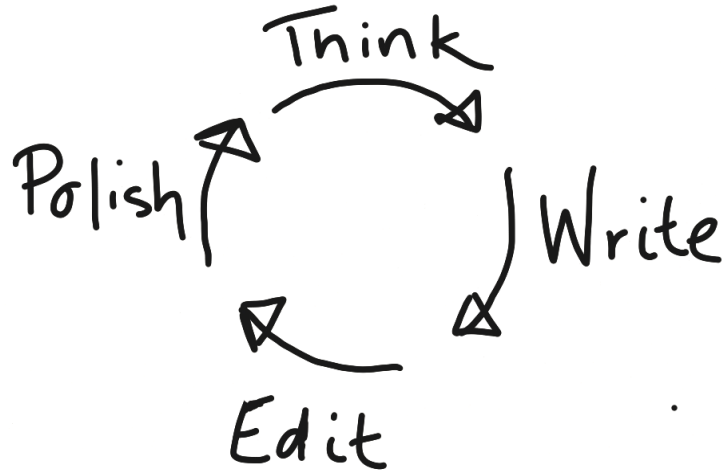




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In Collaboration with  
KCE Language Club (English)



# KCE Language Club (English)

Patron

Dr. Jayashree V. Rakkasagi  
Principal

Mentor of the Language Club

Dr. Kiran Kumar K.S  
Assistant Professor

## Members of the Language Club

### Second Year Students

Heena Kousar Mannangi

Kavitha B

Manjula G.G

Manjula Mulimani

Muneera Banu Bellad

Nanda Patil

Pushpa A

Radhabai More

Shashi Kumar Navule

Vanishree Hirur

Veena Haravishettar

### First Year Students

Afshana

Anjum Banu

Indira Y

Sumalatha

# CONTRIBUTORS



Heena Kousar M



Kavitha B



Manjula G.G



Manjula Mulimani



Muneera Banu B



Nanda Patil



Pushpa A



Radhabai More



Vanishree Hirur



Shashi Kumar N



Veena H



Afshana



Anjum Banu



Indira Y



Sumalatha



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## Homophones: the Most Confusing Words in English (a List with Meanings)

When you look at the number of homophones, it's not difficult to see why so many students get caught out. But what is a homophone, I hear you ask? You're about to find out as we take you through some word-based conundrums.

When you look at the number of homophones, it's not difficult to see why so many students get caught out.

But what exactly is a homophone, I hear you ask? You're about to find out as we take you through the meaning of homophony and the word-based conundrums they cause. Don't worry though; we'll introduce you to some of the most common ones so that you know to watch out for them!

### What is a homophone?

The word "homophone" is used to describe a word that sounds the same as another word, but that has a different meaning. It comes from the Greek words "homo", meaning "same", and "phone", meaning "voice". The two (or more) words may be spelled differently, but just to make life difficult, they can also be spelled the same. The potential for confusion for native and non-native speakers alike is, unfortunately, great.

Just to confuse you a little more (last time, promise), there are several words that we use to refer to different types of homophone.

Homophone – all words and phrases that sound the same but have different meanings

Homograph – words that sound and are spelled the same but have different meanings

Homonym – words that have the same spelling but a different meaning

Heterograph – words that sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings

Multinym – words that sound the same but have more than two different meanings and spellings

Placeholder caption.

On the subject of multinyms, it may surprise you to learn that in English, there is one instance of a multinym with no fewer than seven variations, all sounding the same but meaning different things. There's also one instance of six variants, two of five, 24 of four and 88 of three. Some of the variants are archaic words that aren't used anymore, so you needn't concern yourself with them.

### Common examples of homophones

Below, we introduce you to some of the most common homophones – those that you're likely to meet with in either day-to-day conversation or in your academic work. There are too many to include all of them, but these examples should at least help you with some of them and stand as a warning that the English language has plenty of pitfalls for you to be aware of!

#### To, two, too

Lots of native English-speakers get confused about this one. Luckily, though, these three words have very different uses, and the examples below should help you remember them.

To – used in the infinitive form of a verb, such as “to walk”, and also to mean “towards”.

Too – this means “as well” or “also”; for example, “me too”.

Two – this is the number; for example, “two days ago”.

### **There, their, they’re**

Again, even native English-speakers get this one wrong, so don’t beat yourself up if you’re struggling with it!

There – this refers to a place that is not here; for instance, “over there”. It can also be used to state something, such as “There is an argument to suggest...”, or (in a slightly old-fashioned way) to comfort someone: “There there, it will be alright.”

Their – this indicates possession: something belonging to them. For example, “we could use their boat”.

They’re – this is a shortening of “they are”. For example, “They’re going to be here at 12pm”.

### **Your/you’re**

This has to be one of the most commonly confused aspects of the English language, and the fact that so many people get it wrong is a pet hate of every grammar purist in the UK. If you can master the difference, you’ll be doing better than a lot of Brits!

Your – this is the second person possessive form, indicating something belonging to you. For example, “This is your decision.”

You’re – short for “you are”, as in “You’re amazing.”

Bonus: Yore – you’re not very likely to come across this one, but it’s an old-fashioned way of referring to a time long ago. For example, “In the days of yore” means a similar thing to “In olden times”.

### **By/buy/bye**

Another one on the long list of commonly confused words, these three are easily differentiated with some examples.

By – this preposition refers to something beside, near or through. For example, “There’s an ice cream van over there by that tree.”

Buy – this is a verb meaning to purchase something. For instance, “let’s go and buy a car.”

Bye – short for “goodbye”, this is an expression used to bid someone farewell. Real grammar sticklers would probably insist on using an apostrophe at the beginning to indicate the absence of the word “good” – that is, “’bye” – but this is old-fashioned, so you don’t need to include one.

Vanishri Hirur  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Scaredy Cat



We can be frightened for all kinds of reasons; some are logical, such as a fear of snakes which might bite you, but people can be frightened of all sorts of things, many of them harmless: clowns, butterflies, clocks, moonlight. We call them phobias, and there are long lists of these phobias, most of them seemingly totally irrational. However, not all fears can be classed as phobias, and we have lots of different words to describe fear, and even ways to describe the people who experience these feelings.

Thanks to the wonders of Facebook I have recently linked up with a friend I used to play with when I was about eight years old. The phrase 'scaredy cat' was often used as a playground jibe when I was very young. Bigger and older children might dare someone to do something - such as climbing up on the bicycle shed and then jumping off into the coke pile – a really foolish thing to do as you would probably end up covered with coal dust and many scratches, and at worst you could break a leg. So the sensible thing to do was to take no notice of such jibes, but not everyone felt able to stand up to the teasing.

There are all sorts of ways in which, in English, we describe someone as being scared, nervous or of something as being scary. If you are describing the feeling of being scared you might say, 'it made me shiver', or 'it made my blood run cold,' which describes that shivery feeling, which can happen if something makes your hair stand on end, in fact you can say, 'it made my hair stand on end'. Another cold reaction might be caused by breaking out in a sweat when you are scared; when the sweat cools on your skin you feel shivery.

