

COMMUNICATION ENGLISH-II

L SCHEME

CONVENOR:

THIRU S. GANESAN
HOD/ I YEAR
CENTRAL POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
THRAMANI, CHENNAI 600 113.

MEMBERS:

THIRU R.D. RAJENDRAN
VICE PRINCIPAL,
GOVT. POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE,
PURASAIVAKKAM,
CHENNAI-113

THIRU V. SUBRAMANIAM,
HOD/I YEAR,
SAKTHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THIRU N. GURUNATHAN
HOD / I YEAR
SESHAYEE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THIRU R. JEYAPRAKASH
SENIOR LECTURER / ENGLISH,
RAMAKRISHNA MISSION POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

THIRU TIRUPATHI VENKETESWARAN
SENIOR LECTURER / ENGLISH
PAC RAMASAMY RAJA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

RATIONALE:

Language is the most commonly used and effective medium of self-expression in all spheres of human life- personal, social and professional. A student must have a fair knowledge of English language and be able to pursue the present course of study and handle the future jobs in industry. the objective of the course is to assist the diploma holders to acquire proficiency, both in spoken(oral) and written language. At the end of the course, The student will be able develop comprehension, improve vocabulary, grammatical ability, enhance writing skills , correspond with others and enhance skills in reading and writing English.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

Reading is crucial not just to progress in education but it affects every aspect of one's personal development. Having a sound grounding in reading and writing techniques allows a student to progress on to higher level literacy skills. So many students struggle because their basic decoding is so inaccurate that advanced comprehension is difficult for them. They also tend to be 'afraid' of words and in turn are not able to develop their personal vocabulary. In other words, without solid literacy skills, the student's prospects and life chances are limited. It is a fact that many who are failed by education find themselves unemployable and on the margins of society.

READING SKILL

The student is able to:

- 1.1 Understand the difficult words and phrases in the lesson
- 1.2 Use the words and phrases correctly in his own sentences
- 1.3 Read the lesson properly without mistakes
- 1.4 Read the given passage correctly
- 1.5 Read the charts and diagrams
- 1.6 Read the visuals

WRITING SKILL

The student is able to:

- 2.1 Write the answers correctly to the questions on the lessons
- 2.2 Write personal letters in the proper format without mistakes
- 2.3 Use words and phrases in his own sentences
- 2.4 Write grammatically correct sentences

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF GRAMMAR

The student is able to:

- 3.1 Use verbs correctly
- 3.2 Use various phrases appropriately
- 3.3 Use interrogatives and negatives
- 3.4 Convert active voice into passive and vice versa
- 3.5 Frame questions , question tags and give short form answers correctly
- 3.6 Use prepositions appropriately

COMPREHENSION**The student is able to**

- 4.1 Read and understand the seen & unseen passages and answer the questions given
- 4.2 understand the ideas expressed in pictures, diagrams, charts and visual presentations

GRAMMAR

1. **The student is able to understand the**
2. Parts of speech
3. Functional units
4. Active voice/Passive voice
5. Framing Questions
6. Question Tags
7. Gerunds and Infinitives
8. Number
9. Articles
10. Affixation
11. One word substitution (Textual)
12. Tenses

COMPOSITION

1. Unseen Passage
 - Choose the best answer type
2. Newspaper Report
 - Completing type
3. Personal Letter
 - Uniform Addresser and Addressee given
4. Complete dialogue
 - Wh/Yes or No questions
5. Writing answers to the questions based on the advertisement given
6. Rearrange the jumbled sentences

LITERATURE

1. Small passages from the prose text
 - 3/4 to the answers
2. Small passages from the poetry
 - 2/3 to the answers

LEARNING STRUCTURE

To enable the students to comprehend the meaning of new words, use grammar, to understand the meaning of the unseen passages, pictures, charts, diagrams and the visuals and answer the questions in an error free and simple language

