

## IV - NON-TEXTUAL PASSAGE

### Summary writing

Summary writing मध्ये जो unseen passage दिलेला असतो त्याच passage ची Summary (सारांश) लिहावयाची असते. सारांश लेखन 1/3 मध्ये करतात.

### Steps to summerizing -

#### \* Following steps are essential to follow in summerizing

- The points which are relevant for the purpose of the summary are separated from those irrelevant points.
- The ideas are arranged in the proper order which can be best suited for the purpose.
- They are presented in clear and very simple language.
- The matter is condensed in as short a form as possible
- In academic exercise words, phrases and expressions from the text are avoided.

#### \* The following things should be avoided while summarizing.

- One shouldnot comment on the passage.
- One should not add new information
- One should avoid giving examples
- One should avoid explaining meaning.

### \* Tips :

- दिलेला unseen passage काळजीपूर्वक वाचणे.
- उतान्यातील महत्वाचा विषय व मुद्दे लक्षात घ्या.
- मुख्य मुद्दे स्वतःच्या शब्दात संक्षिप्त करून लिहा.
- उतान्यातील महत्वाचा आशय सारांशामध्ये समाविष्ट करा.
- उतान्यातील सन, उदाहरणे टाळणे.
- स्वतःचे मत मांडणे टाळणे.
- सारांश हा दिलेल्या उतान्याच्या 1/3 असावा. म्हणजे 90 शब्दांचा उतारा असल्यास 30 शब्दांचा सारांश व्हायला हवा.
- आणि सर्वात महत्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे तुम्ही केलेल्या सारांशाला समर्पक व योग्य असे शिर्षक द्यायला विसरू नका.
- शेवटी केलेला सारांश तपासून सर्व मुद्दे समाविष्ट आहेत की नाहीत ते पहा.
- सारांश १ परिच्छेदामध्ये देणे.

### Sample Summary - 1

#### 1. Write a brief summary of the following passage and give a suitable title to it.

Most of the water in the soil is rain water and theoretically it should be as pure as distilled water.

Fortunately, however this is usually not the case, for plants need not only water to live but also minerals viz salts which are liberated during the decomposition of rock and soil. This decomposition is a continuous process and proceeds fastest at high temperature. When there is plenty of rain, most of the salts produced by decomposition are washed away into streams and rivers and a proper mineral balance is maintained.

The salt concentration in the ocean is also high and very few land plants grow in sea-water. Most plants which grow on beaches, such as the coconut, palm actually live on fresh water. The seashore may be their habitat because the ocean currents will distribute their seeds, the coconuts, but they can no more live on salt water than any other plant. In fact, their roots do not reach sea-water, but only go down to the fresh water which, being lighter than the salt, floats on top of it. Thus, when it rains on the sandy tropical beaches, the rain water raises the water table in the sand, forcing the salt water downward and outward.

**Ans :**

**Elements required for the growth of plants OR The Growth of plants**

Plants need water and minerals for the growth. Decomposition of rock and soil is a continuous process which produces minerals like salts. During rain salt produced by this process is washed away into streams and rivers and keeps mineral balance. Salt concentration in the ocean is very high so very few plants grow in sea-water. Plants which grow on beaches live on fresh water. The roots of these plants do not reach sea water but only go down to the fresh water which is lighter than salt and it floats on top of it.

**Sample Summary - 2**

**2. Write a brief summary of the following passage and give a suitable title to it.**

The story of Egypt is the story of a river without the Nile. Egypt would be a desert from end to end. This river with its network of irrigation has kept the desert at bay and given Egypt the fertile area of the Nile valley and the Delta of lower Egypt. Almost all her riches spring from the land which is cultivated by about ten million peasants in much the same way and with the same implements as were used by the ancient Egyptians. Each year the river rises and spreads its water over the great area of parched land. In winter the floods begin to go down and until modern times there was always the danger of drought; until the next seasons rains. Modern engineering is solving the problem by holding back the surplus flood water by means of a great dam at Aswan. Several hundred miles up the Nile.

**Ans :**

**The story of the Nile OR The Nile and Egypt**

Without the Nile, Egypt would have been a desert. Its network of irrigation, has made Egypt fertile. Every year its water is used over the vast area of dried-up lands needed for farming. It has also solved the problem of drought in Egypt.