Sometimes fear takes the form of feeling nervous; perhaps you feel as if your stomach is churning. Perhaps you can't sit still. I used to be a midwife. Often the baby's father would be present, but sometimes they would wait within call near the entrance to the labour ward. There were a number of seats there, but often these men would be pacing up and down, wearing out the flooring. Nerves can make someone have difficulty in speaking – they stutter and stumble over their words. Perhaps they keep repeating some action – rubbing their chin, pulling at their ear, or running their fingers through their hair. Very nervous people might be described as 'being afraid of their own shadows'. They might say 'I've got butterflies in my stomach.' describing the fluttery feeling they are experiencing. Someone else may say about them 'he's a bundle of nerves.' The person might say 'I'm fine, but when I have to walk down the lane past the cemetery at night it gives me the heebiejeebies .' In other words they are terrified, and it has a physical effect.

When something is about to happen, such as when those babies mentioned were about to be born, the fathers might hold their breath, they were so overcome by fear they forgot even this most basic of instincts. There are other times when you might feel nervous because you have to wait for something, perhaps your exam results, you might even feel scared in case you have failed. That feeling has been described as being 'like a cat on a hot tin roof.' You carry on, but with great difficulty and are very uncomfortable. I hope you never feel like that.

Can you think of any more ways you can describe the feeling of "fear"?

Nanda P Patil  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## The Linking Verb

Recognize a linking verb when you see one.

Linking verbs do not express action. Instead, they connect the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the subject. Look at the examples below:

Keila **is** a shopaholic.

**Ising** isn't something that Keila can do. **Is** connects the subject, **Keila**, to additional information about her, that she will soon have a huge credit card bill to pay.

During the afternoon, my cats **are** content to nap on the couch.

**Areing** isn't something that cats can do. **Are** is connecting the subject, **cats**, to something said about them, that they enjoy sleeping on the furniture.

After drinking the old milk, Vladimir **turned** green.

**Turned** connects the subject, **Vladimir**, to something said about him, that he needed an antacid.

A ten-item quiz **seems** impossibly long after a night of no studying.

**Seems** connects the subject, **a ten-item quiz**, with something said about it, that its difficulty depends on preparation, not length.

Irene always **feels** sleepy after pigging out on pizza from Antonio's.

**Feels** connects the subject, **Irene**, to her state of being, sleepiness.

The following verbs are true linking verbs: any form of the verb **be** [**am, is, are, was, were, has been, are being, might have been**, etc.], **become**, and **seem**. These true linking verbs are always linking verbs.

Then you have a list of verbs with multiple personalities: **appear, feel, grow, look, prove, remain, smell, sound, taste**, and **turn**. Sometimes these verbs are linking verbs; sometimes they are **action verbs**.

How do you tell when they are action verbs and when they are linking verbs?

If you can substitute **am, is**, or **are** and the sentence still sounds logical, you have a linking verb on your hands.

If, after the substitution, the sentence makes no sense, you are dealing with an action verb instead. Here are some examples:

Sylvia **tasted** the spicy squid eyeball stew.

Sylvia **is** the stew? I don't think so! **Tasted**, therefore, is an action verb in this sentence, something Sylvia is doing.

The squid eyeball stew **tasted** good.

The stew **is** good? You bet. Make your own!

I **smell** the delicious aroma of a mushroom and papaya pizza baking in the oven.

I **am** the aroma? No way! **Smell**, in this sentence, is an action verb, something I am doing.

The mushroom and papaya pizza **smells** heavenly.

The pizza **is** heavenly? Definitely! Try a slice!

Veena Haravishettar  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed



## Twins



Yet another set of twins has arrived in our family, I have almost lost count of the number of relations we have who are twins. Apparently for each set of twins in a close family your chances of having twins yourself increases by 8%. My youngest daughter was a twin and she has two grandmothers who were also twins; one of whom also had twin brothers. It is getting to the point where she says she would be disappointed if she only had one child at once.

Have you come across Jedward? They are Irish twins, John and Edward Grimes, a pop duo who seem to have almost merged into one person as few people can tell one from the other.

My mother and her sister were supposedly identical as children, although I can always tell one from the other in photographs, and they grew up to have quite different interests and lifestyles, although I wonder how much this was a deliberate attempt to assert themselves as individuals. When she was 14 my mother was involved in an accident which meant she required facial reconstructive surgery. Although my aunt was used as a model, and the surgeon still turned her into a beautiful young lady, there were definite differences between the two of them after that. They were no longer able to confuse the teachers at school by answering to the wrong names. They did however still look similar and they shared clothing, which was handy, as this was a long time ago when there was still clothing rationing in Britain. One particular item of clothing that they shared was a very good quality pink tweed suit. And that pink suit is part of our family's history:

My aunt was going out with a lad and one day she had arranged to meet him outside the cinema, but it was absolutely pouring down with rain and she decided not to go and meet him. This of course was back in the days before mobile phones, or even telephones in the home for most people. My mother took pity on 'the poor lad', whom she had got to know quite well over the recent months. "You know he'll stand there for ages waiting for you," she admonished, and then, wearing that pink suit, she set off through the rain to tell the boyfriend that her sister wasn't coming.

When he saw her he didn't give her the chance to explain. The film was about to begin and the tickets already bought, mistaking her for her sister, he dragged her inside out of the rain, and as it was dark in the cinema she decided not to tell him the truth, she just accompanied him inside. He had been going out with my aunt for some months by this time, and at the most romantic part of the film he plucked up his courage and proposed. At that point my mum did explain that he was asking the wrong sister, but despite her deception he proposed to her again some weeks later - this time in full daylight - and they married a few months

later with my aunt as chief bridesmaid. The wedding dress was in palest pink - and yes, it was also worn by my aunt when she got married later.

My mother was still wearing that pink suit years later. I remember it well.

There are several words in English for two. Here are a few:-

If you have double vision you can see two things where there is only one.

If you make a duplicate of something, you copy it.

A couple means two, as does a pair. If you are part of a couple, it means you are in a relationship.

A duo, usually refers to two performers.

Dual means consisting of two parts - not to be confused with a duel, which is a fight between two people.

A duet, is a piece of music written for two players.

