

**English Material –II Semester**

**Essays**

**The Open Window**

Hector Hugh Munro, well known as Saki is a master story teller of the lives and mannerisms of people. He is well known for his short stories.

Framton Nuttel had been suffering from a nervous disorder. On his doctor's advice he moved to a village with letters of introduction from his sister to the neighbours of his sister. The incident takes place on his visit to the house of one of these neighbours, Mrs. Sappleton.

Mrs. Sappleton's niece Vera received Mr. Nuttel. When she knew that Mr. Nuttel knew nothing about the family she created a story. Three years ago Mr. Sappleton and his two brothers – in – law went to hunting through a French window. However all three were lost and their bodies were never recovered. Mrs. Sappleton did not accept their death and was waiting for their return. She kept the window open anticipating their return.

Mrs. Sappleton appears and says that her husband and brothers may return any moment. Mr. Nuttel becomes very nervous. Suddenly, Mrs. Sappleton announces the arrival of her husband and brothers. Vera appears to be horrified by the sight of them. The nervous Nuttel is terrified and runs away from there.

Mr. Nuttel and the readers are taken for a ride by Vera with her story. When the others wondered at Mr. Nuttel's strange behavior she invents another story that Mr. Nuttel was afraid of dogs. Thus Mr. Nuttel is perfectly victimized by the young girl's imagination.

**The Voice of Humanity**

Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet, painter, short story writer, dramatist and social reformer. He was the first Nobel Laureate of India. He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 for his book 'Gitanjali', Songs of Offering.

The Voice of Humanity was a speech delivered in Milan, the Italian city. He addressed the gathering in English unwillingly as he does not know Italian and the audience cannot understand Bengali.

It was his second visit to Europe. He first visited when he was a boy of seventeen. He recollected the memories of his boyhood days. Though he was young, he had heard great poets and heroes of Europe. He appreciated the ideal literature of Europe was full of freedom and of humanity. After few months he went back to India. He avoided all kinds of educational training. He dreamt, wrote verses, stories, plays and lived a life of solitude on the banks of the Ganges. He felt that the divine spirit is active through the religious life and work of devotees. He had great love for children that led him to start Shantiniketan, an open air school.

Meanwhile he had grown up and learned much of the history of man. He questioned himself and wanted to know reasons for the unrest in the Europe despite its beauty and power.

He offered his homage to Europe in return for her gift of science. He concludes that the infinite is the only true source of happiness and in the name of progress we should not destroy the human spirit and humanity.

## IF

Rudyard Kipling was an English journalist, short story writer, poet and novelist. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1907. The poem 'If' is about moral lesson and conduct. Every line of the poem has the tone and the truth of a slogan of life. It can be approached as a personal life philosophy built upon virtues of fortitude, responsibilities and resolution. The poem contains a multitude of characteristics viewed as essential to the ideal man

The poem contains an advice from a father to a son on how to grow up to be a better person and a true man. He reminds his son that he will be a Man if he can hold on to his values and should not be undisturbed when he is blamed for not making any mistake. He should have self confidence to defend himself. He should be brave enough to face challenges. He should be truthful. He should neither hate others nor be hated by others. He should not look too good or talk too wise.

The poet further advises his son to dream and act on fulfilling his dreams. One must be able to handle both winning and losing in the same way. Risks are a part of life and one should always try to take risks. The poet advises his son not to lose his noble qualities when he mixes with common people and must not forget the common people when he is moving around with rich people. If he follows his advice, he will have a rewarding and enriching life. He will have everything he can wish for.

## Riders to the Sea

J. M. Synge was one of the famous playwrights of Ireland. The one act play , Riders to the Sea reveals how people have to accept the cruelty of the enemy, sea and move on with their lives, because there is nothing they can do to fight it.

Maurya, an old peasant woman, is worried about her son Michael. Her husband, her father-in-law and four of her sons have been drowned in earlier sea accidents, leaving her two sons, Michael and Bartley and two daughters, Cathleen and Nora. Now Michael is missing at sea. Nora comes into the house with a bundle of clothes that a priest has given her. The clothes, a shirt and a stocking have been taken from the body of an unidentified young man found floating off the coast of Donegal to the north. Cathleen and Nora decide to hide the clothes from their mother.

Nora tells her mother that Bartley has gone to find out the boat schedule. Moments later, Bartley hurries into the room looking for a piece of rope to make a horse halter as part of the preparations to go to the fair.

