

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH

Worksheet for the Academic Year (2024-25)

CLASS: XI

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

DATE: 18.09.24

LESSON: NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING

Example – Read the following passage

Homoeopathy has come to be known, over the years, as a form of medical treatment without side effects.

In the eighteenth century, Dr Samuel Hahnemann, convinced that existing medical practices did more harm than good, began to look for an alternative that would be safe, gentle, and effective. He reasoned that instead of suppressing symptoms as allopathy does, one should seek to stimulate and so encourage and assist the body's natural healing process. Hahnemann had already discovered that a small dose of quinine in a healthy person produced the symptoms of malaria. A number of systematic experiments followed this discovery. Hahnemann then worked to establish the smallest effective dose as he realised that this was the best way to avoid side effects. In so doing, he unexpectedly discovered one of the basic tenets of homoeopathy, that the more a remedy was diluted, the more effective it became. Thus, by trial and perseverance, Hahnemann finally arrived at his goal.

One of the principles of homoeopathy is that a person's response to a disease varies according to his or her basic temperament. Thus, a homoeopathy doctor will take into account the patient's temperament and responses to certain conditions before prescribing any medicine because it is the patient who is being treated and not the disease. Patients with the same ailment may often require different remedies.

Homoeopathy does not reject the great discoveries of modern science, only their commercial abuse. In many cases, homoeopathy is complementary to the newer methods of modern medical practice.

(a) One the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)

Ans.

Homoeopathy

I. What is it?

1. med. treatment w/o side effects
2. rejects commercial abuse of science
3. Complimntry. to new med. practice
4. basic principle – an ind. responds to a disease acc. to his tempramnt.
5. two people with same disease may need diff. treatment

II. Allopathy

1. contrary to homopathy.
2. suppresses symptoms

III. Dr Samuel Hahnemann

1. 18th century

2. Allopathy is harmful
3. Searched for alt.
 - 3.1. encourage the natural healing process
 - 3.2. systematic experiments
 - 3.3. saw that smallest dose was effective
 - 3.4. discovered a tenet – more remedy is diluted, more effective it is

Key:

1. Med. - Medical
2. w/o - without
3. Complimntry. -
Complimentary
4. Individ. - Individual
5. Acc. - According
6. Tempramnt. - Temperament
7. Diff. - Different
8. Hompathy. - Homoeopathy
9. Alt. - Alternative

SUMMARY:

Homoeopathy

Homoeopathy is a type of medical treatment without any side effects. Unlike allopathy which suppresses the symptoms, homoeopathy focuses on enhancing the natural healing process. The basic principle is that a person responds to a disease according to his or her temperament. Dr Samuel Hahnemann saw that modern practices were harmful. After doing systematic experiments, he discovered that the smallest dose of a medicine was effective enough to stop the disease. This showed that the more a remedy is diluted, the more effective it is – one of the tenets of homoeopathy.

Example – Read the following passage

Despite the French sounding name, papier mache was not made in France until the mid – seventeenth century. However, they were the first country in Europe to do so. Papier mache actually originated from China; the inventors of paper itself. They used papier mache to make helmets of all things, which they toughened by many layers of lacquer. Examples have been found dating back to the Han Dynasty (BC 202 – AD 220).

From China, the interest in papier mache spread to Japan and Persia, where it was used in mask making and festival activities. Eventually it spread across the world. Large imports of papier mache objects swamped European markets. This in turn led France to start making its own wares, and England followed suit in the 1670s.

Papier mache (French for “chewed paper”) is believed to have got its name from French workers in London papier mache shops who did just that!

In 1740, the manufacturer John Baskerville, well known for his fine quality books and typesetting, began to imitate the lacquered pieces from Japan. This is how the term “japanning” came about. His business was very successful and later his assistant Henry Clay,

invented a way to produce papier mache so strong that it was equally as durable as wood. He did this by glueing specially prepared paper under heat to form tough, heat resistant panels.

(a) One the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)

Ans.

Papier Mache

I. Origin

1. China

1.1. inventors of paper

1.2. used to make helmets

2. Han Dynasty (BC 202 – AD 220)

3. Spread to Japan and Persia

3.1. used for mask making & festival actvities.

4. Spread to Europe

4.1. France – first country

4.2. England followed in 1670s

II. France

1. First country in Europe

2. Name “p.m.” is French

2.1. Meaning – “chewed paper”

2.2. got its name from French workers in London p.m. shops

III. John Baskerville

1. Manufacturer

1.1. famous for books and typefounding.

2. 1740

2.1. Began to copy the lacqed. pieces from Japan

2.2. Japaning

3. Henry Clay

3.1. Assistant

3.2. Made p.m. as durable & strong as wood

3.3. Glued p.m. under heat to make hard & resistnt. panels

Key:

1. Actvities. - Activities

2. P.m. - Papier mache

3. Lacqed. - Lacquered

4. Resistnt. - Resistant

SUMMARY:

Papier Mache

Papier mache originated from China, the country which invented paper. It was used to make helmets. It spread to Japan and Persia, where it was used for mask-making and festival activities. France was the first European country to use it. It got its name from the French workers in

London, which translates to “chewed paper”. John Baskerville was a famous businessman, who was greatly influenced by Japanese culture. His assistant, Henry Clay made papier mache as durable and strong as wood.