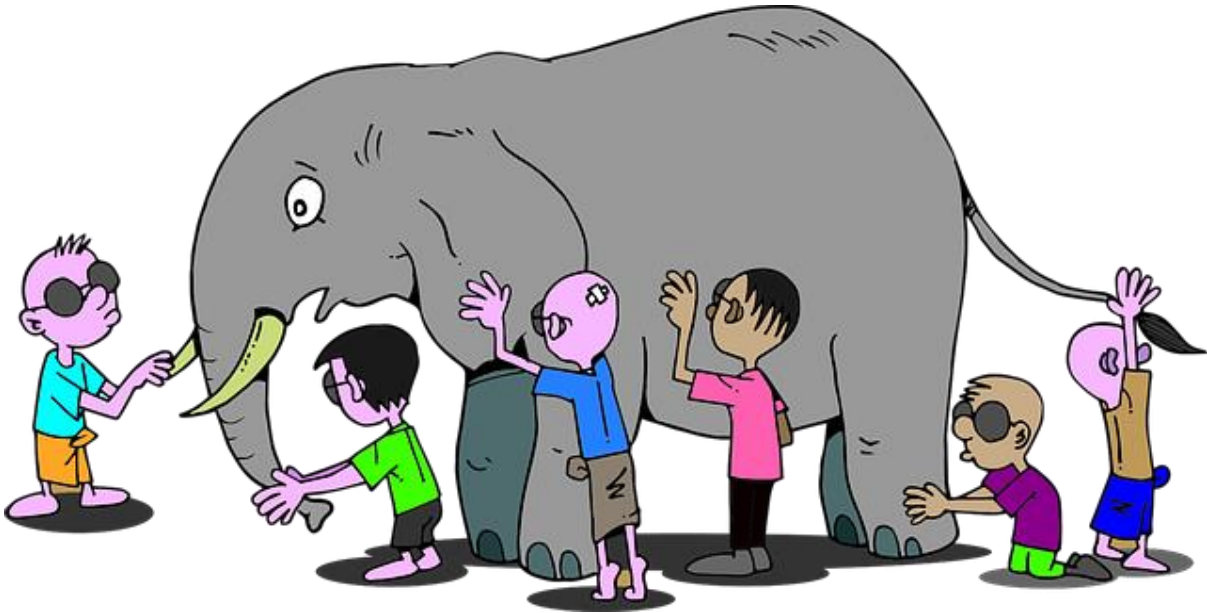
The word deuce means two, but if you hear it during a tennis match, it means the players have scored 40–40 in a game, and one of them must win two consecutive points to win the game.

The word brace comes from the French and means two arms. It is used for two arms – perhaps because you would walk with a lead in each hand? Game is also counted in braces – a pair of partridges, hares or pheasants for instance is a brace. This probably dates back to the days when French speaking Normans were the only ones allowed to do any hunting.

Can you think of any more?

Heena Kousar Mannangi  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## The Elephant - A Short Story



Once upon a time, in a village far away, there lived six blind men.

One day the villagers were very excited, and when they asked what was happening they told them, "Hey, there is an elephant in the village today!"

They had no idea what an elephant was, and so they decided, "Even though we will not be able to see it, we can feel it. Let's go." So, they all went to where the elephant was, and each of them touched it:

"Hey, the elephant is a pillar," said the first man, touching its leg.

"Oh, no! it is like a rope," said the second man, who was touching the tail.

"Oh, no! it is like the branch of a tree," said the third man, touching the tusk of the elephant.

"It is like a big hand fan" said the fourth man, who was touching its ear.

"It is like a huge wall," said the fifth man, touching the side of the elephant.

"It is like a pipe," said the sixth man, touching the trunk of the elephant.

They began to argue about what the elephant was like, and each of them insisted that he was right.

They were getting angry, and fists were about to fly, when a wise man, who had come to see the elephant asked what the matter was.

They replied, "We cannot agree what this elephant looks like," and each of them told the wise man what he thought the elephant was like.

The wise man smiled and calmly explained to them, "You are all correct. The reason that each of you experienced it differently is because you touched a different part of the elephant. Actually the elephant has all these features: Its legs are like pillars, its tail is like a rope, its tusks are like the branches of a tree, its ears are like a fan, and it has a trunk, that is just is like a pipe.

"Oh!" the blind men said, and there was no more fighting. They felt happy that they had all been right.

The moral of this story is that even if you don't agree with someone, there may be some truth to what they say. Sometimes we can see that truth and sometimes we can't, because they have a different perspective to us, but rather than arguing like the blind men, we should realise that they have their own experiences that make them think this way. If we can accept this, we are much less likely to get into violent arguments.

Pushpa A  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Butterfly Wings - A short story



Nazir had been sitting in the park since morning. He was staring at the flowers, they were in full bloom, a welcome sign of the spell cast by spring. These brightly coloured flowers with their heady fragrance were enticing all the tiny creatures

who had made their homes in the shrubs, trees, flowers, and grass. Among these creatures, there were butterflies, all with brightly coloured wings, flitting among the flowers, each trying to outdo the other with their aerial acrobatics.

He had always been fascinated by the sights and smells of the park, here he reminisced about the past where it had seemed that there was peace, love, and prosperity all around. He was particularly attracted to the colourful wings of the butterflies, and from time to time, he actually tried to catch one, but he never succeeded, they were simply too fast and too agile.

The area he was growing up in was impoverished, basically a slum, and the constant, unrelenting poverty not only stunted his body, it suffocated his soul.

Being the youngest of eight siblings, he was often last in the queue for any attention or care from his parents. He would leave his tumble down home every day, with empty eyes that held no hope. With his clumsy, hobbling gait, picking his way through the rubbish strewn street, he always chose the longest path to reach the school gates.

He had no intrinsic motivation to attend school, the poor condition of the school building and slanderous behavior of the teachers meant he often bunked off, and whenever possible he delayed his arrival for as long as possible. He was often physically punished by his teachers, but that held no fear for him, and his only regret when he was caught was that they would be watching him for a while. The only thing that made his life worth living was the park near the school. It was a well known refuge for many lost souls.

He would be drawn to the park at least once or twice a week, and he spent many hours there. It was a refuge from the piles of rubbish, the filth, the polluted air, the clamor of vehicles, the stench of poor drainage and the appalling news of bomb blasts and terrorist attacks. Apart from the peace and quiet it afforded, he was fascinated by the colourful butterflies. He longed to hold one in his palm and to be able to touch its jewel like wings.

He was never interested in going home either. He felt there was nothing there for him but disappointment, and deprivation. After leaving the park, he felt cheerful and energetic, his heart was lifted, but as soon as he neared his home, it was always the same, his feet began to feel like lead weights; he knew what awaited him: The vicious arguments between his parents about money upset him the most, the constant shifting of blame and the abusive language, it was mortifying.

With the passing of time, he was slowly becoming immune to the upset, and able to filter out the raised voices. He tried to keep busy, but ended up spending most of his time trying to keep out of everyone's way; daydreaming, or playing with the other barefoot urchins. His parents seemed to have no interest in his studies, they were too tangled up in the labyrinth of meeting the basic needs of their family. He had been taken to the welfare school by his older brother, who had really been projecting his own desires; as the eldest he had been expected to contribute to the family finances and as a result had been unable to attend school himself and was determined that Nazir would succeed where he had failed.

