

# ENGLISH MATERIAL

## Unit - I

### THE RAMAN EFFECT

#### Answer the following questions

1. Why was Raman awarded the Nobel Prize?

Ans. Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman was a born physics enthusiast. His inquisitive nature was ever alive. He was always curious to know more and more. He was a very clear in his propositions and explanations. He was forever ready to instigate, interrogate, investigate and propagate. Even as a busy administrative officer, he always found time, patience and more importantly, interest to conduct original scientific research at the Indian association for the cultivation of sciences. With such inherent scientific temper, CV Raman watched the sea and its blue colour as he was voyaging to London in 1921. Sir CV Raman was not convinced by the earlier explanation that the blue colour be because of the scattering of sun light by water molecule, his consequent experiments proved this speculations. The inevitable happened. CV Raman's earlier bold declaration became true. He won the Nobel Prize in physics for his original discovery molecular scattering of light in 1930.

2. According to CV Raman, why is the sea blue in colour?

Ans. C.V. Raman was ever keen to learn. Questioning was his strength. Research was his weapon, the discovery was his passion and the reward was the Nobel Prize. CV Raman participated in the universities' congress in London in 1921. As he was travelling by sea, he was impressed by the "blue" colour of the sea. Many people noticed this blue colour earlier. They all thought it was the reflection of the sky. But CV Raman was, somehow, not impressed with this belief. He guessed that sun light was being scattered by the water molecules. He conducted experiments in this direction. He proved beyond doubt that water molecules indeed scatter light. So, the white sun light when scattered by the water molecules give the sea its blue colour. This discovery known as the Raman Effect, fetched for him the Nobel Prize in 1930.

## Unit – II

# ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

### Answer the following questions

1. “The lion capital of the Saranath pillar” – what does ‘capital’ mean here?

Ans: ‘Capital’ here means the decorated top part of a pillar. ‘Capital’ in other contexts means

- a) The administrative center (a city) of a state / country etc.
- b) Investment to start some business,
- c) Important, main .....

2. What is ‘Stupa’?

Ans: A stupa is a dome like structure. Stupas picture scenes from Jataka tales.

3. What is a Jataka Story?

Ans: A Jataka story is folk tale about the previous births of Gauthama Buddha.

4. How did the Gandhara style emerge?

Ans: Gandhara style emerged from the blending of the Greek and Indian art forms.

5. What are the characteristics of the Gandhara style?

Ans: Gandhara style life-like statues of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas looked like Greek Gods. They used ornaments, costumes and drapery and to make them look beautiful. They used stones, terracotta and cement like material to make statues.

6. Name two other indigenous styles of architecture?

Ans: Mathura school and Amaravathi School are two native styles of architecture.

7. Name some places known for their cave architecture.

Ans: Ajantha, Ellora and Udayagiri are some places famous for cave architecture.

8. What are the rock-cut temples? Name some famous rock-cut temples.

Ans: Temples cut from huge rocks are called rock-cut temples. The Kailash temple at Ellora and the Rath temples of Mahabalipuram are some examples of well known rock-cut temples.

9. Name some of the major dynasties of South India.

Ans: The Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyan, Hoysalas and Vijayanagar kings are some dynasties of South India.

10. What are the differences between Dravida style and the Nagara style?

Ans: Dravida style mainly consists of 'Vimana' or 'Shikhara', high walls and the gateway topped by a 'gopuram'. Nagara style, on the other hand, has the 'Shikhara' in the form of a spiral roof, the 'garbhagriha' (sanctum) and the 'mandap' (pillared-hall).

a) Did these errors have anything in common?

Ans: Yes. All the errors in connection with subject-verb agreement.

b) How did you correct them?

Ans: I corrected them by changing the 'number' of the verbs so as to make them agree their subjects' number.

---- The rule is simple: A verb must agree with its subject in number and person.