Example . Read the following passage: (Question Paper CBSE, 2020)

1. How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study, science, medicine, the different arts and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people, who can't leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.
2. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries people watch television for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at the TV screen for more hours a day than they spend on anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that TV has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.
3. Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television viewing, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.
4. Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem so exciting to these people. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.
5. Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the TV. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after viewing certain programmes. They may even do the things that they see in a violent show.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)

Solution 1:

Suggested Notes as per CBSE

Advantages and Disadvantages of Watching Television

1. Benefits
 - 1.1 increases know.
 - 1.1.1 of outside world
 - 1.1.2 science
 - 1.1.3 medicine
 - 1.1.4 diff. Arts
 - 1.2 recreation for old ppl. & patients
 - 1.3 informal lang. practice
 - 1.4 increases vocab. & helps practise listening
2. Disadvantages
 - 2.1 ppl. watch for 6 hrs. or more

- 2.2 students stare at screen for hrs.
- 2.3 negative influence
- 2.4 effect on human brain
 - 2.4.1 poor conc.
- 3. Impact
 - 3.1 feels life not very exciting
 - 3.2 TV more real, life seems boring
 - 3.3 depression when can't solve problems
- 4. Violence shown on TV
 - 4.1 children become violent
 - 4.2 killings seem normal

Key to Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Words
ppl.	people
know.	knowledge
&	and
diff.	different
vocab.	vocabulary
lang.	language
hrs.	hours
conc.	concentration
TV	television

Summary

Advantages and Disadvantages of Watching Television

Watching television increases knowledge of the outside world, science, medicine and different arts. It helps old people and patients to recreate. It assists in informal language practice, improving vocabulary and practise listening. However, watching television for more than six hours and staring on screens has a negative influence on students. It affects the human brain and leads to poor concentration. Television makes life boring and nothing feels exciting. People can feel depressed when they are unable to solve problems as quickly as actors do. Television normalises violence which can make children violent.

Read the passage given below.

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk

to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

1. It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.
2. To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say, but how also to say it. Be mentally quick and witty. But don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips or click your tongue, or roll your eyes or use your hands excessively as you speak.
3. Don't be like that Frenchman who said, "How can I talk if you hold my hand?"

Q1 Make notes of above paragraph using abbreviations. Supply a suitable title also. **5**

Q2 Make a summary of the passage. **3**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is making a difference to how legal work is done, but it isn't the threat it is made out to be. AI is making impressive progress and shaking up things all over the world today. The assumption that advancements in technology and artificial intelligence will render any profession defunct is just that, an assumption and a false one. The only purpose this assumption serves is creating mass panic and hostility towards embracing technology that is meant to make our lives easier.

Let us understand what this means explicitly for the legal world. The ambit of AI includes recognizing human speech and objects, making decisions based on data, and translating languages. Tasks that can be defined as 'search-and-find' type can be performed by AI. Introducing AI to this profession will primarily be for the purpose of automating mundane, tedious tasks that require negligible human intelligence. The kind of artificial intelligence that is employed by industries in the current scene, when extended to the law will enable quicker services at a lower price. AI is meant to automate a number of tasks that take up precious working hours lawyers could be devoted to tasks that require discerning, empathy, and trust-qualities that cannot be replicated by even the most sophisticated form of AI. The legal profession is one of the oldest professions in the world. Thriving over 1000 years; trust, judgement, and diligence are the pillars of this profession. The most important pillar is the relationship of trust between a lawyer and clients, which can only be achieved through human connection and interaction.

While artificial intelligence can be useful in scanning and organizing documents pertaining to a case, it cannot perform higher-level tasks such as sharp decision making, relationship-building with valuable clients and writing legal briefs, advising clients, and appearing in court. These are over and above the realm of computerization.

The smooth proceeding of a case is not possible without sound legal research. While presenting cases lawyers need to assimilate information in the form of legal research by referring to a number of relevant cases to find those that will favour their client's motion. Lawyers are even required to thoroughly know the opposing stand and supporting legal arguments they can expect

to prepare a watertight defence strategy. AI, software that operates on natural language enables electronic discovery of information relevant to a case, contract reviews, and automation generation of legal documents.

AI utilizes big-data analytics which enables visualization of case data. It also allows for creation of a map of the cases which were cited in previous cases and their resulting verdicts, as per the website Towards Data Science. The probability of a positive outcome of a case can be predicted by leveraging predictive analytics with machine learning. This is advantageous to firms as they can determine the return on investment in litigation and whether an agreement or arbitration should be considered.

Q1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary- minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. **(5)**

Q2 Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. **(3)**