Nazir's mother often scolded him for his untidy appearance, and scruffy uniform, but it was impossible to keep it clean and tidy. He did not really mind or feel bad about his mother's behavior towards him, he accepted it as part of his life. The only things that he truly feared were the bomb blasts. He had never experienced one at close hand, but he had heard a number of stories from his elder brothers and other street boys. He felt they must be exaggerating, but they terrified him nonetheless.

One day, on his way back from school after a particularly arduous day, he suddenly decided to follow one of the colourful butterflies, to see where it went and find out where they lived. It was getting late, so he ran towards the park, hoping the butterflies would still be there. Entering the park, he whooped for joy as he saw a few butterflies were lazily flying over the flowers. He targeted one and instead of running around trying to catch it, he followed it until suddenly it seemed to disappear. He found himself standing under a huge,

old Banyan tree, its long, twisted roots like a kind of mystical writing, as if the tree were trying to tell him something really important. Suddenly, he felt mentally and physically exhausted. All thoughts of catching his butterfly forgotten, he lay down under the tree and fell asleep.

He awoke all of a sudden, for a moment he forgot where he was, a loud sound had driven him from his deep sleep, a sound that had also shaken everything in the park. He thought there might have been an earthquake, it seemed as if everything was moving around, but then as if through a fog, he heard the sound of sirens, and a cacophony of human voices yelling, crying, and screaming for help.

He stood up and ran towards the main gate of the park. There he found a large crowd of people on the main road watching volunteers and rescue teams rushing around. He walked in a daze through dust and smoke, until he found himself in the affected area: smoke and ashes were billowing around burning vehicles. Everything he had heard about terrorist attacks came back to him. He felt as if all the blood had drained out of his body, and he had a feeling of being, elsewhere. He had never thought that he would be a witness to one of his brother's stories.

He only came out of his trance when a pair of hands suddenly grabbed him, pulling him backwards. He realised he had been walking towards waves of fire. He looked around, but couldn't see who had grabbed him in the chaos all around.

Stumbling, he rushed back to the refuge of the park, but that too was full of smoke from the blast. With tear filled eyes, he began to touch each flower, as if he was trying to comfort them, consoling them before they wilted in the toxic air. Near the old Banyan tree, he saw something moving in the grass. It was one of the blue, shiny butterflies, but it was dying in the thick smoke, one wing hanging loose.

Tenderly, he picked it up, and held it on his palm, caressing it with his fingers, but he felt no excitement at having achieved his goal to hold and touch the wings of a butterfly. Slowly the wings stopped moving, and he dug a small hole under the Banyan tree with his fingers. As the tears rolled down his cheeks, he placed its small broken body inside, and covered it, stroking the earth into a small mound.

With a heavy heart he headed back to the main gate of the park, staring at his fingers where the earth and butterfly's wings had left the mixed colours of death and grief.

Kavitha B  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Body Language



When we communicate with others, we express our thoughts and feelings not only through the words we choose, but also through our tone of voice, facial expression and body language. In fact, many communications experts believe that far more information is communicated non-verbally (without words) than verbally (with words). "Body language" is an important part of non-verbal communication.

Body language includes many different aspects of our every day physical behaviour: the way we greet one another; how we stand, how we sit or walk; the way we position our arms and legs or use our hands and eyes are some of the most basic.

To learn another language is more than just learning words and grammar, it involves learning about another culture, too. We learn much of our own culture's body language before we learn to speak, from the time we are children, usually without even being aware of it. And that body language varies from culture to culture, so it's something to which second language learners should pay attention.

So, how attuned are you to other people's body language? Try this little experiment. Turn the volume on the television right down while you watch people interact on the screen. You may find it is more difficult to understand what's happening between people from unfamiliar cultures.

Sometimes, cultural differences in appropriate body language can cause discomfort or misunderstandings too. For example, there are definite cultural differences in how much distance should be kept between two people who are speaking together. If you are used to people keeping their distance, you will feel very uncomfortable, and probably move away repeatedly, if someone keeps trying to stand closer to you at a party! We call this the "personal comfort zone".

Another common example of misunderstanding is the use of a smile. In some Asian cultures, a smile can show embarrassment or apology. However, smiling back at a teacher who is



unhappy with you, or a stranger whose foot you accidentally stepped upon is probably not a good idea in most English speaking cultures! Also, you should not assume that nodding your head means "yes" or that shaking your head means "no" or vice versa. Yes, you can even get that wrong, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Even speakers of the same language, such as British, American, or Australian people, may not use the same body language and must adapt if they wish to communicate successfully. British people are said to be more reserved and formal, in general, and this is reflected in their body language. Americans are considered more open and outgoing, while Australians are seen as casual and relaxed.

It's worth learning, understanding any underlying cultural or regional attitudes can help you learn how to understand and use body language to improve your communicative abilities.

Just as you should not allow a fear of making language mistakes prevent you from speaking, you should not be overly afraid of using inappropriate body language in an unfamiliar culture. Most people will understand that people from different cultures may not always use body language in the same ways. All the same, it's definitely advisable to learn as much as possible about the body language of a new culture, and to use careful observation to avoid making any mistakes.

Manjula G.G  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Music and Communication



English is now a common language around the world, but for thousands of centuries, people from different areas of the world have made contact without sharing much or any common language, and let's face it - many still do. But have you ever thought about the way people communicated long ago, before formal languages even existed? Doesn't that make you think about the different ways in which people may communicate now, even when they do not share a common language? In the early stages of human life, music was probably used more for communication than for pleasure: drums, horns and bells, even the human voice; pitched to carry many miles. Some researchers believe that early forms of human language developed from communication through music, and certainly music continues to fulfil many functions in different cultures today.

We can take a look at nature for one example of how music is used as a form of communication; birds are an excellent example of one of the many living creatures who can communicate by making meaningful, but musical sounds. Birds can "talk" with one another in sophisticated ways even though they do not have the kind of tongue or teeth you need to form words. From the early morning birdsong, that is music to the human ear, which is used for courtship, mating and to establish territories, to the call that there is no mistaking, when one bird warns others of the presence of a dangerous cat or snake. And before you say, that's for the birds, some cultures still use languages, which to the uninitiated would simply sound like whistling and tweeting, for example "El Silbo", a whistled language spoken by the inhabitants of La Gomera in the Canary Islands, it was developed to enable communication across the deep ravines and narrow valleys that radiate through the island, and the best thing is you don't get an "out of range" message when you use it.

Even today, music is one of the few ways in which people can connect with each other without language, it is one way in which cultures can not only identify themselves but also communicate with each other and find common ground. Think of a culture that's very different to your own; one that you have noticed for some reason or other, but don't know very much about. You'll probably get an instant mental picture of the people of that culture and perhaps have some impression of their language, art and music, too. These sights and sounds can leave a deep impression on us. The sights and sounds of a particular culture may affect us without our fully understanding the meaning of their importance within that culture.