PROCEDURE	TEACHING GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION	LITERATURE
PRINCIPLES	IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR	EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS COMPREHENSION EXERCISES	TEXT BOOK OF PROSE LESSONS AND POEMS
CONCEPTS	CONCEPT OF TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES	UNDERSTANDING THE WRITTEN TEXT ,DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATIONS AND VISUALS, WRITING LETTERS	ENRICHING VOCABULARY BY VARIOUS MEANS
FACTS	PARTS OF SPEECH ,WORDS ,PHRASES ,CLAUSES,SENTENCES ,PASSAGES	SCOREBOARDS ,NEWSPAPER REPORTS,VISUALS ,DIAGRAMS	LEARNING VARIOUS TYPES OF TEXTS AND MESSAGES

COMMUNICATION ENGLISH-II

DRAFT SYLLABUS

CONTENTS

PART-A

GRAMMAR

- 1) Number(Conversion into plural in sentences)
- 2) Arrangement of the jumbled words(into a meaningful sentence)
- 3) Transformation of sentences
 - i. Interrogative into Assertive
 - ii. Exclamatory into Assertive
- 4) Answering the Verbal Questions in Affirmative and Negative
- 5) Clauses
- 6) Simple complex and Compound
- 7) Changing into Negative without change in the meaning
- 8) Degrees of comparison
- 9) Direct To Indirect Speech
- 10) Homophones
- 11) Writing directions on the diagram for reaching a place
- 12) Idioms and phrases

PART-B

1. Newspaper report comprehension
2. Unseen passage comprehension
3. Advertisement comprehension
4. Summarizing a passage
5. Official letters
6. Graphics

PART- C

LITERATURE

1. Prose lessons(4Nos)
 - Small Questions
 - Fill up the blanks
2. Poetry(3 poems)
 - Small Questions

**DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
CHENNAI – 25**

COMMUNICATION ENGLISH-II

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time :3hrs

Max Marks:75

PART-A(24+6)

GRAMMAR

12 x 2 = 24

1) Change the following sentences into plural form

i) He studies well

ii) I am an alumnus of CPT

2) Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences:

To-night, to, i, Rama, expect, meet.

3)a) Convert the following interrogative into assertive

Does this not look good?

or

b) Convert the following exclamatory into assertive:

“How tall Balaji is!”, said Raman.

4) Answer the verbal question first in affirmative and then in negative:

Do you like these flowers?

5) Combine the following simple sentences to form i) a compound sentence and ii) a complex sentence

a) He studied well.

b) He got good marks.

6) Identify the main clause in the following sentence

He came running into the station when the train left the station

7) Identify the subordinate clause in the following sentence

The book that is on the table belongs to our library

8) Change the following sentence into negative without changing the meaning

i)The road is narrow

9) i)Change into superlative degree

He is as good as my brother

ii)Change into comparative degree

This is the best hotel in the town

10) Convert the dialogue into Reported speech

Ram: What are You doing?

Sam: I am reading a novel.

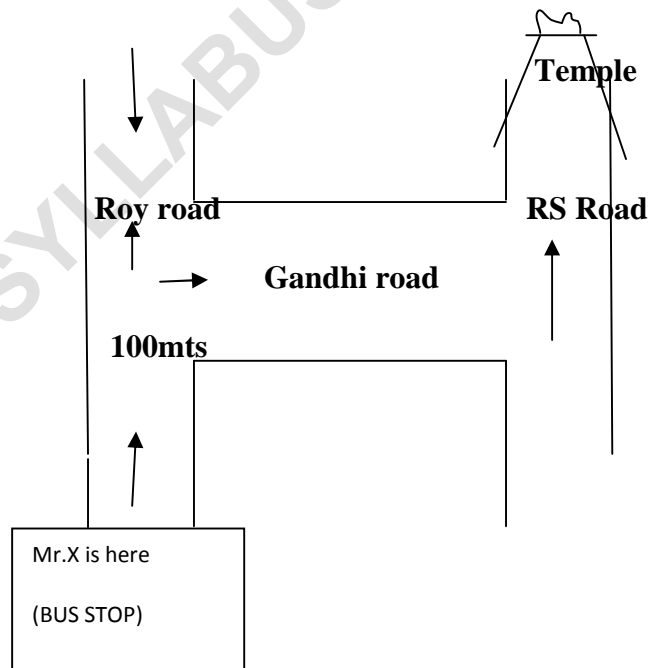
11)Fill in the blanks with the correct word given in brackets(homophone)

i)I want to _____ my car(cell/sell)

ii)Rama visited a _____(fare/fair)

