

STUDY FROM HOME (16)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

FOR STD XI AND XII

DATED-16TH MAY, 2020.

SUBJECT TEACHER E. ANTHONY

TOPIC- SUMMARY WRITING

READ,STUDY AND COMPREHEND. Next two will be done by you, boys.

SUMMARY WRITING IS QUESTION NO 4C (COMPREHENSION) OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER. (MARKS 6+2)

FIVE STEP GUIDELINES

- 1. A passage of about 500 words will be provided.**
- 2. In this part of the Question the student will be required to frame a summary keeping to a word limit of 100 words.**
- 3. Marks will be awarded for expression and the student's ability to summarize clearly in complete sentences.**
- 4. Marks will be deducted for linguistic errors.**
- 5. It is expected that this part to be done in grid form.**
- 6. Use of abbreviations will not be accepted.**
- 7. Use the same tense as in the original, unless otherwise asked.**
- 8. A minimum of 6 points are required. (1 mark per point.)**
- 9. Marks are awarded for the candidate's ability to express the points clearly. (2 marks)**
- 10. No marks will be awarded for any points beyond 100 words.**

PAGE 1

QUESTION –Describe in not more than 100 words, how Tu Youyou succeeded in developing an antimalarial medication

FIVE STEP GUIDELINES

STEP 1 - THOROUGH READING

The Story of Project 523

In 1969, during the fourteenth year of the Vietnam War, a Chinese scientist named Tu Youyou was **appointed** the **head** of a secret research group in Beijing. The unit was known only by its code name: Project 523. China was an **ally** with Vietnam, and Project 523 had been created to that develop antimalarial medications could be administered to the soldiers. The disease had become a huge **problem**. Just as many Vietnamese soldiers were dying from malaria in the jungle as were dying in battle. Tu began her work by looking for clues anywhere she could find them. She read manuals about old folk remedies. She searched through ancient texts that were hundreds or thousands of years old. She traveled to remote regions in search of plants that might contain a cure. After months of work, her team had collected over 600 plants and created a list of almost 2,000 possible remedies. Slowly and methodically, Tu narrowed the list of potential medications down to 380 and tested them one-by-one on lab mice. “This was the most challenging stage of the project,” she said. “It was a very laborious and tedious job, in particular when you faced one failure after another.” Hundreds of tests were run. Most of them yielded nothing. But one test—an extract from the sweet wormwood plant known as qinghao—seemed promising. Tu was excited by the possibility, but despite her best efforts, the plant would only occasionally produce a powerful antimalarial medication. It wouldn’t always work. Her team had already been at work for two years, but she decided they needed to start again from the beginning. Tu reviewed every test and re-read each book, searching for a clue about something she missed. Then, magically, she stumbled on a single sentence in *The Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies*, an ancient Chinese text written over 1,500 years ago. The issue was heat. If the temperature was too high during the extraction process, the active ingredient in the sweet wormwood plant would be destroyed. Tu redesigned the experiment using solvents with a lower boiling point and, finally, she had an antimalarial medication that worked 100 percent of the time. It was a huge breakthrough, but the real work was just beginning.

STEPS 2- UNDERLINE THE MAIN POINTS

The Story of Project 523

In 1969, during the fourteenth year of the Vietnam War, a Chinese scientist named **Tu Youyou was appointed the head of** a secret research group in Beijing. **The unit** was known only by its code name: **Project 523**. China was an ally with Vietnam, and Project 523 **had been created to that develop antimalarial medications could be administered to the soldiers**. The disease had become a huge problem. Just as many Vietnamese soldiers were dying from malaria in the jungle as were dying in battle. Tu began her work by looking for clues anywhere she could find them. **She read manuals about old folk remedies of years old**. She searched through ancient texts that were hundreds or thousands. **She traveled to remote regions in search of plants that might contain a cure**. After months of work, her team had collected over 600 plants and created a list of almost 2,000 possible remedies. Slowly and methodically, Tu narrowed the list of potential medications down to 380 and **tested them one-by-one on lab mice**. “This was the most challenging stage of the project,” she said. “It was a very laborious and tedious job, in particular when you faced one failure after another.” **Hundreds of tests were run**. Most of them yielded nothing. But **one test—an extract from the sweet wormwood plant known as qinghao—seemed promising**. Tu was excited by the possibility, but despite her best efforts, the plant would only occasionally produce a powerful antimalarial medication. **It wouldn’t always work**. Her team had already been at work for two years, but she decided they needed to **start again from the beginning**. Tu reviewed every test and re-read each book, searching for a clue about something she missed. Then, magically, she stumbled on a single sentence in *The Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies*, an ancient Chinese text written over 1,500 years ago. **The issue was heat**. If the temperature was too high during the extraction process, the active ingredient in the sweet wormwood plant would be destroyed. **Tu redesigned the experiment using solvents with a lower boiling point and, finally, she had an antimalarial medication that worked 100 percent of the time**. It was a huge breakthrough, but the real work was just beginning.

