

MKR Govt Degree College, Devarakonda, Nalgonda
SEMESTER- IV- MATERIAL

WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER

With the Photographer was written by Stephen Leacock, is considered as one of the best known humorists of the world. The present piece 'With the Photographer' is an extract from his collection '**Behind the beyond**'. It is a hilarious presentation of an encounter between a photographer and narrator.

The narrator goes to a photographer to have his photograph taken. He wants to gift the photograph to his friends so that they can remember him even after his death. But his wish is unfulfilled. The Photographer makes adverse remarks on the appearance of the narrator. The narrator is pained at the attitude of the photographer. When the narrator visits the studio the next time he was Shocked to find that the proof of the photograph didn't carry any of his resemblances. His face, Eyebrows, mouth has been changed. The narrator loses all his patience, blasts at the photographer, tears the proof of the photograph and leaves the studio with tears.

LETTER FROM A FATHER TO A DAUGHTER

Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India and the first Prime Minister of independent India is a gifted writer and statesman. 'Letters from a Father to a Daughter' is a precious gift that Nehru presents to his beloved daughter, **Indira Priyadarshini** on her birthday. He wrote these letters while he was in jail. Nehru hated sermonizing but instead told the stories of great men and women like Hiuen Tsang and Joan of Arc. **Hiuen Tsang** came from China to India in search of knowledge and wisdom and Joan of Arc of France was known for her bravery. Nehru also speaks about the lives of great men like Gandhi and Lenin of Russia. Both have involved themselves in the noble task of breaking the shackles of slavery. Nehru wants his daughter to be inspired with the lives of these great people and be brave and open in public life. He felt that she was fortunate enough to witness the great freedom struggle of India. This, he felt, will help Indira to dedicate herself to serve the nation.

HOW WEALTH ACCUMULATES AND MEN DECAY

How Wealth Accumulates and Men Decay by **G.B. Shaw** is a comment on capitalism. It shows how now workers have no control over what they produce.

Shaw in his essay has argued that capitalism has left us in a state of 'idiocy'(extremely stupid behaviour). In pursuit of profit, human values have got eroded (gradually destructed). In order to explain his point, Shaw has used the example of pins and woollen garments to show that the system we use has passed beyond our knowledge and control. There was a time when a pin-maker would do everything from buying the material to shaping it and even selling it. However now one worker does only one thing and he

lacks the skill to produce a pin. The workers were experts but the cost of the product was high. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was called pin money.

In the same way in the olden times from sheep shearing to making clothes everything was done by men and women but now there is separate worker for every step of production. This according to Shaw has turned capable men into machines who are doing the work without Intelligence and are being fed with the food of the capitalist as an engine is fed with coal and oil.

Adam Smith was proponent of capitalist trend who felt that capitalist system promoted speed and cheap production. Shaw does not like Adam Smith's philosophy. He has argued that the capitalist system has failed because now machines have replaced men. However he has praised the poet Goldsmith who had complained that **Wealth accumulates and Men decay**. He has called Goldsmith a 'farsighted economist'. His essay centres on the theme of whether wealth is more important or skill is important. Man has become slave to machines.

Shaw was not happy with the capitalist system because he believed that it produced universal ignorance of how things were made and done whilst at the same time it caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. Books according to Shaw fail to convey useful knowledge because it is written by those who do not do the work and they get information from other books. Capitalism has helped in the promotion of the cinema and other such modes of entertainment because due to this capitalist system most of us are too tired of our work when we come home.

We do not want to read. We need cinema to take our minds off it and feed our imagination. Shaw has argued that 'savage' communities are most intelligent because they have to make everything for themselves. The proliferation of machinery has led to the decline of Intelligence and innovation in modern civilisation because no one remains an expert in making things. It has promoted ignorance and helplessness. He has concluded by saying that this capitalist system has almost left us like dangerous lunatics in this real world.

PRONUNCIATION

1. WORD STRESS- PREFIX

Prefixes are attached to existing words to give a different meaning. For example, section, paramedic, trans-continental, super-natural.

When the prefixes are- **a, un, be, in, pro, es, dis**, the stress is on the first syllable of the root word no matter whether the word is a noun, verb or adjective.