12)Give atleast two instructions to reach the specified place

Give two instructions to reach the temple for Mr.X as given in the diagram:



13)Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own

(6Marks)

- i) Hit the nail on its head
- ii) once in a blue moon
- iii) beating around the bush.

PART B

(6x5=30)


a) Read the following newspaper report carefully and answer the question that follow

(5marks)

Oracle octopus Paul no more

Berlin, Oct. 26: Paul the octopus, who shot to fame during this year's football World Cup in South Africa for his flawless record in predicting game outcomes, has died, his aquarium in Germany said on Tuesday.

"Management and staff at the Oberhausen Sea Life Centre were devastated to discover that octopus Paul, who achieved global renown during the recent



Paul

World Cup, had passed away overnight," the aquarium said in a sombre statement.

"Paul amazed the world by correctly predicting the winners of all Germany's World Cup clashes, and then of the final," said Sea Life manager Stefan Porwoll. "His success made him almost a bigger story than the World Cup itself ... We had all naturally grown very fond of him and he will be sorely missed," said Porwoll.

Paul's body is now in cold storage while the aquarium decides "how best to mark his passing."

However, Paul's fans need not despair. The aquarium has already been grooming a successor, to be named Paul like his mentor. "We may decide to give Paul his own small burial plot within our grounds and erect a modest permanent shrine," said Porwoll. —AFP

Questions:

1. Who is called Paul? Is he alive now?
2. When did Paul achieve global renown ?
3. What was Paul famous for?
4. Where was his Aquarium?
5. Name the successor of Paul.

b) READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTION GIVEN**(5 marks)**

The coral is often mistaken for a flowering plant. It is actually the skeleton of a tiny, soft-bodied animal known as coral polyp. This animal has tentacles with which it catches as its food the planktons floating about. The polyp develops a cup shaped skeleton of limestone outside its body and lives inside it. Through an opening, it goes out and comes in. The tiny, young polyp buds grow like the branches of a tree. When an old polyp dies its skeleton is left behind to which the young ones remain attached and in their turn produce their new buds. This process goes on, fusing the skeleton together. In course of time they grow into huge colonies which become coral reefs and islands.

The largest reef is the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and it is more than 2000 km long. The sea where it lies is called the Coral Sea. Corals are also found in the warm, shallow waters of the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

The coral resembles beautiful flowers. The most beautiful of them look like chrysanthemum (a kind of flower) which you may have seen in the flower shows. They have fascinating colours and shapes to attract small animals towards them, the strong tentacles around the mouth of the polyp strangle prey when they come near. So most of the animals prefer to avoid them although many sea creatures like crab, shrimps, sponges and some fish reside among them.

i) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING**(4x1/2=2)**

1. The coral polyp catches its food, planktons with.....
2. The young ones remain attached to the skeleton of the old polyp
3. The small animals attracted towards the coral because of their.....
4. Most of the animals prefer to avoid the polyps because.....When they come near.

ii) FIND THE WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE WHICH ARE THE OPPOSITES OF**(4x1/2=2)**

- (a) Rarely (Para 1)
 (b) Ugly (Para 3)
 (c) Weak (Para 3)
 (d) Few (Para 3)

iii) FIND THE WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE WHICH MEAN THE SAME AS

(2x1/2=1)

(a) To be similar (para3)

(b) Keep away from (para3)

c) Read the following advertisement and answer the questions that follow (5 marks)

DEALERS REQUIRED

A 15 year old manufacturing company is seeking to expand its operations & is seeking channel partners with entrepreneur skills for commercial LPG and Auto LPG pumps for the following states.