STEP 3-COMPILE THE POINTS (broken sentences)

In 1969, /Tu Youyou was appointed the head /The unit /Project 523/ had been created to that develop antimalarial medications could be administered to the soldiers/ She read manuals about old folk remedies./ She traveled to remote regions in search of plants that might contain a cure/. tested them one-by-one on lab mice /Hundreds of tests were run. /One test—an extract from the sweet wormwood plant known as qinghao—seemed promising/It wouldn't always work/to start again from the beginning./ The issue was heat./ Tu redesigned the experiment using solvents with a lower boiling point and, finally, she had an antimalarial medication that worked 100 percent of the time/

STEP 4-LINGUISTIC (complete and meaningful sentences)

In 1969, Tu Youyou was appointed the head of the unit Project 523 to develop antimalarial medications **that** could be administered to the soldiers. She read manuals about old folk remedies. She travelled to remote regions in search of plants that might contain a cure. **She** tested them one-by-one on lab mice. Hundreds of tests were run. **Finally** an extract from the sweet wormwood plant known as qinghao—seemed promising. It wouldn't always work **so she had** to start again from the beginning. The issue was heat. Tu redesigned the experiment using solvents with a lower boiling point and, finally, she had an antimalarial medication that worked 100 percent of the time.

STEP 5 Final draft -100 words (Make a grid. is expected)

In	1969,	Tu Youyou	was	appointed
the	head	of	unit	Project 523
to	develop	antimalarial	medications	that
could	be	administered	to	the
Soldiers.	She	read	manuals	about
Folk remedies.	She travelled	To	remote	regions
in	Search	of	plants	that
might	contain	a	cure.	She
tested	on	mice.	Hundreds	of
tests	were	run.	Finally	an
extract	from	the	wormwood plant	known
as	qinghao	seemed	promising.	It
would	not	always	work.	She
had	to	start	again	from
the	beginning.	The	issue	was
heat.	Tu	redesigned	the	experiment
using	solvents	with	a	lower
boiling	point	and	finally	she
had	an	antimalarial	medication	that
worked	100%	of	the	time.

NOW TRY THIS!!!!!!

Describe in not more than 100 words the disaster caused by Hurricane Katrina.

Hurricane Katrina

In late August of 2005, one of the most dangerous tropical storms in history began brewing. In less than 24 hours, the storm doubled in size. And as it grew into a full-blown hurricane, the weather experts gave it a name: Hurricane Katrina. Shortly after Hurricane Katrina made landfall, it became clear that the levees of New Orleans might not be able to hold back the rising waters. The waters breached the levees and flood walls of New Orleans in more than 50 different places. Entire districts became submerged in more than 10 feet of water. Evacuation routes were destroyed as bridges and roads collapsed. Water flooded more than 80 percent of the city. And in the days that followed, the death toll began to rise. Bodies were found floating down the streets. Rescue and recovery efforts failed to track down missing people. At least 1,200 people died, and hundreds more were unaccounted for—the total number of dead is still unknown to this day. So many residents were displaced by Hurricane Katrina that the population of New Orleans dropped by 50 percent from 484,000 before the storm to 230,000 one year later. In total, the damages from Hurricane Katrina surpassed \$100 billion. It was the costliest natural disaster in the history of the United States.

Thanks .

We will practice at least three comprehensions.

BE SAFE.

