

Q1 How does the author describe the task of the scientific worker?

Ans: The author describes the task of the scientific worker whose job is to find the correct information data collection about the new natural phenomenon and their cause of occurrence. New ways and means are to be introduced through real-life observation and their solution. Thus, the scientific worker tries to find the solutions through pragmatic methods.

Q2 Why does the author speak about volcanoes?

Ans: The author speaks about volcanoes because the scientists have done a lot of research in that particular dimension. The whole process of its happening has been discovered. Thus, the author says that we have a good and apt answer to this natural eruption.

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Q3. What does the question "How" refer to?

Ans: The question "How" refers here to the whole process of volcanic eruption. For instance, melting of rocks, magma and magma forces its way up to the surface and erupts, often causing volcanic eruption. Hence the word "How" points out the process of making volcanoes.

Q4. How did the ancients look upon volcanoes and earthquakes?

Ans: The ancient people relate the happening of natural phenomenon like volcanoes and earthquakes to the gods' aggression to the humans. These phenomenon are considered as the expression of gods' wrath to humans in ancient times. So, the ancients associate them to gods' cause of happening.

Q5. What does the author say about our knowledge of the world?

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The author remarks that although our knowledge of discovering the world is on its beginning, it will surely respond us with new mystical ideas if we approach towards the world positively. Her state of nature is exploitable to human being. Hence, the author wants to convey the idea of human efforts of exploring the world, can lead to the new world of knowledge and discoveries.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The world we live in presents a wide array of problems which excite our wonder and curiosity. The scientific worker attempts to formulate these problems in accurate terms and to solve them in the light of all the relevant facts that can be collected by observation and experiment. Such questions as 'What', 'Why', 'How', 'Where' and 'When' challenge him to find the clues that may suggest possible replies. Confronted by the many problems presented by, let us say, an active volcano, we may ask 'What are the lavas made of? How does the volcano work and how is the heat generated? Where do the lavas and gases come from? When did the volcano first begin to erupt and when is it likely to erupt again?' In terms of chemical compounds and elements, the question 'How' refers to processes --- the way things are made or happen or change. The ancients regarded natural processes as manifestations of energy acting on or through matter. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes no longer reflect the erratic behavior of the gods of the underworld; they arise from the action of the earth's internal heat on and through the surrounding crust. The source of the energy lies in the material of inner earth. In many directions, of course, our knowledge is still incomplete, only the first of the questions we have asked about volcanoes, for example, can as yet be satisfactorily answered. The point is not that we now pretend to understand everything but that we have faith in the orderliness of natural processes. As a result of two or three centuries of scientific investigation, we have come to believe that Nature is understandable in the sense that when we ask questions by way of appropriate observations and experiments, she will answer truly and reward us with discoveries that endure.