

# The Pace for Living

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## A. Work in small groups and do the following :

**Q. 1. Talk to your friends and seek their opinion on the life-style of the modern youth :**

**Ask them :**

**(i) Do you find life leisurely or pacy ?**

**(ii) Are you satisfied with what you see today ?**

**Ans.** The life is fast and pacy today. Everybody is a hurry to day from morning to evening. Nobody has time to share the sorrow of others. Even within the four walls of a house we are living like guests. The child gets up the morning and after being ready goes to school. Father at that time is in bed. When the boy returns from school, the father is out for office. At night when father returns from office, the boy had already gone to sleep.

We are travelling through fast rather fastest modes of convenience. There are fast cars on the road, the trains are running in superfast speed and the aeroplanes are flying with supersonic speed.

We are wasting our valuable time sitting before a T. V. Screen for longer time. Some of the programmes are not worth viewing. They provide cheap entertainment but we get glued to the T. V. Screen for nothing.

Due to fast life style more and more people are falling sick mentally and physically. The incidence of different types of incurable diseases are increasing day by day and the man is becoming helpless before his own creations. It is most painful and unsatisfying as we are getting away from nature and natural environment.

## EXERCISE

## B. Answer the following questions briefly :

**Q. 1. Where did the writer watch the play ?**

**Ans .** He watched the play in a city called Dublin.

**Q. 2. Who was the chief character in the play ?**

**Ans .** The chief character was an elderly com-merchant in a small Irish Country town.

**Q. 3. Does the writer dislike rapid movement in every field ?**

**Ans .** The writer enjoys driving car at ninety miles an hour. To dine in London and lunch in New York next day is a satisfying experience for him. But the writer also admits that such fast driving excludes all the real pleasure of travel. It is most exciting to travel in a country bus in Somerset or Spain.

**Q. 4. In which situation , the writer finds himself in the cinema ?**

**Ans .** The writer says that when he goes to see a picture. He finds himself confused because he is unable to establish the identity of a character. The change of scene and action in the picture is fast and he fails to associate himself with the changing scene and situation.

**Q. 5. How does the writer classify himself as a thinker ?**

**Ans .** He feels that most of the fellow viewers in the cinema think fast enough to keep up comfortably with rapid changes of scene and action. Whereas he feels that his mind does not work in high gear in such situation.

**C. 1. Long Answer Questions :**

**Q. 1. Write a few sentences about the elderly Corn merchant.**

**Ans .** The writer describes the Corn- merchant like this :

1. He was a man of many anxieties.
2. His heart was dicky .
3. His nephew used to cheat him and his wife had the habit of spending ten dollars on a holiday.
4. It was very- very difficult for him to keep pace of life.

**Q. 2. "They tell me there is an aeroplane now that goes at 1,000 miles an hour. Now that 's too fast." What light does the remark of the Corn- merchant throw on the pacey life today.**

**Ans .** The Corn- merchant was unable to keep pace with the fast growing pacey life. He could not imagine of the fast pace of an aeroplane flying at the speed of 1,000 miles an hour. That was too much for him .

The writer says that this illustration gives an insight into the approach of an Irish. Who is living in the present but thinks of the past.

**Q. 3. What sort of excitement do we have today which our ancestors lack ? Is it an advantage or disadvantage ?**

**Ans .** We have fast moving mode of conveyance today through road, through rail and through air. We can dine in London and take lunch in New York next day. Similarly

we have fast means of communication the mobile, the fax, the internet and telephone services through satellite can connect us with any part of the world in seconds.

These facilities were not available to our ancestors. We have to follow the pace of the machines today.

I feel this is an advantage of the modern age. Man today cannot do without this.

**Q. 4. Who are taken to be slow thinkers ? How are the slow thinkers handicapped today ?**

**Ans .** The writer puts a sarcastic remarks by saying that he belongs to the tribe of slow thinkers. He says that he will get the lowest marks in an intelligent test because such tests today measure the speed of mind than anything else. That is why the slow thinkers like me [the writer} are deprived of good living.

The writer further says that the use of mind or rather speed of mind is required more in the field of entertainment today. He cites the example of a cinema where the scene and action changes rapidly and the viewer is required to keep pace with the changing sence on the screen. Hence the slow thinkers today are handicapped.

**Q. 5. What enlightenment does the writer seek from his wife. How does it suggest about the plight of the modern man. ?**

**Ans .** The writer says that when he goes to see a picture he finds himself totally confused regarding the movement of characters on the screen. Who is Who amongst the heroines and who is the actural hero amongst the male characters ? There the writer is supposed to get help from his wife, sitting next to him. Here one is supposed to think in best gear to keep pace with the changing scene and action. If one does not think fast now plight of the modem man.