When Maurya returns after seeing Bartley off, she sits by the fire and begins to moan and cry. Nora and Cathleen demand to know what is wrong, and she tells them that she has seen Bartley riding behind him on the gray pony. When she tried to call her blessing to them, her voice choked in her throat. Shocked by her mother's words, Cathleen gives in and tells her that Michael has drowned.

They hear a sound outside and find that it is men carrying Bartley's wet body. She will never see Michael again, and Bartley, her last son, is also dead. She says that there is nothing left to threaten her now.

## **Pronunciation**

### **1. Plosives**

---/p/: pen, paper, pencil

---/b/: bat, bag, job

---/k/: king, car, cash

---/g/: gun, girl, go

---/t/: tap, tape, ten

---/d/: dog, donkey, read

### **2. Fricatives**

/f/: Fan, Famous, Father

/v/: Van, Voice, Venture

/θ/: thing, think, thumb

/ð/: This, that, they

/s/: son, sun, same

/z/: zoo, zeal, zealous

/ʃ/: Shirt, shame, ship

/ʒ/: pleasure, treasure, measure

/h/: hat, house, home

### **3. Affricates**

/tʃ/: church, chip

/dʒ/: judge, badge

Nasals:

/m/: man. Mango

/n/: nun, no, none

/ŋ/: king. Sing, song

### **4. Liquids ( lateral & frictionless )**

/l/: love, play, clay (lateral)

/r/: pray, cream create (frictionless)

Semi vowels:

/j/: yes, young, youth

/w/: was, what, where

## Grammar

### 1. NON- FINITE VERBS:

Ex: Cows eat grass.

Ex: The boy eats idlis every day.

Ex: I ate some fish yesterday.

The verbs used in these sentences are 'eat', 'eats' and 'ate'. They are called finite verbs. A sentence cannot be complete unless it has a finite verb, whose form changes according to tense, number and person.

Now compare the sentences above with the fall sentences.

Ex: The boy eating mango

This sentence is not complete something is missing Instead, you could say

Ex: The boy is eating a mango,

The sentence carries a clear meaning now, but only after we have used the helping verb, 'is' along with the verb eating" "Eating' is called a non finite verb.

Non finite verbs have to be used along with helping verbs to convey a complete meaning.

**The boy eaten a mango**

This sentence is also incomplete. When we say

**The boy has eaten a mango**

It becomes complete 'Has' is the helping verb which has to be used together There are three types of non-finite verbs: **gerunds, infinitives, and participle** Look at these examples

**Ex: I hate camping.**

(‘Camping’ is a non finite verb. In fact, it is a gerund, i.e. a noun formed verb. The giveaway for a gerund is the -ing ending)

**Ex: I want to go there**

(‘To go’ is a non finite verb. It is an infinitive, i.e., the form of a verb. The giveaway for an infinitive is often, but not always, the *to* before it.

**Ex: We ate our roasted marshmallows**

(‘Roasted’ is a non finite verb. It is a participle, a type of adjective. There is no real marker for a participle, but many participles end in -ed and -ing)

**Some more examples:**

I started **screaming** at my parents for trying **to send** me to camp.

(Screaming and trying --gerunds) (To send' infinitive verb)

**Arriving** late, I saw the other kids and they seemed to be excited.

(Arriving --present participle) (To be --infinitive verb)

('Excited' - past participle)

**ACTIVITY:** Identify the verb forms in the following sentences and say whether they are fin or non-finite.

1. We picked up the **scattered** coins.
2. Teresa sat **reading** in a corner of the room.
3. Vijay stepped on the **broken** glass pieces and cried in pain.
4. The boy entered the house **soaking** wet.
5. **Trekking** is an **exciting** activity.
6. Oman added **boiling** water to the tea leaves.
7. Yogesh was happy **to go** to school.
8. Dentists recommend **brushing** after every meal.
9. The children longed **to eat** ice cream.
- 10 Balu gave me a beautifully **wrapped** present.

2. **ADJECTIVES:** An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or a pronoun

Ex: Anil is an **honest** boy

Ex: I need **some** water

Ex: Arun wrote **two** novels.

### KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

- a. Descriptive adjectives: These adjectives describe the quality or condition of a person or thing.  
Ex: She is wearing a pink dress.  
Ex: He is a brave soldier.
- b. Quantitative adjectives: These adjectives tell us about the quantity, that is, how much or degree of a thing.  
Ex: I have no money.  
Ex: There is enough water in the bottle.
- c. Numeral adjectives: These adjectives show how many persons or things are being talked about, and in what order they stand.  
Ex: There are sixty students in the class.  
Ex: Sachin was the first batsman.
- d. Demonstrative adjectives. Demonstrative adjectives point out to the person or talked about.  
Ex: This flower is the most radiant.  
Ex: Those books are to be discarded.
- e. Distributive adjectives: These adjectives show whether the persons or things are taken independently or in separate lots:

Ex: Each student has to carry his or her identity card.

Ex: Every worker was given a uniform..

- f. Interrogative adjectives: These adjectives modify nouns and are used in question..

Ex: What fruit is this?

Ex: Which road should be taken?

- g. Exclamatory adjectives: These adjectives are used in an exclamatory sense:

Ex: What a beautiful landscape!

Ex: What a fantastic painting!

- h. Possessive adjectives: These adjectives indicate possession, for example, my, his, Your, our, etc.:

Ex: This is my house

Ex: The dog is wagging its tail.

- i. Proper noun adjectives: Adjectives formed from proper nouns are called proper noun Adjectives or proper adjectives:

Ex: I enjoy Shakespearean plays.

Ex: I love Italian food.

**ACTIVITY:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives.

1. Suresh is an \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

2. Mount Everest is the..... Peak of Himalayas.

3. While this is a very.... book, I did not like that one.

4. Lead is..... than metal.

5. Priti is a....artist.

3. **ARTICLES:** The articles 'a', 'an' and 'the' always come before a noun/noun phrase and help to identify the person, place, animal or thing referred to by them.

- The articles 'a' and 'an' are called indefinite articles, and they come before singular countable nouns and they identify the person or thing they represent in a general way.

- For example, in the sentence, 'A woman came in a car; the indefinite article 'a' only identifies the nouns that follow as some woman and as some car, without telling us anything more specific about their identity.

- The indefinite article 'a' is used when the following noun begins with a consonant sound, and the indefinite article an appears when the following soon with a vowel sound

Ex: I wrote with a pencil

Ex: Bina was baking a cake

Ex: An owl hooted

Ex: Let me give you an umbrella.

It is important to remember that we are referring to consonant and vowel sounds, and not letters. For example, in the sentences below, the indefinite article's appears with

words beginning with the letter '**u**', because in the words concerned the letter is pronounced as the consonant sound /j/

Ex: Vinod wants to join a university

Ex: We are members of a union

Similarly, in the sentences below, the indefinite article '**an**' is used before words beginning with the letter '**h**', because in the words concerned the consonant letter is silent

Ex: You are an honest person.

Ex: I have been waiting here for an hour.

The article 'the' is the definite article and it precedes both singular and plural nouns to refer to the person or thing they represent in a specific way. For example, in the sentence,

Ex: Deepa saw the helicopter take off,

The use of the definite article indicates that it was a specific helicopter that Deepa saw.

Look at the following sentences in which the nouns following the definite article are all specific instances of the persons, places, animals or things they represent.

Ex: The acrobat ran up the rope ladder.

Ex: Keep the apple and the banana on a plate.

The indefinite article is used in the following situations.

- Before a noun that is introduced for the first time in speech or writing.

Ex: I will tell you about an officer in the Indian navy.

(The speaker/reader has not heard of the officer ever before.)

- Before a noun which represents not an individual person or thing, but an instance of a whole class.

Ex: A doctor must have a lot of compassion.

(Here the reference is not to a particular doctor, but to all members of the profession)

- to indicate the numeral one:

Ex: I gave him a rupee. (Meaning, one rupee)

- with personal names in two very specific situations –
- when the person referred to is a stranger to the speaker

Ex: Father has gone to the bank with a Dr Sen. (The speaker does not know who Dr Sen is.)

ACTIVITY: Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with 'a', 'an' or 'the'

1. .... Peacock is in danger of extinction.
2. Could you get me..... kilogram of tea, please.
3. There is..... European and Eskimo among the tourist.
4. ....Sarala I know lives in Bhubaneswar.
5. Sajita found .....wallet on her way home. She took..... Wallet to the police station.
6. We must work to save..... tigers from becoming extinct.
7. Have you had .....breakfast?
8. You must reach..... School before 9 a.m.