Even though we don't always have the time or opportunity to explore the subtleties of the music of another culture, there is always a meaning behind the sounds. Sometimes that meaning is quite basic, at other times, the meaning can be very complex and strongly connected to the beliefs and practices of that culture. For example: there's no mistaking a soothing lullaby whatever the language, or there may be an ice cream van in the neighbourhood which announces its presence with a familiar tune. Then there are church bells that use music to call people to worship, or to celebrate or convey information about other important events, and during these events, be they marriages or deaths, certain music will be played. At sporting events, like the opening and closing ceremonies at the Olympics, a variety of national anthems are sung, each one reflecting something about the culture of that country. And if you still don't believe music can convey a message, try watching a scary film or a romance with the sound turned off, during the era of silent films music was used to set the scene and convey emotion, and that tradition carries on today.

Of course music is now part of the commercial world, we place great importance on today's musical stars, so much so that they can reflect or attempt to change public opinion; music is often used as a way of expressing protest, it played a huge role in the anti Vietnam war movement, and nowadays there isn't a disaster in the world that doesn't get its own song to raise money or awareness. Let's face it, we're all at it; whenever we send a friend or loved one a song link through the internet, or make a compilation CD for someone we like, we are using music as a form of communication, and you can certainly learn a lot about someone from the kind of music they listen to, one of the main sections on profiles in social websites is "Favourite Music".

There's something inside humans, and other animals, that recognises and responds to sound arranged as music. Perhaps music is even more important than language in helping people from different cultures to connect with and understand one another.

Shashi Kumar Navule  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Relationships



My daughter got engaged this week. It was all very romantic on the shores of the Grand Canal in Venice. Now they have returned from their holiday and are getting done to ordinary life again, a life that promises new relationships. Once they get married they will both acquire, as we will, lots of in-laws, people who are family without being blood relations. There will be new people to meet and new names to be learnt. I will become a mother-in-law. For many, many years English comedians have been making jokes about their awful mother-in-laws and now I'm going to be one!

Other languages and societies do it differently. My daughter will acquire lots of new uncles and presumably aunts by marriage, her husband to be will gain a bevy of aunts and innumerable cousins, and even second and third cousins and cousins once removed.

The two families are scattered from the Midlands and north to the Scottish border, southwest, the northwest and into Wales and Ireland. We won't get to meet them all before the day, yet by the end of the wedding day we will all be related to people we haven't even met before.

I had to look up what that word 'removed' meant. The removed bit is down to the generations that separate us, so my cousin's son is my cousin once removed. His first cousin on his father's side would be my second cousin once removed. A second cousin is a cousin of a cousin who isn't also my first cousin. It's confusing, isn't it?

In the Punjab, where family members tend to live at quite close quarters, or at least in the same village there is a different name for each relationship – father's oldest brother, mother's youngest sister and so on. The problem is that these titles don't translate and everyone seems to be described in English as either a brother or an aunty.

What happens in your language I wonder? In French it is belle-mere or beautiful mother, much nicer. I believe the German word "Schwiegermutter" can be translated as the 'hurt mother' which seems odd.

Why don't you draw out your family tree and put in all the relationships you can. Can you go back in time? The further back you go, the more common relationships you will find with others. It is easier if you have an unusual name or if your family has lived in the same place for many generations. Because there were far fewer people about in the past we share lots of common ancestors. Someone had calculated that in western Europe we are all related to the ancient king Charlemagne which is an odd thought.

Genealogy is fascinating, but be warned it can take up a lot of your time. You might also find out things you don't want to know. In my husband's family there is a regicide i.e. someone who killed a king, as well as a disobedient priest. In my own family there are lots of Welsh hill farmers, but also the person who introduced a particular disease into Britain and a whole bunch of religious refugees. What might a climb along the branches of your family tree reveal?

Radhabai More  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Shakespeare's Legacy



Have you ever heard a "Knock , knock. Who's there?" joke? What about something that "makes your hair stand on end"?

William Shakespeare not only wrote great plays, and wonderful, romantic poetry, but this balding, long-dead man from Stratford , so enhanced the English language , that we are still using his words and phrases today. You might have a friend whom you describe as having 'a heart of gold' or someone

else to whom you say, "Good riddance!". Maybe certain foods or sounds, "Set your teeth on edge". Has someone ever made you jealous? Then you were suffering from, "The green eyed monster".

As well as being a writer historians believe that Shakespeare sometimes appeared on stage as an actor, and I've been to many Shakespeare plays over the years; I've even seen the film of Henry V, the one with Lawrence Olivier playing the part of the king, but I have to say the dialogue was so upper class, so correct in its every nuance that it made me wonder. You see Shakespeare was a Midlander, a Warwickshire man. To put that into perspective, a good walker can travel from Stratford on Avon to Birmingham in one day.

Of course, there are upper class Brummies, (that's what we call people from Birmingham), but most Brummies have a flat, definitely not upper class accent. Did Shakespeare sound more like them than like Lawrence Olivier? I think it's likely.

If you walk the streets of Stratford today you will find this small market town really crowded, but with tourists, so much so that it is hard to find a local. But pop into the supermarket, or call into the pub for a cooling drink – then you might well hear an authentic Warwickshire accent.

I am a Brummie, but I left the city aged 21 and have only gone back on visits. My accent has

been honed over the years by long stays in Scotland, Northern Ireland, London and even Pakistan. I now live in Yorkshire and few ever realise that I've ever lived anywhere else. But last week one sharp ear announced 'You're a Brummie aren't you?' He was the first for a very long time. Yet my daughter, who has never lived in the Midlands except for a few weeks as a new born baby, sometimes surprises me with the way she says certain things. I can only assume she has picked up her accent from me.

I think of other people who live in this area. Most are from Yorkshire, but by no means all. Dave, now in his sixties, left Plymouth in the south west, aged 20, but still has that Devonian burr. Jean has been married to someone from the north east for 40 years, but sometimes you hear her Merseyside accent. Pete is definitely a Tynesider and so on. Emma moved here at 21, but more than 40 years later, with perfect English grammar and grasp of idiom, is still very much a German lady. Anna runs a very successful business here, despite her occasional Russian pronunciation.

Your accent is a deep rooted part of who you are. Even if you are relatively young it is unlikely that you will ever completely change to another accent. So don't worry if, when learning English, your native accent comes through. Everyone in London would have known Shakespeare wasn't a southerner and it did him no harm at all. He had a skill with English and this was prized. So concentrate upon English usage above all. If your usual accent is so strong it makes it difficult for you to be understood in English, then it needs some work, but otherwise don't worry that people will know you aren't a native speaker. It really isn't that important.

Muneera Banu Bellad  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## Learning The Language of the Internet



Maybe you're new to computers. Maybe you're new to using an Instant Message program. Maybe you're wondering what your children are saying online, but it's all written in some weird looking

code!