A' pathetic

Un' biased

Be 'little

In'sider

Pro'active
Ex'patriate
Dis'proportionate

When the prefixes are- **ex, fore, out, over, under, up** and the entire word is treated as a noun, the stress is on the first syllable of the prefix

'Exporter
'Foreword
'Outcast
'Overcoat
'Undertaker
'Update

ACTIVITY: Mark the functional stress for the following words and read them aloud

'Underground
ex'patriate
dis'obedience
'Overcome
'Forecast
'Upcoming
A 'loud
Un'deterred
Be'head
Ex'change

2. **WORD STRESS- SUFFIX:** The stress placed on the syllables within words is called word stress. Suffixes are attached to existing words to give a different meaning and sometimes change the form of a word from verb to adjective, noun to verb, etc.

A few examples of suffixes are s, ed, t, ing, en, s, er, est, ise/ize, fy, by, ful, able/ ible, hood, ess, ness, less, ism, ment, ist, al, ish, ity, tion, logy/ology.

ACTIVITY: Pronounce the following words and identify where you place the stress.

Artist
Abnormality
Psychopath
Bravely
Eastward
Audible
Kitchenware
Clockwise
Honesty
Humorous

3. CONTRACTIONS

Since the word contract means to squeeze together, it seems only logical that a contraction is two words made shorter by placing an apostrophe where letters have been omitted.

Examples of common contractions in the English language include:

1. I'm- I am
2. Can't- can not
3. we've -we have
4. Should've- should have
5. Could've- could have
6. She'll -she will
7. He's- he is
8. They'd- they would
9. Won't- will not
10. Weren't- were not
11. Wasn't -was not
12. Wouldn't- would not
13. Shouldn't- should not
14. Isn't- is not

GRAMMAR

1. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Degrees of comparison refer to adjectives being written in different forms to compare one, two or more nouns. The three different forms of comparison are

- Positive
- Comparative
- Superlative

POSITIVE DEGREE: Adjectives that simply describe the features of a noun are said to be in the positive degree, as in

- He is a strong man.
- The butterfly is bright

COMPARATIVE DEGREE: Adjectives in the positive degree are also used when we compare two things, people, etc., and say that the quality is present equally in both of them, as in

- Mohan is as tall as his brother
- The table in the room is as large as the one outside.

However, when we compare two people, places, etc., and say that a quality is not present equally in the two, we use the comparative degree of the adjective. The comparative form is always followed by '**than**' (except in some cases such as in **inferior to** and **superior to**).

For example:

- Your pencil is longer than mine
- The flower is brighter than its picture in the book.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE: When three or more things, animals, etc, are compared, and they have a particular quality in unequal measure, we use the superlative degree of the adjective. Remember that this form of the adjective always has the definite article 'the' before it.

For example:

- This table is the largest of the three in the room
- The spotted butterfly is the most beautiful of all those found in the region

For example:

Good	better	Best
Bad	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Many	more	most
Much	more	most
Far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
Old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

ACTIVITY-1: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the right form of the adjectives in brackets.

- What kind of food do you like the.....? (little)- Ans: **least**
- Mother is a..... Singer than me (good). Ans: **better**
- Rahul is aboy. (Kind) Ans: **Kind**
- This task is..... Than all others. (urgent) Ans: **more urgent**
- He thinks his car is as ... as yours. (fast) Ans: **fast**
- The man was.....than his father. (noble) Ans: **nobler**
- Savita is the..... of all my friends (childish) Ans: **most childish**
- His house is..... From the college than hers. (far) Ans: **farther**
- It is to stay out in the open than indoors when there is an earthquake. (safe) Ans: **safer**
- Of all the boxes in the van, the black steel one is the.....(heavy) And: **heaviest**

ACTIVITY2: Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets.

- No other boy is as.....as James. (tall, taller, tallest)
- A train is..... than a car. (Fast, faster, fastest).
- Radium is one of the..... metals. (Valuable /more valuable/most valuable).
- Few historians write as.....as Macaulay. (Well, better, best).
- Simla isthan most other hill stations in India. (Famous/more famous/ most famous)
- Mount Everest is the.....mountain in the world (high/higher/highest)
- Suman is.....than anyone in the group (quick/quicker/quickest)
- No player in the team is as as Prabhakar (talented/more talented/most talented)
- Nitin's watch is.....than everyone else's. (Expensive/more expensive/ most expensive)
- Kamala has chocolates than all her friends (few/fewer/fewest)

2. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

There are two ways of reporting the words spoken by other people. The first way is to repeat the exact words of the speaker and enclose them within quotation marks. This way of reporting is called direct speech.

Tara said, “It is time to leave for the meeting”.

The lawyer said to her client, 'Do you have the registration papers?'