4. **ADVERBS:** An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or another adverb. An adverb can also modify a sentence.

There are several types of adverb

1. Adverbs of time, frequency and duration for example of always, usually, often, never, etc.
2. Adverbs of place for example, around, downstairs, underneath, etc.
3. Adverbs of manner for example, beautifully, carefully, silently, etc.
4. Adverbs of degree for example, almost, badly, terribly, well, etc.
5. Linking adverbs for example, consequently, furthermore, however, etc.

ACTIVITIES: Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences and identify their type.

1. This is a very sweet mango.
2. The milkman came again
3. The puppy followed Manju everywhere.
4. Our soldiers fought bravely
5. You may be partly right but does it solve our problem?
6. We usually have the English class at 11 am.

## VOCABULARY

1. **SIMILE & METAPHOR:** Similes and metaphors are both used to make comparisons, but while metaphors simply state a comparison, similes use the words 'like' or 'as' to compare things. Here the comparison is not introduced with the words, 'as' or 'like', but the comparison is only implicit.

Examples are: Instead of saying 'He is as brave as a lion' we say: 'He is a lion'.

'He is like a pillar of strength', we say: 'He is a pillar.'

Some examples of Simile



As blithe as a lark  
As pretty as a picture  
As cold as ice  
As hard as a nail  
As busy as a bee  
As bold as brass

Some common metaphors in English:

The heart of the matter  
To overflow with ideas  
To burst into tears.  
The key to the mystery

ACTIVITY: Identify similes and metaphors in the following, and mark them as required.

1. The ship is the camel of the desert.
- 2 She is reaching for the stars.
3. Fame is **like** a bubble.
4. **As** is the father, so is the son.
5. The son is the reflective image of the father.
6. A baby is **like** a flower.
7. His child is his world.
8. Machines are now the rulers of the universe.

2. OXYMORON: The oxymoron is a kind of a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect even though it is an apparent contradiction. For example,

Ex: It is necessary sometimes to be **cruel** to be **kind**.

Make **haste slowly**,  
**Open secret**  
**Seriously funny**  
**Awfully pretty**  
**Foolish wisdom**  
**Original copies**  
**Liquid gas**  
**Happy tears**

HYPERBOLE: This is a figure of speech in which something is unnaturally exaggerated in order to emphasise something, but not intended to be taken literally. For example,

Ex: She was like **dawn**.

Ex: The sky was like **paradise** itself.

Hyperbole has a humorous effect because it is an overstatement.

3. PORTMANTEAU WORDS: Portmanteau words are words in which parts of two words or their sounds are combined into a new word that includes the meanings of both parts. **For example,**

Smog. Smog is a combination of 'smoke' + 'fog'.

'Motel', which is a combination of 'hotel' + 'motor'.

'Brunch' is formed by splicing two words 'breakfast' + 'lunch'.

Education + entertainment = edutainment

Fan + magazine = fanzine

Cyberspace + magazine = cyberzine

Oxford + Cambridge = Oxbridge

Telephone + marathon = telethon

Medical + care = Medicare

Parachute + troops = paratroops

Motor + hotel = motel camera + recorder = camcorder

Web + log = blog

iPod + broadcasting = podcasting

4. PALINDROMES: Palindromes are words or phrases or other sequence of characters which reads the same backward or forward. Of course, we may have to ignore capital letters, punctuation and hyphens somewhat.

Ex: Malayalam

A man a plan a canal Panama

Race car

Stack cats, put it up

Was it a car or a cat I saw?

Noon

Civic

My gym

Level

Rotor

Madam

No lemon, no melon

## **SPELLINGS**

1. Complete the following using 'ie' or 'ei'.

1. bel...ve

2. conc...ve

3. perc...ve

4. rec...ve

5. l...sure

6. f...ld

7. f....rce

8. ch....f
9. dec.....ve
10. w.... rd

2. Complete the following with '-able' or '-ible'.

1. Convert....
2. Digest....
3. Palat....
4. Miser.....
5. Answer.....
6. Perceive.....
7. Do.....
8. Pass.....
9. Argu.....
10. Believ.....