GUJARAT, MAHARASHTRA, ANDHRA PRADESH, TAMILNADU, KARNATAKA

Interested parties may send the details of their current line of business, nature of firm, ability to invest etc., within 15 days.

Grindly Gases & Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.
 303, B.N. Chambers, Opp. Welcome Hotel,
 R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, BARODA 390005.
 Phone: 0265-2322950 (M) 09099926053.
 www.grindlygases.com

1. Who has inserted this ad?
2. Is it a marketing company or manufacturing company?
3. Name the two states for which they seek partners?
4. What is the time limit for responding the ad?
5. The company is dealing with _____ products.

d) Summarizing the given passage (5 Marks)

The summary must be preceded by Topic sentence and main points.

Media planning is only one of the branches of British advertising business, where more exact methods of measurement and the close study of statistical data have made considerable headway in recent years. The marketing and research departments of the advertisers themselves, and of the agents who act as middlemen between advertisers and media owners themselves, and of the agents who act as middlemen between advertisers and media owners in the case of more than 50 percent of British advertising business, are constantly expanding. These departments have for sometime included a number of university graduates. Usually with particular qualification in statistics and the movement of university trained men in advertising, the business is growing as is the study of advertising problems in the universities themselves, particularly in the departments of economics, psychology and sociology.

e) Write a letter to the editor of the Hindu regarding the sanitary condition in your area.

Imagine You are Rani of Madurai

(5marks)

(or)

Place an order with M/S for the supply of text books .

Imagine You are Rani of WPT ,Madurai

f) Study the following diagram carefully and convert it into a passage (5 marks)

Murali Vijay

India

Full Name: Murali Vijay

Date of Birth: Apr 01, 1984, Chennai

Major Team: India, Tamil Nadu

Playing Roll: Batsman

Career Statistics

International Debut: 2008

Test Debut: India v Australia, 06-10, Nov 2008

ODI Debut: India v South Africa, Feb 27, 2010

Twenty20 Debut: India v Afghanistan, May 01, 2010

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR
Test	8	12	0	509	139	42.42	989	51.47
ODI	5	5	0	86	25	17.20	134	64.18
T20I	6	5	0	103	48	20.60	107	96.26

Lead Questions:

1. When did Vijay make his International Debut?
2. Against which team he made his 20-20 debut?
3. What is his highest score in test match?
4. How many ODI matches he has played?
5. Make your observation on Murali Vijay.

PART-C

LITERATURE

(15 Marks)

1) Answer any three of the following (After approval of the text)

a) Small Questions (3 out of four) (3x2=6)

i) “ Every machine has been a liberator”

What does the author mean by it?

ii) “Natural greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have always been in the atmosphere. Without them, the world’s average surface temperature would be a chilly -18 degrees Celsius. Thanks to the greenhouse effect, however, we enjoy an average temperature of 14 degrees.”

Mention some of the natural green house gases.

iii) “ The bearded sadhu who occupies a corner with scorn on his face for all worldly goods including railway tickets; the meek paterfamilias taking his wife and numerous children somewhere always consumed with anxiety lest they should be crowded out of their seats; the businessman and his friend lounging back and continuously shouting over the din their prowess in market operations:”

What did the businessman and his friend discuss about?

iv) “ The next day, Macduff, a nobleman, who went in to the royal bed chamber to wake up the king, was shocked to find the king lying in bed murdered. the news spread, creating confusion and chaos in the country. Duncan’s sons, alarmed by the happenings, fled from the country.”

Which news did create confusion and chaos?

b) Fill in the blanks(5 Nos) (5x1=5)

i) Our planet, however, has no _____ ; the only thing that comes close to acting as such is our atmosphere.

ii) There is one other type of person who grips everybody’s _____ the moment he enters the train.

iii) Macbeth's wife, a woman of great ambition and greed, craved
for _____.

iv) The atomic bomb is the _____ for our fears.

v) During a night journey, preoccupation with the problem of sleep distorts
human _____

c) Two out of three small questions from poetry (2x2=4)

i) ".....Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read"

What do you infer from "wrinkled lip" and
"sneer of cold command" ?

ii) "I was once called Earth.