The woman said to Swati, “Where do you stay?”

The other way is to report the words of the speaker in your own words, making some changes in grammatical construction. This form of reporting is known as indirect or reported speech.

Tara said that it was time to leave for the meeting.

The lawyer asked her client if he had the registration papers.

The woman asked Swati where she stayed.

The verbs 'said' and 'asked' used to report the words of the speaker, are referred to as the reporting verbs. The reporting verb used- depends on the type of sentence reported. Thus, while said or told are used to report statements, 'asked' is preferred when the reported sentence happens to be a question

Direct speech

Now
Then
Ago
Today/tonight
Tomorrow
Yesterday
Last month
Next Thursday
This/these

indirect speech

here
there
before, earlier
that day/that night
the next day/the following day
the previous day/the day before
the previous month
the following Thursday
that those

CHANGE OF TENSE IN INDIRECT SPEECH

In indirect speech, a reporting verb is generally in the past tense (said, told, asked questioned, requested, etc) Hence the change of tense is necessary. The following table shows the changes:

Direct speech	Indirect speech
present simple	past simple
Present continuous	past continuous
present perfect	past perfect
present perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
past simple	past perfect
past continuous	past perfect continuous
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Can	Could

May	Might
Must	Had to

ACTIVITY: Change the following into indirect speech

1. Darma says. "Priya is working in Ahmedabad"
Ans: Darma says that priya is working in Ahmedabad.
2. Many people have said. "Shirin treated us well".
Ans: Many people said that Shirin had treated them well.
3. You will say, "The tea is too sweet".
Ans: You will say that the tea is too sweet
4. Hasan said, "I am returning to Nagpur next Saturday".
Ans: Hasan said that he was returning to Nagpur the following Saturday.
5. "If I see Jai, I shall certainly bring him here", said Dr Singh.
Ans: Dr. Singh said that if he saw Jai , he would certainly bring him there.
6. "The birds are flying away", Kavita says.
Ans: Kavitha says that the birds are flying away.
7. "Helen writes very well", said her friend.
Ans: Her friend told that Helen wrote very well.
8. I said to the men, "You can keep your boxes in the room".
Ans: I told the men that they should keep their boxes
9. "Sania has been looking after my child since yesterday", said the woman.
Ans: The women told that Sania had been looking after our children since the day before.
10. "Let us have a farewell dinner for our chairperson", the director said.
Ans: The director said that we should have a farewell dinner for our chairperson.

ACTIVITY: Change the following into direct speech.

1. Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella.
Ans: Tania said to her friend, "please lend me your umbrella"
2. They told me that I could visit the islands in a boat.
Ans: They said to me, "you can visit the island in a boat".
3. Padma congratulated Jaya on her promotion.
Ans: Padma said to Jaya, "Congratulations on your promotion"
4. The officer asked the passenger if she had anything to declare.
Ans: the officer said the passanger, "Do you have anything to declare?"
5. Shah said that his mother would leave the next day
Ans: Shah said, "My mother will leave tomorrow".
6. We promised Rashmi that we would meet her there.
Ans: We said to Rashmi, "we will meet you here"
7. He asked me whether I played cards.
Ans: He asked me, "Do you play Cards"
8. Niti apologised to Shoba for losing her bracelet.
Ans: Niti said to Shoba, "sorry for losing your bracelet".
9. The visitor said that he was sorry he was late.
Ans: The visitor said, "I am sorry I am late".
10. Arun told the salesperson that he was looking for a cotton shirt
Ans: Arun said to the sales person, " I am looking for a cotton shirt"

3. TYPES OF SENTENCES

In English the sentence is a basic unit and primary requirement. It is a group of words containing at least one main clause consisting of a subject and a verb which gives a complete meaning. It is through a sentence alone that we convey our ideas, thoughts, wishes or desires, emotions or feelings.

There are four types of sentences;

- **Assertive sentence/ declarative (statement)**
- **Imperative sentence (request/command)**
- **Interrogative sentence (direct question)**
- **Exclamatory sentence (showing emotion/feeling)**

ASSERTIVE SENTENCE: A sentence which makes an assertion, declaration or a statement is called an assertive Sentence.

- Dogs bark
- Mohan made a kite
- Delhi is the capital of India.
- A hand has five fingers.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE: A sentence which makes a request, command, gives advice or a suggestion, proposal instruction is called an imperative sentence.