## **SOFT SKILLS**

### **1. TIME MANAGEMENT:**

Time management means to manage one's routine according to the time available. The ability to plan for the distant future, near future and the day concerned so as to organise one's life effectively and exercise control over it is what time management consists of. Multi-tasking has become a buzzword in today's life. Doing many things simultaneously and efficiently, with proper understanding of the task, and in a given time period, enables one to become successful. In fact, time management is self-management.

Time management includes:

- a. Effective planning
- b. Setting goals and objectives
- c. Setting deadlines delegation of responsibilities
- d. Prioritising activities as per their importance
- e. Spending the right time on the right activity

Time management is the skill of planning and controlling the time available, in order to complete routine tasks and accomplish your long terms goals efficiently and meaningfully. It helps us to organise and prioritise time for studies, work, and family in an effective manner. Time planning our daily routine as well as short term and long term activities can make us more productive. Some of the ways in which one can do this is:

## 2. LEADERSHIP SKILLS:

In a team, one person needs to be a leader and lead the team. One can become a leader when one has leadership qualities like trust, belief in others, cherishing democratic values in the team, identifying the talent in each and assigning jobs accordingly, maintaining a healthy and jovial atmosphere in the workplace and the like. Setting goals, structuring the team properly, motivating them, building their self-esteem, instilling pride in them and offering incentives to them are some of the important leadership qualities.

Leadership roles are all around us, not just in a work environment. They can be applied to any situation where one is required to take the lead, professionally, socially and at home in family settings. Ideally, leaders become leaders because they have credibility, and because people want to follow them.

There are many different styles of leadership. Different leadership styles are appropriate for different people and different circumstances, and the best leaders learn to use them all. Every great leader ...

- a. Inspires and motivates others
- b. Displays high integrity and honesty
- c. Solves problems and analyses issues
- d. Drives for results
- e. Communicates powerfully builds relationships
- f. Displays technical or professional expertise
- g. Displays a strategic perspective
- h. Develops others...

## 3. STRESS MANAGEMENT:

In today's world, people enjoy many material comforts and luxuries but also suffer from great stress-both mental and physical. The word stress means a sense of emotional, psychological, physiological and physical tension. Different people consider different situations to be stressful. Stress can disturb a person's physical and mental condition and cause serious damage to their personality. Stress can be positive (that is, it can evoke a positive response from the person) or negative (that is, it can result in a person's inability to handle a situation, causing frustration and depression). With positive attitude and sustained effort, one can learn to handle situations successfully in life.

Stress is a psychological and physiological response to adverse events or situations that we all come across. Demands at work or studies, conflict with family, friends, teachers', colleagues or boss, issues of health and money, and many more factors can cause stress. In life, stress is a constant condition to which everyone must

learn to adjust. Training in stress management can be effective in de-stressing for many of us.

Try to separate your tasks on hand into what is very urgent, and what is not so urgent so that your time and attention can be divided for these tasks.

Urgent:

- Deadline-driven work
- Crises Emergencies
- Last-minute preparation for scheduled

Net urgent:

- Preparation planning
- Relationship building
- Prevention
- Exercise Recreation Relaxation

Net Important:

- Some meetings
- Some mails and reports
- Some phone calls
- Time-wasters

The following points are needed in an assessment of how to manage one's life and keep away from stress:

- Leading a balanced life
- Conflict resolution skills
- Physical activities (sports)
- Personal productivity skills
- Journaling (diary)
- Present moment awareness

These are the common stressors indicated by employees:

- employers' or supervisors' treatment of their employees
- absence of job security
- unfriendly company policies or treatment
- careless, uncooperative, or non-performing co-workers
- Confusing expectations.
- inadequate communication
- not enough control over assignments

#### 4. ETIQUETTE & GROOMING: Personal appearance is the way an individual is dressed, and the maintain.

**Posture** refers to the way one moves and conducts oneself physically. The manner of sitting, standing and walking reveals an individual's personality; it indicates whether one is arrogant or diffident or confident or careless, etc. A person should cultivate a relaxed but alert demeanour. Conducting oneself gracefully and courteously, making appropriate gestures are part of being a well-adjusted personality. Almost all oral communication is accompanied by gestures such as shrugging of the shoulders, movement of the head, eyebrows, lips, eyes, etc. In this context, one may seek guidance and support from peers who are adept at communication.

**Facial expressions** can communicate a lot even without speaking, and are among the most universal forms of body language. A smile can indicate approval or friendliness while a frown can indicate discontent or disapproval - adding meaning to the verbal communication. However, our facial expressions can also betray our true feelings even as what we say differs from it. Gestures and facial expressions add to the effectiveness of communication.