**Q. 6. Summarise the central idea of this essay.**

**Ans .** The central idea of this essay is to throw light on the fast mode. The technology is changing everyday. The new technological advancements affects the life of man. The old technology becomes obsolete and a new technology takes over. Man has to keep pace with the changing world of today otherwise he will be left behind in the race and will have to repent for the loss after some time. The new generation will feel the pinch.

**Q. 7. Why is yoga so popular in America ? Give two reasons.**

**Ans .** 1. Yoga tunes mind with body. It ensures rythmes functioning of body with pinctuning of mind.

2. Due to very fast live of the Americans and their materialistic attitude towards life they are suffering from mental fatigue, depression and accumulating so many other problems which gives rise to so many health problems.

Yoga streamlines their life and so they are adopting yoga to solve these problems which medicine has not been able to cure.

### **C. 2. Group Discussion :**

**Discuss the following in groups or pairs :**

**1. The life has become too pacy today.**

**2. The fast life of the Western society is compelling the westerners to turn to India.**

#### ***Points for Discussion :***

1. The life is becoming pacy today and the pace is increasing day by day.
2. The pace has given rise to competition in all walks of life.
3. The coming new technology is adding to the pace. The thinking brain i.e., computer, the supersonic jet, the satellite and the modern communication system, the best running vehicle on the road, the modern media are all adding to the pace.
4. The world moves on tips of fingers and the world is connected. One can gather the information from any corner of the world.

But this piece is also adding agony to the society. There is a competition in the world to become super power which is giving rise to war threats.

What the man needs is more peace, more happiness of mind and a healthy body. We have faith in welfare and happiness to all enmity to none. So the westerners are looking towards India for a better world and a peaceful society.

### **C.3. Write a letter to your mother about a hectic day you spent.**

**Ans.**

A letter to mother.

Patna, the 8th

August, 2010

My dear sweet mother,

Forgive me for writing to you after a long time. As my examination is getting near. I am finding it difficult to find time to write to you.

Mother! now a days the classes are running in full speed and I can not afford to miss a single class.

By the time I return to my room, I feel tired and exhausted. As I was taking rest. Himanshu came for a discussion and we had two hour Discussion on the lesson taught today in physics. Then I went for my dinner in the mess. After I returned, I had to prepare some work to be presented to the teacher next day . I took a lot of

time and I could go to bed only at 11:30pm. So for the whole way I had a busy time and schedule.

I am otherwise fine and particular about my studies. Give my regards to papa and love to sanu, Monu and Sarita. With regards,

Yours Loving  
Mr. Avkash  
Smt. Neha Sharma  
R.K. Colony, Shahganj  
Patna

**Q. 2. As the secretary of the Drama society of your school, write a notice to invite students to watch a play in Hindi. Mention the title of the play, its writer, the venue and the time.**

### **NOTICE**

The Dramatic society, St. Xavier's school is staging a historical play entitled 'Pear Ali' written by the noted Hindi playwright, Dr. Chaturbhuj on 15th August, 2010 at 6.30 PM. in the Dramatic society Hall of the school on the occasion of Independence Day. You are requested to watch the play with your parents on the date and encourage the artistes.

Please take your seat 15 minutes before the start of the play.

Secretary Dramatic society,  
St. Xavier's school.

### **D. Word study :**

#### **Dictionary Use :**

#### **D.1. Correct the spelling of the following word :**

<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
1. Phantastic	Fantastic
2. Ansestors	Ancestors
3. Complent	Complaint
4. Great fully	Gratefully
5. Ninth	Ninety
6. Garantid	Granted

**D. 2 Word- Formation : Look at the words of Latin or Greek origin and the way new words are derived from them without adding prefix suffix.**

**E.g.**

### **mind — mental**

ears — aural  
long — lengthy  
eyes — ocular  
King — royal  
moon — lunar  
Sun — solar

### **Use these words in your sentences :**

1. Mental — Mental peace is key to good health.
2. Lengthy. — His statement was very lengthy.
3. Royal. — He comes of a royal family.
4. Aural. — He has got some aural problem.
5. Ocular. — Ocular test is necessary to find out vision problem.
6. Lunar. — Lunar eclipse takes place at least once in a year.
7. Solar — Solar energy can solve the power problem of the country.

### **D. 3. Word Meanings :**

**A**

**B**

1. Notion(f) (a) A group of people of the same race
2. Despair (c) (b) A preconceived idea
3. Illustration (c). (c) state of hopelessness
4. Gratefully (e). (d) Example
5. Trife. (e) with a feeling of gratitude
6. Prejudice (f) An idea

### **E. Grammar : Look at the sentences given below :**

(i) I enjoy swimming.

Swimming is an object here.

(ii) Swimming is a good exercise.

Here swimming is the subject of the sentence.

(iii) My job is swimming.

Here swimming is a compliment.

(iv) My friend is fond of swimming.

Here swimming is the object to preposition.

