan court.
 - i. Chandragupta ii. Seleucus Nicator iii. Megasthenes
- b. Mauryan art and architecture depicted the influence of the _____.
 - i. Persians ii. Persians and Greeks iii. Greeks
- c. Art and architecture flourished under the Mauryas because
 - i. they had material prosperity
 - ii. there was a heightened religious consciousness
 - iii. there was a huge availability of artisans
 - iv. there was an influence of the Persians and Greeks

☐ only (i)

☐ both (i) and (ii)

☐ (i), (ii) and (iii)

☐ all of the above

- d. The Dilwara temples in Mount Abu are dedicated to _____.
- i. Jain *tirthankaras* ii. Buddha iii. the Sun god iv. Mahadev
- e. Stone engravings are seen in the temples of _____ and _____.
- i. Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram
- ii. Bhubaneswar, Puri
- iii. Konark, Khajuraho
- iv. Belur, Halebidu

2. Complete the table by mentioning the architectural contributions of the various dynasties. Two have been done for you.

Dynasties	Architectural contributions
Mauryas	<i>Monolithic stone pillars</i>
Kushanas	<i>Statues of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas in Greek style</i>
Satavahanas	
Guptas	
Rashtrakutas	
Pallavas	
Cholas	
Eastern Ganga	
Chandelas	
Solankis	

3. Using your own knowledge of Indian history, discuss why temples were the most important architectural achievements of various dynasties that ruled India.

Guidelines

- Importance of religious rituals at every occasion in life
- The necessity of offering prayers before and after wars
- Temples were centres of art, dance and music.
- They sometimes functioned as treasuries.

Vocabulary

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

A rich vocabulary is an asset in any communication scenario – be it written or spoken. Often while speaking or writing, in the absence of a wide range of vocabulary, we tend to repeat the same words. For instance, instead of overusing the word 'like' in contexts such as 'I like gadgets', 'I like A R Rahman's

music', 'I like playing computer games more than watching television', we can use more precise synonyms of 'like' such as 'prefer', 'admire', or 'appreciate', depending on the context.

Synonyms are words with similar meanings, but differ in connotation. For instance, though the words 'slim' and 'skinny' are synonyms, they are slightly different in terms of meaning.

- slim – thin, or attractively thin
- skinny – very thin, disapprovingly thin
- brainy – having or showing intelligence
- smart – having or showing quick intelligence

It is interesting to note how the following words from the reading passage and their synonyms have both figured in the text: decorated – adorned; magnificent – beautiful; deity – god

Can you find a few more such examples?

Having a knowledge of synonyms helps us to be more accurate in meaning. They also help us maintain brevity and effectiveness in communication. Let's consider the word 'close'. Depending on the context in which it is used, it takes on the following meanings:

Contextual meaning	Synonym
close (short distance)	near
close (connection or resemblance)	strong
close (done in a careful way)	careful
close (not willing to disclose)	secretive
close (carefully guarded)	tight

Task 1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable synonyms from the second column in the table above.

- My house is _____ the supermarket.
- There is a _____ resemblance between the members of a family in terms of genetic profiles.
- While taking the readings in the experiment, we must pay _____ attention to the decimal points. They should not be rounded off.
- Before a technology is patented, the developers tend to be _____ about the details.
- Since the President was on a visit to the campus, the security was very _____.

Note: In each of the sentences in Task 1, though 'close' can be used to fill the gaps, using more suitable synonyms of the word would make the meaning more precise and effective.

Task 2

Identify the synonyms of the words in bold.

- The number of votes cast by the members of the committee will be counted to **determine** the next chairperson.
 - a. regulate
 - b. decide
 - c. rule
 - d. diagnose
- Any changes to the proposed construction plan must be **authorised** by the Chief Engineer of the Roadways Department.
 - a. approved
 - b. allowed
 - c. agreed
 - d. decided

