

12. It may be asked, "In what respect do speeches differ from the pamphlet of a magazine article?" There is an essential difference. Speech has a human element lacking in the written word, because speech communication happens between the speaker and his audience face to face. This fact should be ever present to the speaker's mind both when preparing and delivering the speech. People addressed each other by word of mouth long before they wrote. Speech therefore, is more primitive and human than written matter. Public speaking not only admits but demands characteristics which would be blemishes in compositions intended to be read. The attention of the audience must be held, arguments repeated, and free use made of analogies and illustrations. For this reason, good speakers are often bad writers, while good writers are rarely effective speakers. A speech is a transitory, evanescent, episodic production depending on its immediate effect not only upon the matter but upon the delivery which enables the great speaker to sway his hearers. From their point of view, personality is the thing that counts for most. In written compositions it stands for little or nothing. The quality of the written word is the only thing that matters. The author may be repulsive but he is invisible. He looks at you only through the printed page. The speaker is judged by what he is or what he appears to be. No man can achieve wide distinction as a speaker unless he can impress an

audience face to face. That is the acid test of oratory high or low. That is how the speaker makes his reputation.

1. What, according to the author, is the difference between speech and written communication?
 (A) Speech is more personalized and human than written communication.
(B) Speech is more persuasive
(C) Written communication is less powerful than speech
(D) Speech came much later than written communication
2. In the context of the passage, what is more important for a successful speech?
(A) Fluency (B) Oratory (C) Personality (D) Articulation
3. Which of the following is the essential characteristic of public speaking?
(A) Repetition of arguments (B) Giving analogies
(C) Holding the attention of the listeners (D) All the above
4. Which of the following statements is not a characteristic of speech?
(A) Speech is face to face communication
(B) Speech is transient
(C) Speech has a human element
 (D) Speech has a more long lasting impact than writing.
5. According to the author of the passage, how did primitive people communicate with each other?
 (A) By word of mouth (B) By gestures (C) By writing letter (D) Sign language
6. In written communication, what matters most is
(A) Personality of the writer (B) Style (C) Quality of writing (D) Vocabulary used
7. In the printed page, the author remains.
(A) Persuasive (B) Invisible (C) All pervasive (D) Interactive
8. Why are good speakers often bad writers?
(A) They do not know how to write.
(B) They speak too fast
(C) They repeat arguments
 (D) They are not precise and to the point
9. Which part of speech is the italicised word "That is the *acid test* of oratory"?
(A) Verb (B) Noun (C) Adjective (D) Adverb
10. Choose the most suitable title for the passage.
(A) Oratory (B) Speech versus Writing (C) The invisible author (D) Face to face communication

13. In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and does it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most the only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time

talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

1. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
 - (A) promotion of good health
 - (B) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
 - (C) people suffering from real illnesses
 - (D) increased efficiency in work
2. A healthy man should be concerned with
 - (A) his work which good health makes possible
 - (B) looking after his health
 - (C) his health which makes work possible
 - (D) talking about health.
3. Talking about health all the time makes people
 - (A) Always suffer from imaginary illnesses
 - (B) sometimes suffer than imaginary illnesses
 - (C) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
 - (D) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
4. The passage suggests that
 - (A) health is an end in itself
 - (B) health is a blessing
 - (C) health is only a means to an end
 - (D) we should not talk about health
5. The passage tells me
 - (A) how medicines should be manufactured
 - (B) what a healthy man should or should not do
 - (C) what the television programmes should be about
 - (D) how best to imagine illnesses

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PASSAGE 13

In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and does it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most the only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health possible.

Question :

- 1. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with**
 - (i) promotion of good health
 - (ii) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
 - (iii) people suffering from real illnesses
 - (iv) increased efficiency in work
-

2. A healthy man should be concerned with
 - (i) his work which good health makes possible
 - (ii) looking after his health
 - (iii) his health which makes work possible
 - (iv) talking about health
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Ans.

1. promotion of good health
2. his work which good health makes possible
3. Always suffer from imaginary illnesses
4. health is only a means to an end
5. what a healthy man should or should not do