Eye contact, along with facial expressions, is an important aspect of social and emotional communication. It can indicate interest and attention between the speaker and the listener (or the audience) whereas the failure to do so reveals a lack of interest and attention. Eye contact is an effective way for a speaker to gauge and retain listeners' attention. A good speaker makes eye contact with the different sections in the audience, and does not look towards the ground, the ceiling or into the distance.

In **social communication**, a space ranging from 4 to 12 feet is maintained as a personal territory around the speaker, referred to as social distancing or space distancing in a large group or in public speaking it may be much greater, ranging from 12 to 30 feet depending upon many other considerations. Different cultures expect different degrees of space distancing.

## VALUE EDUCATION

### 1. TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN

There is a flow in the passage of time that cannot be arrested, whoever may will it. Above proverb means just that. Time is the most precious thing for a human being as it comes only once in someone's life and never stays long.

Therefore whatever we want to do we need to do without wasting of time. As they say, we should 'catch time by the collar' and do what is necessary to be done.

Life moves on, regardless of each person's birth or death. Just like the tides of the ocean that do not stop ever, time also does not stop to pause or take stock. It is a continuous cycle. People are born, live, grow old and die. Whatever time is available

for us to do our duties and carry out our ambitions that have to be utilised. We cannot afford to stop and wait for the best opportunity or time, because there cannot be any other.

Although the origin of this phrase is not certain, it is obvious that it has ancient origins and predates modern English. The mere mention of the 'tide' being beyond man's control brings to mind images of King Canute's story. He showed the limitations of a king's powers by failing to make the sea obey his orders. The word 'tide' in this phrase originally didn't imply what the present meaning is - the rising and falling of the sea. It denoted a period of time'. At the time when this phrase was coined, the word tide meant a season or a time or a while.

## 2. PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

You would perhaps have heard your elders telling you that practicing music for a few hours every day makes your performance perfect.

This applies not only to music, but also to almost everything else. A good cook becomes one through repeated practice, not overnight. The same goes for writing, crafts and all arts. So, practicing a language by speaking continuously in that language helps one perfect it. Any language learning has the same story

Do not lose sight of the fact that by repeated practice, one gains confidence and also becomes more and more comfortable with the nuances of the language. By interacting with native speakers of the language, one is able to polish one's skills in the language. This applies not only to English, but to all languages.

## 3. THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

When we say that the pen is mightier than the sword, we mean that when people write something to make a point in private or public discourse, this can be more powerful than using the sword for the same purpose. The pen is the symbol of ideas and thoughts while the sword is the symbol of brute force.

Even though much conflict has been resolved in history with the sword, even more powerful has the written word been in resolving disputes. But the sword can never conquer the human heart. It brings death and destruction. It evokes terror and hatred. A writer has the power to move masses, influence opinions and decisions. This is what history has shown us. Influential leaders have, all along, used the force of the written word to make a mark on the minds of people. The sword wins battles temporarily; the more lasting and permanent victory is of the pen, that is, the written word. The pen is a constructive force and brings peace and prosperity to the world.

The writings of Rousseau, Voltaire and Diderot ushered in a new era in France and other countries. The writings of Marx united the workers of the world.

Shakespeare, Vivekananda and Tagore will always be admired while Chenghis Khan, Timur and Hitler will always be despised. The power of the press is acknowledged by all. The press can effectively expose the misdeeds of governments and bring about their fall. It can make or mark the reputations of well-known public figures also.

#### **4. NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION**

Whenever we are in a difficult position and have to rely on ourselves for help, we come across some way of helping ourselves. Thus, when it is necessary, we even invent something to help us out of the situation. Hence, it is necessity that gives birth to the quality of inventiveness, creativity and innovation. This is a valuable tool in understanding human psychology. It is also the germ for the birth of many scientific inventions, discoveries and new paths. Therefore, we cannot underestimate its power and capacity.

In the early ages, human beings had neither houses nor clothes to protect themselves against the extremes of weather. They had no weapons to fight against wild animals. But they had intelligence and the force of will which made them invents fire and agriculture to satisfy their needs. They invented the alphabet to communicate their thoughts. In modern times, human beings have moved from one invention to another because of curiosity and necessity.