But now, bereft of mirth, I weep. "

Why does the earth weep and unhappy?

iii) "The sun comes out again in power,
And the sky is washed and clean."

When does the sun come out in power ?

COMMUNICATION ENGLISH –II

PROSE AND POETRY

LESSON
7

MACBETH

Macbeth and his friend Banquo were riding back home after a victorious war, proud and happy over their achievement.

It was a cold day and mist had spread across the Scottish plane. The two riders rode on in silence, each one's mind occupied with his own thoughts. Suddenly they saw three strange figures, resembling old witches. The figures uttered greetings to Macbeth in their shrieking voices, addressing him as governor of Glamis. Macbeth had become the governor of Glamis very recently after the death of his father.

They next called him Governor of Cawdor. This address surprised Macbeth because the governor of Cawdor was still alive.



The witches addressed him, for the third time, as the king of Scotland. This greeting again puzzled Macbeth greatly, because Duncan was the reigning king and he had two worthy sons to succeed him.

The three frail creatures then danced queerly around Banquo making contradictory statements. They said that Banquo was less than Macbeth but greater; that Banquo was not so happy, yet he was very much happier and that his son would become a ruler, although Banquo himself would not. After this the three witches disappeared into the mist as mysteriously as they had appeared.

Banquo and Macbeth exchanged glances and were both at dismay at the strange happenings. They met two horsemen who said that they were noblemen sent by king Duncan to receive the victorious generals. They said that the governor of Cawdor, found guilty of treachery, had been sentenced to death. The King had conferred the title of Cawdor on Macbeth for his bravery in the war.

Macbeth was stunned. But Banquo quickly warned Macbeth to be very cautious because the evil powers were bound to cause harm to men who believed their words. But Banquo's warning fell on deaf ears, for Macbeth's mind, was occupied by some other thoughts. He was thinking about the third prophesy.

When Macbeth reached his castle, to his surprise, he found the King himself waiting at his castle to welcome Macbeth. Immensely pleased, Macbeth sent word to his wife to make all the arrangements for the royal visit. He also wrote a letter to her describing the events that had happened on the way and how two of the three prophesies had already been fulfilled.

Macbeth's wife, a woman of great ambition and greed, craved for power. She filled Macbeth's mind with dreadful thoughts and deeds. She did it with such skill that Macbeth was willing to do anything for his wife.

Macbeth entered the king's bed chamber and using the two daggers placed by his wife there killed the king in his sleep. He, then, went back to his room.

The next day, Macduff, a nobleman, who went into the royal bed chamber to wake up the king, was shocked to find the king lying in bed murdered. The news spread, creating confusion and chaos in the country. Duncan's sons, alarmed by the happenings, fled from the country.

Later Macbeth who was considered a mighty soldier and as one loved by Duncan, was chosen to become the king of Scotland. In this way the third prophesy of the evil witches had come to pass.

Instead of peace and happiness, dreadful happenings continued to take place after Macbeth became the king. People began to fear and distrust each other. Macbeth remembered the words of the witches that Banquo's son would become a ruler. Macbeth set assassins to murder Banquo and his children. Banquo was murdered, but Banquo's son escaped.

Soon after this, Macbeth went to attend a dinner party, where the ghost of Banquo was visible only to Macbeth. Macbeth was struck with terror. He shouted at it madly. The other nobles were unable to understand Macbeth's behaviour. Macbeth continued to behave like a madman whenever the ghost appeared. Finally, Macbeth's wife lead him out of the dining hall, saying that Macbeth was experiencing fits.

Macbeth, in a desperate mood, went in search of the three witches. They told him that his life was safe until Birnam woods moved towards Dunsinane. How could a wood move ? So Macbeth concluded that his life was safe.

