

Q.3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

(20)

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying – not just like a bird – but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down – to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape – by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

- (i) Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
- (ii) What is the dream of flying?
- (iii) What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
- (iv) What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
- (v) What gives the wing twice as much lift?

Question no 1:-

It is in the nature of the helicopter that its great versatility found. The helicopter is the completion of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dream.

Question no 2:-

The dream of flying, just like a bird but this flying as nothing else flies. To be able to fly in every direction straight up, straight down, forward or back, to float over till the fuel supply exhausted.

Question no 3:-

Conventional plane works by its shape, wings deflects air when plane is in motion. Air has density and resistance reacts to force. Curved wings set as to catch the air and push it down. The air pushes against the under surface of the wing.

Question no 4:-

Curved upper surface of the wing tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. Curved upper surface helps the plane smooth in motion.

Question no 5:-

Air sucks back, again resisting, this gives the wing about twice as much lift as air pressure below the wing. This is takes place when the wing pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without motion wing has no lift.

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and give a suitable heading:(20)

If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. Its aim is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a University is not a birthplace of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotle or Newtons or Napoleons or Washingtons of Raphaels or Shakespearcs though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is it content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, through such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them, it teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical and to - discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H. Newman)

* University: An educational institute

University course might be assigned for practical end, it was an art of social life. It was not confined specific professions and also did not create heroes. The university was an institute where training was provided great, common purposes. Its ambition was to raise public awareness and to provide principles to guide public desires. Education made a man's thoughts clear, helping him form his own opinion and his rhetorical behaviour reflected those opinion. It taught him to disentangle complex ideas and to detect what was sophistic. It prepared him to acquire any skill with credibility.