- Listen to me. (Request)
- Get out. (Command)
- Keep promises. (Advice)
- Let us go for a cinema tonight. (Proposal)
- Answer the following questions. (Instruction)

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE: A sentence which asks a direct question is called an interrogative sentence.

- What is your name?
- Where did you go yesterday?
- Are you a student of this college?
- Are they going to Delhi tonight?

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE: A sentence which expresses some sudden joy, sorrow, wish or desire, emotion or feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

- How beautiful is the rose! (Joy)
- He is no more! (Sorrow)
- God save the nation! (Wish)

SIMPLE SENTENCE: A sentence which contains one main clause is called a simple sentence.

In spite of being poor, he is honest.

COMPLEX SENTENCE: A sentence which contains one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, that is noun clause, adjective clause or adverb clause, are called a complex sentence.

Though he is poor,

he is honest.

Adverb clause of concession

Assertive main clause

COMPOUND SENTENCE: A sentence which contains two or more main clauses is called a compound sentence.

Ex: He is poor

but

he is honest.

Assertive main clause-I

conjunction

Assertive main clause – II

ACTIVITY

1. Identify the type of each of the following sentences.

- After the storm comes the calm---**Assertive sentence**
- Covet not wealth or honor. -----**Imperative sentence**
- How curious the child looks in her mother's lap! ---**Exclamatory sentence**
- Where is the highest temperature recorded in Telangana?—**Interrogative sentence**
- God made the country and manmade the town. --**Assertive sentence**

2. Mark the following sentences as simple, compound or complex.

- Empty vessels make much noise.—**simple sentence**
- Whenever you get an idea, share it with your friend. ----**Complex sentence**
- A boy who plays games will be healthy. ---**Complex sentence**
- This is what I expected ---**Complex sentence**
- you must work hard; else you will not get a career—**Compound sentence**

VOCABULARY

- EPONYMS:** When something is named after a person such as a nation or place, or when a word is based on a name of a person, etc it is referred to as an eponym.

For example: Brut (the supposed grandson of Aeneas) is the eponym of the Britons

It is said that the sandwich is named after **John Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich**. Montagu was apparently an avid gambler and his favourite meal while at the card table was cold meat between two pieces of bread. This allowed him to play as long as he liked without having to leave for a full meal, and the bread prevented him from getting grease on the cards. Therefore his lunch therefore got his name, 'sandwich'

Ex: Nobel Prize

Raman Effect

Gandhi's law.

ACTIVITY:

- a. **Adam's apple:** is the cartilage that wraps around the front of your neck — or voice box. The name "Adam's" apple possibly come from the story of Adam and Eve in the Bible — where Adam ate an apple, the forbidden fruit (knowledge of good and bad), which became lodged in his throat.
- b. **Celsius:** Swedish astronomer, [Anders Celsius](#), a professor of Astronomy found Celsius (centigrade).
- c. **Murphy's Law:** Captain Edward Murphy was an American aerospace engineer. While working on experimental aircraft at the United States. He determined that one should always plan for worst-case scenarios. This idea, which in fact predated Edward Murphy, became known as Murphy's Law.
- d. **Victorian:** Queen of Great Britain. Her reign was distinguished by achievements in the arts and sciences, and the continuance of the Industrial Revolution, which added to the great prosperity that England enjoyed. So, a certain type of furniture, formal in style, popular during her reign, has been aptly named Victorian.
- e. **Teddy bear:** Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th US President. His nickname was Teddy. He was on a bear-hunting trip and he was the only one of his fellow hunters that hadn't caught a bear. The hunters found an old, sick black bear and tied it up to a tree. They told Roosevelt to shoot it. However, he thought someone else should kill the bear because it was suffering. A political cartoonist picked up the story and published a cartoon featuring the President and the bear. Then a toymaker made a stuffed bear and sold it as "Teddy's bear". The toy became popular and the name stuck.
- f. **Watt:** James Watt was a Scottish engineer and inventor. He invented the separate condenser. He also invented a rotary motion powered steam-engine, which replaced the up and down pumping action with a forward and backward motion. The standard unit of power was named **after Watt in honour of his inventions.**
- g. **Caesarean section:** A Caesarean is a surgical incision through the walls of the abdomen and womb in order to deliver a baby. The expression is commonly thought to allude to the popular belief that Julius Caesar was born in this manner.
- h. **Decibel:** The decibel began as the transmission unit; the term decibel is derived from the name of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

2. COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

One of the mistakes many of us make when speaking or writing English is using wrongly a word that is similar to another word but means something completely different **Malapropism** is the term used to refer to the incorrect use of words.