Well, these codes are simply acronyms and this article will help you get started learning the language of the Internet. It's a list of the most commonly used acronyms. With special thanks to Lynn, (a client), who reviewed my list and added a bunch of acronyms that were new to me!

AFK: Away from keyboard

AFAIK: As Far As I Know

B2B: Back to back

B4: Before

BAK: Back at keyboard

BBL: Be back later

BBS: Be back soon

BCNU: Be Seeing you

BF: Boyfriend

BRB: Be right back

BTW: By the way

BTDT: Been there, done that

CUL: See you later

DH: Dear hubby (if angry, damn or dumb hubby)

DL: Download

DNO: Do Not Open this message. Whole answer is in the subject line

DYJHI or DYJHIW: Don't you just hate it (when)

F2F: Face to face



FAQ: Frequently asked questions (usually a document)

FC: Fingers Crossed

FUBAR: F\*\*\*\*d up beyond all recognition

FWIW: For what it's worth

FYI: For Your Information

<g>: Grin or giggle

FYA: For Your Amusement

GA: Go Ahead

GF: Girlfriend

GMTA: Great minds think alike

H: Hug

HHAJ (or K): Ha Ha, Only Joking (or Kidding)

HIWTH: Hate It When That Happens

IMO: In my opinion

IMHO: In my humble opinion

IMCO: In my considered opinion

IOHO: In our humble opinion

IOW: In other words

ISP: Internet service provider

IDK: I don't know

IYKWIM: If You Know What I Mean

JAM: Just a minute

JK: Just Kidding

KISS: Keep it simple, stupid or sweetheart

LMK: Let me know

L8R: Later

LOL: Laughing out loud

LMAO: Laughing my A\*\* off

LMK: Let me know

K: OK

OBTW: Oh By The Way

OIC: Oh I See

OTOH: On the other hand

OTP: On The Phone

PAW: Parents Are Watching

PIR: Parent in Room

POS: Parent over shoulder

POV: Point of View

RL: Real life (supposedly off the computer things)

ROFL: Rolling on floor laughing.

ROTFLMAO: Rolling on the floor laughing my A\*\* off

RTFM: Read the Fine(or bleeped) manual

<sp>: Possible spelling error

<s>: smile

Snail Mail: Post Office Delivered Mail

Skin Meeting: Meeting where you see a person's face

SNAFU: Situation Normal: All [bleeped] Up'

SYL: See You Later

TGIF: Thank God it's Friday

TL: Until later

TNX: Thanks

TTYL: Talk to you later

TTFN: Ta-Ta for now

TY: Thank you

TYVM: Thank you very much

WRT: With Regard To WTF:

What the F\*\*\* WTH: What the Hell

WTHDTM: What The Hell Does That Mean?

WYSIWYG: What you see is what you get

YMMV: Your Mileage May Vary

((((whoever)))) Or {{{{whoever}}}}: Person or person's name or names enclosed within is getting a hug from you.

Manjula Mulimani  
Student teacher  
2nd year B.Ed

## 10 Tips for Properly Addressing People



When you meet someone new, under social or business circumstances, it's important to know how to address the individual standing in front of you. Properly addressing people in different situations shows you're respectful of their position and mindful of not offending them in any way. Refined social etiquette as it relates to addressing others promotes smooth and friendly conversation.

Here are 10 tips for properly addressing people in different situations:

### 1. If in Doubt, Keep it Formal

If you meet someone in a situation and you're unsure of how to address him or her, err on the side of caution by using formal address. If the person on the receiving end feels this is too 'stuffy' of an address, they will let you know. For example, you may say, "Nice to meet you, Sir!" Whereupon the person may say, "Please, call me Bill." So, until directed otherwise, use formal address to start your conversation.

### 2. Use Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. When You know Their Last Name

Until told otherwise, use the person's surname with their title when you meet someone (if you know his or her last name). Again, you may say, "Hello Mrs. Robertson!" She may respond, "Oh, it's Shirley; call me Shirley."

If you use one of the above salutations, continue with it in future meetings. There will be a natural point where you and the other party may resort to first names as you get to know each other better. Until then, stick with the formal address.

### 3. Use Professional Addresses Where Applicable

Are you addressing a member of the medical or academic profession? If you are, be aware of their title as relates to their profession. This is where the use of Dr. and Professor come in. Hey, you may meet the Queen and have to use the words "Your Majesty!" Whoever it is, try to find out beforehand their official title and use it respectfully.

#### 4. If You're Still Not Sure, Ask

Sometimes it doesn't hurt to ask someone how he or she wishes to be addressed. Use formal address first, and then ask them if they prefer something else. You can simply ask, "Is it okay if I call you Rachel?" When you know this is their name you can ask this - they will either say yes, or tell you what they prefer.

#### 5. Sometimes You Can Just Use First Names

This is dependent on the situation and whom you're meeting. You can usually get a feel for when to use first names only. This is typically in informal social gatherings. It's also appropriate at some formal social gatherings, for example at a wedding when you meet a group of people at your table. Here, people normally say something like, "I'm Carol, and this is my husband James." You respond with your first name and this all breaks the ice and starts the evening off on a friendly note.

#### 6. Sometimes You Should Only Use Last Names

An example of this would be a business conference. You may ask a question of another business professional and address them by Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms. In fact, Ms. is used quite often in business. Ms. is applicable to a married or unmarried woman.

#### 7. When Corresponding By Email or Letter Be Formal... at First

In written correspondence, use formal address the very first time. This is in emails and in handwritten letters (yes, some people still do write letters and good for them!) Again, the recipient of your digital or paper correspondence will let you know how they wish to be addressed in future communications. If they don't let you know, then go with the status quo of formal address.

#### 8. Be Aware of Nicknames, Pseudonyms, and Titles of Affection

Some people wish to be addressed by a unique moniker. They may have a nickname or use a pseudonym. The great spy novelist John le Carre's real name is David John Moore Cornwell, but if you met him at a literary event, you would probably address him by his pseudonym, "Mr. le Carre."

You may meet someone who always goes by a nickname. I was in a social situation once where one person addressed another saying, "Hi, Pop Tart." Of course, you have to discern whether a nickname is reserved for close friends only. Again, you can address formally, and then ask how they would like to be addressed.

In addition, there are the typical titles of affection people use such as "Pops" or "Gramps" for a grandfather. Guys often use the term "Bud" or "Buddy" in everyday discourse. Recently more popular is the use of "Sister" between women.

#### 9. Be Consistent in Your Addresses

Until informed otherwise, be consistent in how you address others. Did you initiate a conversation with someone by, for example, calling them Ms. Davis? Unless she indicates otherwise, your next address to her should not be on a first name basis, or 'Hey sister!' Use common sense and be consistent in your addresses or you come across as disrespectful.