The witches had also warned him to be careful about Macduff. So Macbeth got the wife and children of Macduff killed. But Macduff escaped.

By this time, the people of Scotland realised that Macbeth was wicked and turned against him. Guilt and bloodshed had caused Macbeth's wife many a sleepless night and she died a miserable death.

Macduff and Duncan's son returned to Scotland with an army. They both advanced towards Macbeth's castle to kill Macbeth. The army moved from Birnam forest towards Macbeth's castle. Each soldier carried the branch of a tree to conceal himself. From the top of the castle it looked like a moving forest. Unwilling to believe the messenger, Macbeth himself went up and was surprised to find the Birnam woods moving.

Macbeth faced the combined armies. Macbeth's ambition did not allow him to surrender. Macduff, with a mighty blow, cut off Macbeth's head. The severed head, displayed on a spear, was, no doubt, a horrible sight, but the sight did not make any one either to pity Macbeth or feel sorry for him.

Thus Banquo's warning, that belief in the prophesy of evil powers, was sure to cause havoc, became a reality.

Favoured by the nobles, Banquo's son was crowned king in the end.

EXERCISES

A. Vocabulary

Learn the meanings of the following:

queerly	-	abnormally
witches	-	enchantress
frail	-	lean / skinny
mist	-	fog
dismay	-	dread / fright
stunned	-	stupefied
prophesy	-	prediction
craved	-	desired

II. Match the following:

A	B
1. recently	a) commanders
2. puzzled	b) awarded
3. uttered	c) bedroom
4. generals	d) perplexed
5. conferred	e) of late
6. chamber	f) muttered
7. chaos	g) killer
8. assassin	h) confusion

B. Listening Skills

Listen to the following conversation and answer the questions that follow:

- a) Arun : I thought that Jeevan and Latha were getting married in January.
Mohan : No, that's when his elder brother's wedding is. They're getting married in the following month.
Question : When does Mohan say Jeevan and Latha are getting married?
- b) Jagan : May I speak to Ronald, please?
Clerk : There is nobody by that name in this office.
Question : What does the clerk mean?
- c) Rohan : I'd like to buy this chair, but I'm 100 rupees short.

Of Trains and Travellers

R.K. Narayan

I have a weakness for odd trains, some shuttle or passenger which will crawl through the countryside and stop long enough at unknown stations to enable one to gain an idea of the life and habits there. I like to reach my destination by a series of such hops rather than by a masterful, purposeful mail rushing along to its terminus without pausing to look this way or that. The disadvantage of travelling by such a strict train is that one glides past most places at dead of night. For instance, Salem or Jalarpet are stations which I have crossed hundreds of times these many years, but without any idea of what they look like. In order to remedy this deficiency in general knowledge, I have taken to travelling by unspectacular day trains. Not the least part of the delight of such a journey being that you find the human element within the compartment as attractive as the landscape without. During a night journey, preoccupation with the problem of sleep distorts the human personality.

The bearded *sadhu* who occupies a corner with scorn on his face for all worldly goods including railway tickets; the meek paterfamilias taking his wife and numerous children somewhere always consumed with anxiety lest they should be crowded out of their seats; the businessman and his friend lounging back and continuously shouting over the din their prowess in market operations; the bully stretching himself out on a complete seat in full luxury, daring anyone to approach him; the glutton who can never allow a single edible pass outside the window without stopping and buying one, every time haggling over price and quality and showing no inclination to produce

his cash till the train actually begins to move, compelling every vendor to trot beside the train; the season ticket student showing off his familiarity with the railway by perching himself precariously on the footboard or at the doorway; these are familiar characters one meets in any journey.