1. Adverse- not good/favourable
2. Averse-not be inclined to do something
3. Advice-(noun) an opinion you give someone about what they should do
4. Advise-: (verb) to tell someone what you think they should do
5. Appraise: to assess the value of something
6. Apprise: to inform someone about something
7. Beside: by the side of
8. Besides: in addition to
9. Bough: a branch of a tree
10. Bow: to bend the head; the front of a ship

ACTIVITY: Complete these sentences with an appropriate word chosen from the two brackets.

1. Nothing can..... the fact that she is my best friend. (altar, **alter**)
2. The little child is frightened of thunder and..... (**lightning**, lightening)
3. This is a..... point, so we have to discuss it. (**moot**, mute)
4. He was busy..... over the costs. (pouring, **poring**)
5. We were taken round the company's.....(**premises**, premise)
6. Have you seen the new..... Shop? (stationary, **stationery**)
7. The student was given a fee..... (waver, **waiver**)
8. You are very..... (Photographic, **photogenic**)
9. Let us..... To the auditorium. (**proceed**, precede)
10. We are not.....to the idea of moving to Mysore. (**adverse**, averse)

3. ALLITERATION

When the same sound recurs in a few closely situated words, they are said to be in alliteration. This technique is very commonly used in poetry to convey the music of words

- Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
- Sing a song
- Home, sweet home
- Ding, dong bell
- The gentle giant jumped with joy

ACTIVITY: Use the following alliterations in the sentences of your own

- **PayPal:** PayPal allows customers to establish an account on its website, which is connected to a user's credit card or checking account.
 - **Best buy:** Best Buy is an American multinational consumer electronics corporation.
 - **Coca-Cola:** Coca-Cola is a world famous soft drink
 - **Park Place:** the park place is in the middle of the town.
 - **Breeze blew:** When the breeze blew, all the plants moved their heads.
 - **silent sea:** Silent sea may be an indication of a storm
4. **RHYMING WORDS:** A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds (or the same sound) in two or more words, most often in the final syllables of lines in poems and songs Rhyming is of different types.

ACTIVITY: Pick the word that rhymes with the main word.

1. Tanned: wanted, padded, band, pant.....
2. Dump: bump, lump, dumb, grump...
3. Talk: tent, chalk, tack, star...
4. Loud: group, cloud, crowd, sound....
5. Sand: fund, bend, band, send....

SPELLINGS

1. WORDS COMMONLY USED IN CINEMA, MEDIA, TV

- a. Telephone
 - b. Stereotype
 - c. Channel
 - d. news column
 - e. action
 - f. adaptation
 - g. stage cast
 - h. theory
 - i. meditation
 - j. media shy
 - k. typecasting
 - l. animation

Correct the spelling of the following terms from media language.

- 1. aparture : aperture=hole-dear.
- 2. byopic: biopic.
- 3. Blokebuster: blockbuster.
- 4. Montege: Montage
- 5. Choriographer: choreographer
- 6. Morpheing : Morphing
- 7. Pixallation: Pixilation
- 8. Visual affects: Visual Effects

2. **SILENT LETTER WORDS:** Some letters are silent in some words, that is, their sound is not articulated in the pronunciation of the word.

Examples of words which have silent letters are:

Knack----- (k is silent)

Aplomb----- (b is silent)

Lamb----- (b is silent)

Handkerchief -- (d is silent)

Align----- (g is silent)

Autumn ----- (n is silent)

ACTIVITY: Underline the silent letters in the following words: ache, hymn, wrap, gnome, design, chemist, bristle, scissors, leopard, Christmas, badge guilty, tongue, wrestle, knowledge, hasten, plumber, apostle, knack, knit, limb, aisle

3. DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS

Some words which have only one syllable in the positive degree, double the consonant before adding 'er' and 'est' to form comparative and superlative degrees.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
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red	redder	reddest
big	bigger	Biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest

When a verb ends with a consonant, the consonant is doubled before adding the past tense form-**ed** or the participle form-**en**.

For example: Stop-stopped;

Regret-regretted

Rub-rubbed;

Hop-hopped;

Omit-omitted

ACTIVITY: Refer, Visit, Commit, Press, Taper, Tag, Count, Chain, Tamper, Pet

SOFT SKILLS

1. TEAM WORK

Team work is an important component for achieving success in a classroom, project, playfield or even a workplace. Every individual has his own strengths and weaknesses. When we work in a group, we analyse our strengths and convert weaknesses into strengths. The welfare of the group of team becomes a priority while working in teams. Cooperation with each other and collaboration become significant elements in team work.