#### 10. Do Some Research

A lot of trouble in addressing others can be avoided by, if possible, doing some research before meeting them. This doesn't work for impromptu meetings; in those cases abide by the above tips. However, when you know ahead of time who you will meet, research who they are and what they do. This will give you an idea of how to address them. Think of it this way; the leader of the Klingons probably knew ahead of time, through research, that he must address the leader of the Starship Enterprise as "Captain Kirk."

Be mindful of the above 10 tips for properly addressing people in different situations. You acknowledge the position of others and you open the door to conversation based on mutual respect. You know how nice it feels when someone addresses you in a dignified manner upon meeting them.

Properly addressing the individual you're about to have a conversation with is a manifestation of the Golden Rule of "Doing unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Anjum Banu  
Student teacher  
1st year B.Ed

## **A-Z Alliteration Tongue-Twisters**

Amanda Armington ate awesome anchovies, apples and almonds.

Billy Bob-Blue blew big, bouncing bubbles.

Clifford Cuthbert carefully closed the clothes cupboard clasps.

Daniel Dawson ducked deftly as the ducks dived.

Evelyn Egbert efficiently eluded eleven elevated eggs.

Freddie Fathington flew far for French frankfurters.

Gregory Grumble grew great green Greek grapes.

Hannah Harriot happily hopped home from hopscotch.

Ivy Impala insisted on inserting ice-cream into an icebox.

Jimmy Jackhorn jabbed a jazzy javelin in jest.

Karina Karter kept a key in a khaki kettle.

Lucy Lovedale loved laughing lots at lumpy lemons.

Morris Musselbrook made a mushy mango and mandarin mess.

Norman Noonan nodded nicely at noisy neighbours.

Olivia Ormand openly offered organic oranges.

Pamela Pilsey plucked plump, purple plums and prickly pears.

Quentin Quake quarrelled quite quietly with the queen's quartet.

Robyn Rafter ran readily round a rare rambling rose.

Shelly Sherman shivered in her sheer shawl in the shady shelter.

Trinity Tricket told two twins to taste the terrifically tempting tart.

Uma Uber's unfriendly uncle was useless using utensils.

Veronica Vernon viewed a very vibrant violet vest.

Wilma Wilson wearily warmed the wry walrus.

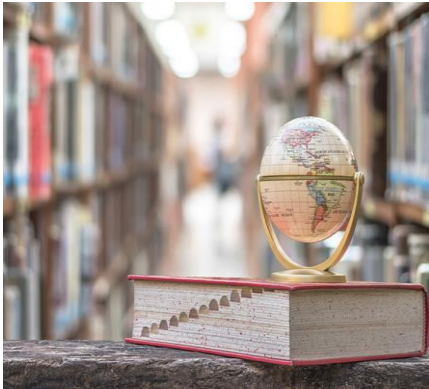
Xavier Xenon x-rayed extra xylophones.

Yolande Yonda yearned for yellow yolks yesterday.

Zac Zeenan zipped and zoomed through the zany zoo.

Afshan  
Student teacher  
1st year B.Ed

## WORLD BOOK DAY 2017



World Book Day 2017 will be celebrated all over the world on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, at Sunday. World Book Day is also known as World Book and Copyright Day, World Book Days and International Day of the Book

### WHAT IS WORLD BOOK DAY

World Book Day is an annual event celebrated every year by the people all over the world on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April. It is the most important event organized annually by the UNESCO in order to promote the reading, publishing and copyright among the public worldwide. Instead of celebrating it on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, it is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> Thursday of the March in the United Kingdom. World Book Day celebration was started by the UNESCO first time on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April in 1995.

Generally, it is celebrated by the authors, illustrators, books and to encourage reading among common public. It is the worldwide celebration of the books and readings and celebrated in more than 100 countries.

### WORLD BOOK DAY HISTORY

There are many legends behind celebrating the world book day on annual basis on international level worldwide. The connection of world book day celebration date means 23<sup>rd</sup> of April and books was established first time in the year 1923 by the various Spain booksellers in order to pay tribute to the most famous author named Miguel de Cervantes. The day is the death anniversary of the Miguel de Cervantes.

The exact date of the world book day celebration was established first time in 1995 by the UNESCO to celebrate the World Book and Copyright Day. It was decided by the UNESCO to be celebrated on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April as it is, according to the Gregorian calendar, the birth and death anniversaries of the William Shakespeare, Vladimir Nabokov, Manuel Mejía Vallejo; death anniversaries of the Miguel de Cervantes (died on 22<sup>nd</sup> of April and buried on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April), Josep Pla, Inca Garcilaso de la Vega and birth anniversaries of the Manuel Mejía Vallejo, Maurice Druon and Halldór Laxness.

### HOW WORLD BOOK DAY IS CELEBRATED

One can get involved in celebrating the world book day by buying and reading some exciting and funny books from the market or popular book shops where all the favorite books

based on brands, characters or authors are available. World book day celebration plays a great role in bringing kids closer to the books reading habits as well as creates interest in them to know about authors and other important things.

It was started celebrating throughout the world by the UNESCO for easily promoting the reading habits among kids, publishing and protecting the intellectual property using copyright. 23rd of the April has been a significant date for the world literature as 23rd of April of 1616 was the death anniversary of many great personalities.

The date has been decided by the UNESCO to pull worldwide people attention to pay tribute to the books and authors. It encourages people specially youngsters to read books, discover real pleasure and knowledge among books as well as creating new ideas for their extraordinary contributions towards the social and cultural development of the country or people. Giving a rose with each book purchase to the customer may motivate them to read books and feel respect.

World Book and Copyright Day celebration is specially carried out by the teachers, authors, publishers, librarians, all the public and private educational institutions, NGOs, working group of people, mass media and etc. Variety of programmes are organized on international level by the UNESCO National Commissions, UNESCO clubs, centres, associations, libraries, schools and other educational institutions.

Working group people are promoted for the library membership to get the collection latest books written by famous authors. Various activities like visual art, drama, workshop programmes and etc can aid more motivation to the people.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF WORLD BOOK DAY**

The date for the world book day celebration was decided by the UNESCO in the General Conference which was held in the Paris in 1995. Lots of interested people from almost 100 countries associated with voluntary organizations, universities, schools, public or professional groups, private businesses and etc. World Book and Copyright Day celebration attracts people from all continents and cultural backgrounds all over the world. It made them able to discover new ideas and explore their knowledge. Books are depositories of heritage, cultures, windows of knowledge, tools for dialogue, source of wealth and so many.

World Book and Copyright Day celebration has inspired lots of professional organizations from various countries and receives assistance from UNESCO. The worldwide member states of the UNESCO celebrate this event every year to promote the power of books among people in order to bring them together as well as disseminate variety of cultures to



other people. The day is celebrated to promote education among young people as well as people living in underprivileged sections.

At this day, some young people including children are awarded for their better performance for novels, short stories or picture books promoting peace, tolerance, understanding and respect among each other for other cultures and traditions. A different poster is designed every year based on the particular themes of the year and distributed among people around the world. Posters are designed in such way to encourage people and children to read more books.