There is one other type of person who grips everybody's attention the moment he enters a train. He is the loquacious man. He can never leave anyone alone. His air of assurance and friendliness wins him a new listener, if not a friend, every moment. It may be said that this man attempts to guide the life and thought of everyone in the compartment. There a child may cry. Our friend will not only persuade the child to remain quiet but also explain to the mother how children should be brought up, what should be done if they suffer from stomach ache, how to treat a cold, how to tackle bad temper or mischief. If need be he can move everybody and clear a space for the young mother to spread out a piece of cloth and put her child to sleep. He once cleared a lot of space for elders by persuading all the children to sit in a row on an upper berth. One might take him to be a child specialist until one sees him turn his attention to the next subject. He may happen to notice the glutton eat his orange when he will yell out, "How much did you pay for the orange?" and follow it up with a discourse on the ups and downs of the orange trade, the method of its cultivation and the geography of the country where it is grown. If he happens to see the actual transaction, this or any other, you may rest assured he will throw his weight on the side of the buyer and force the vendor to bring down his price. If he overhears some others in a corner talking among themselves of political matters, he will step in and put an end to their conversation, compelling them to listen to his own talk. He is one who knows all that goes on behind the scenes at New Delhi. He can explain why this policy is being pursued or why the other one is dropped. He knows who is at the back of everything. He may even claim to be the one who originated the Janata Express, Shatabdi Concession or the Hindusthan Coach, through his mysterious agencies in the proper quarters. When he mentions the Parliament he

He may even claim to be the one who originated the Janata Express, Shatabdi Concession or Hindusthan Coach, through his mysterious agencies in the proper quarters. When he mentions the Parliament he

G. S. Balarama Gupta & C. N. Srinath

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assumes the look of one who bears it like a burden on his back. He knows all the persons that pull the strings that move the puppets in the Parliament and in the Cabinet. His hints about his own participation in various political activities, builds up a background to whatever he says and gives them a touch of credibility. He can mention most of the personages at Delhi by their pet names; it may take time for an ordinary man to spot them out under his terms. Not for him the word Prime Minister but just Jawahar; for most of the others in the Government he employs mystifying initials and abbreviations.

This man gives one the impression that he travels for no other purpose than to gain first-hand impression of how people are faring. He demands very little from others except a hearing which he will get anyway. He hardly keeps a seat for himself always surrendering it to anyone who may look for more space. I have always wanted to ask whether he possesses a ticket or not, but could never muster enough courage to put the question to him.

What Is The Greenhouse Effect?

Seen from space, our atmosphere is but a tiny layer of gas around a huge bulky planet. But it is this gaseous outer ring and its misleadingly called greenhouse effect that makes life on Earth possible – and that could destroy life as we know it.

The sun is the Earth's primary energy source, a burning star so hot that we can feel its heat from over 150 million kilometers away. Its rays enter our atmosphere and shower upon our planet. About one third of this solar energy is reflected back into the universe by shimmering glaciers, water and other bright surfaces. Two thirds, however, are absorbed by the Earth, thus warming land, oceans, and atmosphere.

Much of this heat radiates back out into space, but some of it is stored in the atmosphere. This process is called the greenhouse effect. Without it, the Earth's average temperature would be a chilling -18 degrees Celsius, even despite the sun's constant energy supply.

In a world like this, life on Earth would probably have never emerged from the sea. Thanks to the greenhouse effect, however, heat emitted from the Earth is trapped in the atmosphere, providing us with a comfortable average temperature of 14 degrees.

So, how does it work? Sunrays enter the glass roof and walls of a greenhouse. But once they heat up the ground, which, in turn, heats up the air inside the greenhouse, the glass panels trap that warm air and temperatures increase.

Our planet, however, has no glass walls; the only thing that comes close to acting as such is our atmosphere. But in here, processes are way more complicated than in a real greenhouse.

Like a radiator in space

Only about half of all solar energy that reaches the Earth is infrared radiation and causes immediate warming when passing the atmosphere. The other half is of a higher frequency, and only translates into heat once it hits Earth and is later reflected back into space as waves of infrared radiation.

This transformation of solar radiation into infrared radiation is crucial, because infrared radiation can be absorbed by the atmosphere. So, on a cold and clear night for example, parts of this infrared

radiation that would normally dissipate into space get caught up in the Earth's atmosphere. And like a radiator in the middle of a room, our atmosphere radiates this heat into all directions.