It is true that individuals differ in views and friction is bound to arise. However, out of such frictions a platform for constructive discussions arises. It is only when we forget our differences and work towards a common goal that we can achieve success several ideas conglomerate at one point giving rise to innovativeness and creativity in work. A very good example for team work is the Telangana movement, People with extreme ideologies, working for different organisations, castes, classes, ages, gender came together to achieve the common goal that is securing separate statehood for Telangana. We all know what the result of that team work was. We must all remember that many a time 'I' doesn't work, it is 'we' that makes a difference.

2. CRITICAL THINKING

Critical thinking refers to the critical interpretation of an issue of artistic, social, political or philosophical importance. The most appropriate description of critical thinking is evaluative thinking. It is used in the logical assessment of situations to arrive at solutions. Critical thinking is one of the most important qualities that an employer seeks in a job seeker/interviewee. Employers list this skill as a job qualification in a broad range of job positions.

Critical thinking requires

- Knowledge comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis

- Evaluation

Self questioning and reasoning are crucial in critical thinking. The requirement is basic knowledge through observation, experience, reasoning, reflection or through communication about the subject or topic. The knowledge acquired or possessed should be comprehended and interpreted in the light of the existing knowledge that you have. Based on this, you need to check how the ideas are ordered, related, or connected to other ideas in form and content: later you need to synthesise the related ideas and content to form a new viewpoint. The next step involved in critical thinking is to evaluate the information and to arrive at an assessment or judgment of the situation given.

3. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Emotional intelligence is the ability to deal in a mature and understanding way with others in all situations; however challenging one requirement for emotional intelligence is what we call self-awareness. A person needs to have a sense of self-awareness and understanding of his or her own strengths and weaknesses to be able to handle constructive criticism from others. People who have this ability are said to be self regulated.

People, who are emotionally intelligent, are also self-motivated. They are usually resilient and optimistic when they encounter disappointment. Those who have empathy are able to connect more easily than others with people around them and they show genuine consideration for others' problems. This ability is important in effective relationships and for crisis management. People who are emotionally intelligent are able to build rapport with others and win trust easily.

Thus being emotionally intelligent includes self motivation, trust in others, concern and empathy.

VALUE EDUCATION

1. GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

One must remember that only hard work brings success. We must also remember that God or any other power helps us only when we have dedication towards our work. We must treat work as God and worship it. Depending on fate or destiny will not help in achieving success. Most of us get depressed when we face problems we start praying and throw the entire burden on God. Many of us feel that God will come to our rescue and we sit idle without working in the direction of solving problems. We must understand that our labour is sacred. Work is a gift to us and what we do with it is our gift to God. For example, before a farmer sows the seed in the soil, he has to plough the field. Even after sowing the seed, the sprouts have to be given due care. We need to water them, clear the weeds and save the crop from pests. The labour of the farmer alone can provide the crop. So carry out your own efforts, and then pray for God's blessings and of course, you will be richly rewarded.

2. ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

Actions are more revealing of one's true character than mere words that are uttered without much thought. This is how some politicians mislead the people: they make tall promises prior to elections but after they are elected, they do not translate their word into actions. Thus, they betray the trust of people. The same thing happens in real relationships. If one does not keep one's promises to others around us, to our family and friends, people stop trusting and relying on us.

In the same way, a good leader does not merely tell his team members how things should be done but he shows them what has to be done through his actions. He sets a real-life example to his team. Carrying out principles in action is more important and more effective than preaching and talking uselessly. That is why we say that actions speak louder than words.

3. THERE IS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

Life should be such that we live in the present with the past behind us and the future ahead of us, without wasting our precious life thinking about both. 'Learning to live in the present' is one of the simplest but hardest things to achieve. It is of no use wasting our time thinking about the forgotten past and about the unborn future. There is no time like the present. The present is a stark reality in which we need to face challenges and seek to find opportunities.

We are what the present gives us. We need not think about what we will be in the future. Whatever we wish to achieve, we must achieve in the present and enjoy its fruits sharing with people belonging to us and around us. Life is not about how much money you make, the status of your job, or the size of your house. It is not even about accomplishing your goals but life is all about how blissful, how content and how well you are today. Bear in mind that nothing is too late: whatever you thought of doing in the past or in the future, do it today.