### **WORLD BOOK DAY THEME**

- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2015 was “Read the World”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2014 was “Be Smart-Read Books!”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2013 was “reading, publishing and the protection of intellectual property through copyright.”
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2012 was “books and translation”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2012 was “Books and Translations”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2011 was “Evolution of Book Production, from Writing to Digital”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2010 was “International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2009 was “Development of Quality Education and the Link between Publishing and Human Rights”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2008 was “International Year of Languages”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2007 was “Reading is the Key”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2006 was “Literacy Changes Lives”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2005 was “Reading is Forever”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2004 was “Reading: a non-stop Journey”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2003 was “Friends for Life”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 2001 was “happy hour”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 1999 was “Give a Book”.
- ✚ The theme of World Book Day 1998 was “Reading is Cool”.

Indira Y  
Student teacher  
1st year B.Ed

## WORD

In linguistics, a **word** is the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). This contrasts deeply with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: *oh!*, *rock*, *red*, *quick*, *run*, *expect*), or several (*rocks*, *redness*, *quickly*, *running*, *unexpected*), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are *-s*, *-ness*, *-ly*, *-ing*, *un-*, *-ed*). A complex word will typically include a root and one or more affixes (*rock-s*, *red-ness*, *quick-ly*, *run-ning*, *un-expect-ed*), or more than one root in a compound (*black-board*, *rat-race*). Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as phrases (*a red rock*), clauses (*I threw a rock*), and sentences (*He threw a rock too, but he missed*).

The term *word* may refer to a spoken word or to a written word, or sometimes to the abstract concept behind either. Spoken words are made up of units of sound called phonemes, and written words of symbols called graphemes, such as the letters of the English alphabet.

## SEMANTIC DEFINITION

Leonard Bloomfield introduced the concept of "Minimal Free Forms" in 1926. Words are thought of as the smallest meaningful unit of speech that can stand by themselves. This correlates phonemes (units of sound) to lexemes (units of meaning). However, some written words are not minimal free forms as they make no sense by themselves (for example, *the* and *of*).

Some semanticists have put forward a theory of so-called semantic primitives or semantic primes, indefinable words representing fundamental concepts that are intuitively meaningful. According to this theory, semantic primes serve as the basis for describing the meaning, without circularity, of other words and their associated conceptual denotations.

## MORPHOLOGY

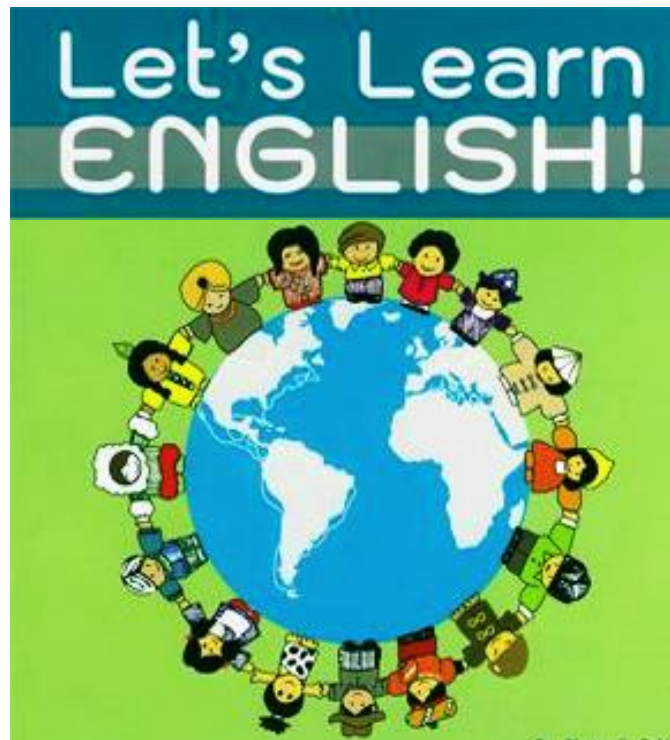
In synthetic languages, a single word stem (for example, *love*) may have a number of different forms (for example, *loves*, *loving*, and *loved*). However, for some purposes these are not usually considered to be different words, but rather different forms of the same word. In these languages, words may be considered to be constructed from a number of morphemes.

**PHILOSOPHY**

Philosophers have found words objects of fascination since at least the 5th century BC, with the foundation of the philosophy of language. Plato analyzed words in terms of their origins and the sounds making them up, concluding that there was some connection between sound and meaning, though words change a great deal over time. John Locke wrote that the use of words "is to be sensible marks of ideas", though they are chosen "not by any natural connexion that there is between particular articulate sounds and certain ideas, for then there would be but one language amongst all men; but by a voluntary imposition, whereby such a word is made arbitrarily the mark of such an idea". Wittgenstein's thought transitioned from a word as representation of meaning to "the meaning of a word is its use in the language."

Archaeology shows that even for centuries prior to this fascination by philosophers in the 5th century BC, many languages had various ways of expressing this verbal unit, which in turn diversified and evolved into a range of expressions with wide philosophical significance. Ancient manuscripts of the Gospel of John reveal in its 5th chapter the Rabboni Y'shua chastising the pharisees expecting to find life in writings instead of himself. This perhaps could have led to John's introduction in chapter of a description in the Greek translation as "the logos". A famous early scientist, scholar and priest, Thomas Aquinas, influenced Cartesian philosophy and mathematics by interpreting such passages consistently with his philosophy of logic.

Sumalatha  
Student teacher  
1st year B.Ed



Why the sky is blue  
Dr C. V. Raman talks about science




ENTER

TO  
THE  
WORLD OF  
COLOUR


Presenter  
**Lalithamba**  
Reg No:ED150241  
Student Teacher  
Kumadvathi College of Education  
Shikaripura-577427

**Introduction to  
MICRO  
TEACHING**

Presenter  
**Dr. Kiran Kumar K.S**  
Assistant Professor of Education,  
Kumadvathi College of Education  
Shikaripura-577427



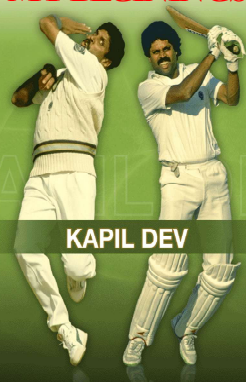
1



"If the deaf are to hear,  
the sound has to be  
very loud. When we  
dropped the bomb, it  
was not our intention  
to kill anybody. We  
have bombed the  
British Government.  
The British must quit  
India and make her  
free."

ENTER

**MY BEGININGS**



ENTER

TO  
THE  
WORLD OF  
CRICKET

**KAPIL DEV**

**Little Busy Bee**



ENTER

TO  
THE WORLD  
OF BEE



**THE ROAD NOT TAKEN**  
*Robert Frost*