(V) I saw him the swimming god, moving swiftly across the deep and fast current.

Here swimming is an apposition to pronoun 'him'. It is obvious that swimming is

used as a subject to an object, a compliment, an object to a preposition and an apposition to a pronoun.

The verb ending 'ing' [here swimming] which functions as a noun is called 'gerund' or verbal noun. It can be used as a subject to a verb, an object to a verb, a compliment and a noun in apposition.

**Ex. 1. Now use the verbs as gerund' given in brackets :**

- (i) Tom stopped (work) **working**.
- (ii) My father doesn't enjoy (go) **going** to a doctor.
- (iii) (see) seeing is (believe) **believing**.
- (iv) I like (swim) **swimming** in this river.
- (v) (Fly) **Flying** planes is not an easy job.
- (vi) I like (watch) **watching** games.
- (vii) I don't like (wait) **waiting** here for an hour.

**Ex. 2. Look at words taken from the lesson which begin with capital letter.**

Dublin, Batterh sea, London, Somerset, Harish, John Stuart, Bed Fort., Taj Mahal.  
High street, Spain.

These words are the names of places. Persons or objects. They are known as proper nouns. The first letter of a proper noun is always capital. Now correct the following sentences using capital letters where necessary :

- (i) I went to (del his) Delhi and stayed there for three days.
- (ii) I spoke to ( Rajan) Rajan about my visit to my shore.
- (iii) We went to ( delhi university) Delhi University via (Aruna Asaf Ali marg) Aruna Asaf Ali Marg.

**Ex.3. Read the following sentences from the lesson.**

I Whisper, "Is this the same girl as the one I saw at the beginning ?  
And she whispers back " No there are there girls in this film."

Mark that the first letter of the first word within inverted comma (direct speech) in both sentences is capital Now correct the following sentences using capital letters where necessary.

- (a) I said to johm. "do you see films ?"  
I said to John". Do you see films ?
- (b) John said to me. "My brother is ill."  
John said to me. " My brother is ill" .
- (c) Mohit said to his father, " please get me a new shirt.  
Mohit said to his father," please get me a new shirt.
- (d) Rajendera asaid to his brother " do not waste your time in idle gossiping".  
Rajendra said to his brother. " Do not waste your time in idle gossiping."

(e) sanjay told his mother, "in delhi I will buy a hand bag."  
Sanjay told his mother: " In Delhi will buy a hand bag."

**Ex. 4. Look at the following sentences.**

- (a) I said, "Is this the same girl as the one we saw at the beginning?"  
(b) I asked if that was the same girl as the one we had seen at the beginning.

**Mark the differences between the two sentences :**

the one (a) in the direct speech and the other (b) in indirect speech :

- (a) Reporting verb ' said in (a) is changed into ' asked 'in (b)  
(b) The inverted comma (".....") in(a) is omitted in (b)  
(c) 'this' in (a) is changed into 'that' in (b)  
(d) 'we saw' in (a) is changed into 'we had seen' in (b)  
we can, therefore, infer the following rules for changing direct speech into indirect one.:

**1. If the reporting clause ( clause which is not within inverted comma i.e., "I said" in the sentence (a) above is in the past tense, the tense of the Reported speech (clause which is within inverted comma, i.e., " Is this the same girl as the one we saw at the beginning ?")**

(a) He said, "I play football. "(Simple present Tense)  
= He said that he played football. ( Simple past)

(b) she said to me. Rekha is singing. " (Present Continuous)  
= She told me that Rekha was singing. (Past Continuous)

(c) Ravi said, "I have seen a tiger. " (Present perfect)  
= Ravi said that he had seen a tiger. " ( Past perfect)

(d) My friend said, "It has been raining for five hours. " ( Present perfect Continuous)  
= My friend said that it had been raining for five hours. ( Past perfect Continuous)

(f) He said to me, "I was playing. (Past Continuous)  
= He said to/told me that he had been playing. (Past perfect Continuous)

**2. The person of the pronoun used in Reported Speech is changed as follows:**

(a) It's person in reported speech is changed according to the person of the subject of the reporting clause,; e.g.  
He said to me, " I saw a tiger. "



= He said to me that he had seen a tiger. (" I" changes into " he" because the subject of reporting clause is "he")

(b) 2nd person in reported speech is changed according to the person of the object of the reporting clause;; e.g.

He said to me , " you have been selected for the job "

= He said to me that I had been selected for the job. ("You" changes into "I" because the object of the Reporting clause is in the first person)

(c) 3rd person pronoun in the Reported speech is not changed.

He said to me, " she has been selected for the job.

= He said to me that she been selected for the job.

