

University of Sargodha

Department of Urdu

Session: 2019-22

subject: Functional English

Instructor: Ms Ayesha Asghar

Total Marks: 30

Program: BS Urdu (2nd semester)

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Instructions for Students:

1. Read the paragraph and write the suitable title, the main idea, important facts, and supporting details
2. Engage with the text by asking yourselves two questions before reading the text and two questions after reading the text practicing *self-questioning* strategy.
3. Write a summarized, paragraph comprised of 1/3rd of the original text, following the same pattern of organization as in the text.
4. Skim and Scan the text.
5. Rewrite the text in your own words by following the technique of “Sequencing”

- **Attempt Any Two Paragraphs. All Paragraphs contain Equal marks. (15 marks per Paragraph)**

Paragraph No:1

Only three and a half years passed between the first moon landing in 1969 and the sixth and last moon landing in 1972. But while the first landing was an enormous achievement in itself, the last landing contributed far more to the advancement of scientific knowledge. On the first mission, the two astronauts were on the Moon for only a few hours and remained close to the landing site. Their time on the Moon was just sufficient to conduct several experiments and collect a small sample of lunar rocks. On the last mission, however, the three men (one of whom was a

geologist) spent much more time on the lunar surface—three periods of about seven hours. With their special moon vehicle, they could travel much further from the landing site to investigate more of the lunar environment and collect a wider range of soil and rock samples.

The Apollo moon landings, may not have led to any great discovery—such as evidence of life on the Moon—but it did have a significant impact on scientific and technological development in the twentieth century. One field that was undoubtedly affected by the moon landings was computer research. NASA, the U.S. space agency, did not invent the integrated circuit (the basis of the computer), but it was the largest single consumer of integrated circuits in the early 1960s. Working for the space program undoubtedly motivated computer engineers, pushing them toward the development of today's personal computer. Another related technological development that could be attributed at least in part to the Apollo program was the invention of the Internet. In this case, too, the moon landings served as an indirect motivation for scientists and engineers in their search for ways to communicate from computers in spacecraft to computers on Earth.

Paragraph No:2

According to some accounts, the first optical telescope was accidentally invented in the 1600s by children who put two glass lenses together while playing with them in a Dutch optical shop. The owner of the shop, Hans Lippershey, looked through the lenses and was amazed by the way they made the nearby church look so much larger. Soon after that, he invented a device that he called a "looker," a long thin tube where light passed in a straight line from the front lens to the viewing lens at the other end of the tube. In 1608 he tried to sell his invention unsuccessfully. In the same year, someone described the "looker" to the Italian scientist Galileo, who made his own version of the device. In 1610 Galileo used his version to make observations of the Moon, the planet Jupiter, and the Milky Way. In April of 1611, Galileo showed his device to guests at a banquet in his honor. One of the guests suggested a name for the device: telescope.

When Isaac Newton began using Galileo's telescope more than a century later, he noticed a problem. The type of telescope that Galileo designed is called a refractor because the front lens bends, or refracts, the light. However, the curved front lens also caused the light to be separated into colors. This meant that when Newton looked through the refracting telescope, the images of bright objects appeared with a ring of colors around them. This sometimes interfered with viewing. He solved this problem by designing a new type of telescope that used a curved mirror. This mirror concentrated the light and reflected a beam of light to the eyepiece at the other end of the telescope. Because Newton used a mirror, his telescope was called a reflector.

Paragraph No:3

The statistics confirm what teachers and social workers in the United States have been saying for the past decade: Girls are becoming more violent. Not only are they using physical violence more often on other girls and on teachers; they are also getting arrested more often for violent crimes. Some would say simply, "It's about time they fight back." But do we really want our girls to become as violent as the boys? Why are girls fighting more, and what can we do to stop them? This development relates to more general changes in the roles of men and women in America and the overall trend towards equalization. Girls are clearly demonstrating that they are no different from boys on many levels, including participation in sports, academic accomplishment, and career achievement. Unfortunately, as girls break down the barriers between the sexes, they are also showing that they can be as nasty as boys.

In the 1980s, in speaking about youth violence, psychologist Leonard Eros suggested that one way to curb the increasing violence of boys would be to "socialize our boys more like we socialize our girls." They should learn to deal with their feelings in ways that do not include violence. However, we have done the opposite. We are socializing girls more like boys, and it is clear from these recent statistics that girls are capable of similar levels of violence.

In this acculturation to violence, the entertainment media has played a key part. Movies, television, music, and video games now depict girls in the kind of superhero roles that used to be exclusively male. From Angelina Jolie in The Tomb Raider series to Uma Thurman in Kill Bill, women are portrayed as tough and violent. The message they convey to girls is simple: Fighting is an appropriate and acceptable reaction when you are hurt or angry. Not surprisingly, as girls are exposed to these new cultural models, the parameters of their behavior have changed and the repertoire of their responses has expanded.

Good Luck ☺

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