

## **COPY WORK**

A. Answer the following questions.

Ans 1. Stephen Hawking's main career goals were to achieve a complete understanding of the universe by knowing why it exists at all and why it exists in the way that it does.

Ans 2. Stephen Hawking's parents, Frank and Isobel Hawking, were intelligent and well-educated people who met shortly after World War II. They moved to Oxford due to the political turmoil caused from the Second World War.

Ans 3. Stephen Hawking was unhappy in Oxford University during the first year of his study because he found the course on Physics, which he was pursuing, to be unchallenging and he did not have many friends in the university.

Ans 4. In the second year of his undergraduate course, Stephen Hawking tried to be more social and developed an interest in classical music and science fiction. The most evident change came when he joined the Boat Club or rowing team as coxswain which required navigating the boat and controlling the rowing speed.

Ans 5. Stephen Hawking was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease at the age of twenty-one. This is a nerve disorder where people suffering from this disease lose control over their voluntary muscles which ultimately leads to complete paralysis.

6. The Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics at Cambridge was established in 1663 by Henry Lucas who sat at the House of Commons in England. It is regarded as one of the most prestigious academic posts in the world.

B. Answer the following questions with reference to the context.

Ans 1. (a) Frank, Stephen's father had hoped that Stephen would attend the prestigious Westminster School when he turned thirteen. Hence, they tried to transfer Stephen from St. Alban's school in which he was studying. Stephen's family was not well off to afford his education at Westminster without scholarship, but Stephen fell ill on the day of the scholarship exam. Hence the transfer was not successful.

(b) Hawking was happy at St Albans since despite his bad handwriting and poor class performance he was appreciated by his classmates who gave him a nick name- Einstein This encouraged Stephen Hawking to pursue his interest towards scientific activities.

(c) Dikran Tahta was the mathematics teacher who shaped Hawking's early years. It was Tahta's encouragement and guidance which helped Stephen increase his interest in mathematics.

Ans 2. (a) After being diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease, Stephen went into terrible depression and was ready to give up on his studies.

b) There were several factors which pulled him out of his depression. He was encouraged by his supervisor, Dennis William Sciama to do a great deal of work to forget his sorrow.

(c) Within two years after he was diagnosed with ALS, Hawking's professional and personal life changed a great deal earning him reputation for his contributions in science. He received the prestigious Adam's prize for his famous essay 'Singularities and Geometry of Space-time and shared the award with Penrose that year.

Ans 3. (a) 'Enduring popularity' means long lasting.

(b) One of the striking aspects of Hawking's writings is its accessibility by many people. Hawking's works find place amongst a larger crowd which has made it such a mainstream success.

(c) Hawking wrote a book titled, 'George's secret key to the universe' along with his daughter Lucy. The book is meant for children and centres on the topic, cosmology. This is how he has made cosmology accessible to children.

## **BOOK WORK**

Grammar

A. Identify whether the verb in each sentence is finite or non-finite.

1. Ms Roy teaches us drama in school. (finite)
2. Ravi swims in the pool every morning. (finite)
3. Mira was baking a cake when we arrived. (non-finite)
4. The thieves ran away when they saw the policeman. (finite)
5. We caught the men stealing fruits in the garden. (finite)
6. I want to eat blueberries. (finite)

B. Identify the gerunds and participles in the following sentences.

1. The singer was desperately struggling for a better life. (present participle)
2. Hearing the noise, he went to explore it. (gerund)
3. Walking by the sea is soothing. (gerund)
4. He preferred playing video games to studying. (gerund)
5. We saw three cows grazing in the field. (present participle)

C. Underline the transitive and intransitive verbs in the sentences given below.

1. She swam like a fish in the water. (intransitive)
2. Mother cooked a hearty meal for father. (transitive)
3. Ravi clapped loudly for Sita. (intransitive)
4. The sun set in the background. (intransitive)
5. The dogs barked loudly. (intransitive)
6. I drove the car. (transitive)