### **3. Words showing/expressing nearest are generally changed into words showing/expressing distance;; e.g.,**

now — then

here — there

ago. — before

Last — Previous

here — that

Today — that the

Tonight — that night

Yesterday — the previous day

Tomorrow — the following day/ the next day

a day before yesterday — two days before

a day after tomorrow— in two days' time

Next week — the following week

Ex. My friend said to me, " I shall meet you tomorrow.

My friend said to me that he would meet me the following day.

Or, My friend told me that he would meet me the next day.

4. There are certain rules which are specific to certain sentences\_ Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative, Optative and Exclamatory.

5. Assertive Sentence; to change an assertive or Declarative sentence into Indirect speech . We have to make changes as follows :

a. Change the reporting verb say (said) into tell (told) if it is followed by an object; e.g.

My friend said me," Water boils at 100°C."

My friend said to me that water boils at 100° c.

**Ex.5. Change the following statements into Indirect form of speech:**

1. My mother said, " I may rain."

My mother told me that it might rain.

2. I said, " I can do it."

He said that he can do that.

3. The culprit said to the judge, " I am innocent".

The culprit told the judge that he was innocent.

4. Mukul said to me, " You don't help me."

Mukul told that I do not help him.

5. Vinayak said to Amar, " You will play tomorrow."

Vinayak told Amar that he would be playing tomorrow.

6. Rajan said, " You are doing well."

Rajan told him that he was doing well.

7. " We shall help the poor," Arif said to Lata.

Arif said to Lata that they would help the poor.

8. My teacher said to me, " You are doing well."

My teacher told me that I was doing well.

9. " He does not sing well" The teacher said to the Principal.

The teacher reported to the Principal that he does not sing well.

10. She said, " He has not seen the Taj Mahal.

She said that he has not seen the Taj Mahal.

11. My teacher said, " The sunrises in the east."

My teacher said that the sun rise in the east.

**F. Activities :**

**1. Make a list of items which have made human life Luxurious and pacy.**

**Ans.**

1. Fast mode of convenience like: Aeroplane Fast moving trains. Fast vehicles.

2. Five star hotels and food plazas.

3. Difference type of consecutive items and perfumes.

4. T.V. and other mode of entertainment.

5. Air conditioners and other room coolers and appliances.

6. Cooking range being used in houses.

7. Fast mode of communication like telephone mobile , fax, computer etc.

**G. Translation : Translate the following passage into Hindi :**

उदाहरणस्वरूप जब मैं कोई पिक्चर देखने जाता हूँ तो अपने - आपको भ्रम की स्थिति में पाता हूँ। दो - तीन मिनट तक पर्दे पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के बाद मुझे अपनी पत्नी से पूछने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है — " क्या यह एक लड़की है जिसे हमने आरंभ में देखा था ?" और वह फुसफुसाकर मेरे कानों में कहती है — " नहीं , इस फिल्म में तीन लड़कियाँ अभिनय कर रही हैं एक वह लड़की , जो गोरी है और जिसके बाल सुनहरे हैं। एक छोटे कद की गोरी लड़की और एक वह माध्यम कद की काली लड़की। उसे तुम सुविधा के लिये ' ए ' , ' बी ' और ' सी ' कह सकते हो। वह ' बी ' , ' सी ' और ' ए ' के साथ बारी - बारी से प्यार करता है।" और इस प्रकार यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि आपके मस्तिष्क को चपल गति से सोचने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। आप मंद गति से भी पिक्चर देख सकते हैं पर मुझे लगता है कि मेरे साथ पिक्चर हाँल में सिनेमा देखने वाले दर्शक उच्च या तीव्र गति से सोचने की क्रिया करते हैं ताकि क्षण - क्षण बदलते दृश्य और अभिनय को आत्मसात कर सकें । वें शायद आज तीस वर्ष के पूर्व के लोगों से ज्यादा गतिशील होकर सोचते हैं। शायद ऐसा इसलिए है कि आज अगर आप रास्ते पर चलते समय तेजी से न सोचें तो फिर आपको इस दुनिया में दुबारा सोचने का अक्सर उपलब्ध नहीं होगा ।  
उसका सीधा - सादा अर्थ है कि आप काल की गति के चक्के में दब जाएँगे और फिर दुबारा सोचने के अवसर से आप वंचित रह जाएँगे ।

**GLOSSARY AND NOTES**

Dicky(adj) : कमजोर दिल वाला।

Fanciful (noun) : कल्पनाशील ।

Despair (verb): निराश होना।

Illustration (noun): उदाहरण।

Adore(verb): पूजा करना।

Superficial (Adj): सतही, छिछला।

Devastating (Adj): पूर्णतया विनाशकारी।

Brunette (noun): काले बालों वाली महिला।

Lesprit de l' escatr (Ph): मन्द बुद्धि।

Fantastic (Adj.): बेढंगा।

Notion (noun): विचार, मत , सोच।

Gratefully (Adj.): कृतज्ञतापूर्वक।

Cursed (verb): शाप देना।