Parts of this heat are finally sent out in the frozen nothingness of space, parts of it are sent back to Earth where they step up global temperatures. Just how much warmer it gets down here depends on how much energy is absorbed up there— and this, in turn, depends on the atmosphere's composition.

The switch from carbon dioxide to oxygen

Nitrogen, oxygen, and argon make up 98 percent of the Earth's atmosphere. But they do not absorb significant amounts of infrared radiation, and thus do not contribute to the greenhouse effect. It is the more exotic components like water vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons that absorb heat and thus increase atmospheric temperatures.

Studies indicate that until some 2.7 billion years ago, there was so much carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane in our atmosphere that average temperatures on Earth were as high as 70 degrees. But bacteria and plants slowly turned CO₂ into oxygen and the concentration of CO₂ in our current atmosphere dropped to just about 0.038 percent or 383 parts per million (ppm), a unit of measurement used for very low concentrations of gases that has become a kind of currency in climate change debates.

Greenhouse Gases: Lifegivers and Lifetakers

In what seems like nature's brutal irony, the gases that make life on Earth possible now threaten our very existence. Read our greenhouse gas profiles and find out why CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide might become benevolent climate killers — and how we can react.

Greenhouse gases heat up our planet. They are part of Earth's atmosphere and trap warmth emitted by the sun, thus heating Earth. It is this process – the greenhouse effect – that makes life on the planet possible.

Natural greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have always been in the atmosphere. Without them, the world's average surface temperature would be a chilly -18 degrees

Celsius. Thanks to the greenhouse effect, however, we enjoy an average temperature of 14 degrees.

Throughout Earth's history, temperatures have varied greatly, mostly depending on the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. All signs now suggest that a major temperature change is happening again, but this time humanity is the cause. Read our gas profiles and learn more about the causes of climate change and how we can reduce them.

DRAFT SYLLABUS

DOTE

TAMILNADU

A SENSE OF FUTURE

(TEXT TO BE FURNISHED)

DRAFT SYLLABUS DOTE TAMILNADU

Can Earth Be Earth?

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Can earth be Earth when all it's trees are gone,
And sudsy waters have become unfit,
And poisoned life no longer greets the dawn
With raucous sounds that death has caused to quit?
Will trees no longer wave, with limbs unfurled,
On hapless earth, that ever in orbit roams?
Will human ego sacrifice the world
To satiate its lust for pompous homes?
Will distant space look down on orb that's bald.

I now can hear the mother say,
"I was once called Earth.
But now , bereft of mirth, I weep.
That treeless orb's no longer Earth"

Poem Source: Can Earth Be Earth?, Earth Poems

<http://www.familyfriendpoems.com/nature/poetry.asp?poem=21213#ixzz13AfD9J4Z>

DRAFT SYLLABU

OZYMANDIAS OF EGYPT

This is considered by some to be the best of Shelley's sonnets. It paints the scene in a very vivid manner. We can see the shattered legs of stone, and seem to read the words on the pedestal. Ozymandias is the Greek form of the name of an Egyptian king.

I MET a traveller from an antique land
 Who said: "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert . . . Near them on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
 And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command 5
 Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
 Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
 The hand that mock'd them, and the heart that fed;
 And on the pedestal these words appear:
 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: 10
 Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
 Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
 The lone and level sands stretch far away."

EDWARD SHANKS

EDWARD SHANKS (1892-1953) was well known as a journalist. In this poem he describes something with which we are all familiar, the movement, the sounds and the effects of a storm. It seems to take place a little before sunrise, and wakes up the poet from his sleep.

THE STORM

We wake to hear the storm come down,
Sudden on roof and pane;
The thunder's loud, and the hasty wind
Hurries the beating rain.

The rain slackens, the wind blows gently, 5
The gust grows gentle and stills,
And the thunder, like a breaking stick,
Stumbles about the hills.

The crops still hang on leaf and thorn, 10
The downs stand up more green;
The sun comes out again in power,
And the sky is washed and clean.