

English

New topic

SPEECH WRITING STD VIII

Introduction

A speech is a talk that is delivered to an audience in a public gathering. A speech may be delivered on social issues and in public interests. There can be welcome and farewell speeches, Speech by the chief guest during a function etc.

A speech should be made for a good reason i.e. to inspire, to instruct or to offer support. A speech should not be confused with an essay or an article. An essay is meant to be read whereas a speech is meant to be heard. Unlike an essay, a speech starts with a formal address and ends with a thank you.

The main purposes of writing a speech are:

- To convey information orally to a large gathering of people.
- To express opinion and facts.

Points to be Remembered while Delivering a Speech:

- The speech should have a catchy and an interesting introduction otherwise the audience might lose interest.
- The speech should not be too long as it may become boring. To given up the speech, some humour should be added to it. (Word limit-120 words)
- The speech should have two objectives: firstly, it should leave a good impression on the listener
- and secondly the audience should take bach some information.
- The tone of the speech should match the audience, e.g. if the speech is for school children'then a motivating tone should be adopted whereas if the speech is for adults then an informative tone can be adopted. A speech can also be for entertainment, to challenge etc.
- The ideas should be conveyed logically and reliable evidence should be used to support facts.
- The Chief Guest, Principal and other dignitaries should be greeted formally.

- A speech must reflect the speaker's clarity of thought, accuracy of facts and a balanced view through a comparison and contrast with other viewpoints.
- Reference to newspaper reports, posters, advertisements or other stimuli can be given.
- Measures to improve situations and predictions can be given.
- The speech should be concluded by thanking the listeners.

Solved Questions

{✓Read all the examples carefully.

Write only example 3 in your notebook ✓

Question 1: It is commonly believed that nature has enough for man's need, but not enough for man's greed. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the school assembly highlighting the role of students in preservation and conservation of environment. Use the following hints.

Hints:

- ✓ Children should contribute towards preservation and conservation of environment.
- ✓ Reduce waste.
- ✓ Avoid wastage of paper.
- ✓ Conserve existing resources.
- ✓ Turn electrical switches when not in use.
- ✓ Use non-toxic cleaners.
- ✓ Use energy saving light bulbs.
- ✓ Reduce the use of petroleum based products.
- ✓ Use biodegradable products.
- ✓ Spread awareness about environment issues

Answer: Good morning, respected Principal, Headmistress, teachers and my dear friends.

Today, I am going to talk about 'the role of school children in the preservation and conservation of environment'. Sometimes we are overwhelmed by the extent of damage humans have caused to the environment and I am not sure if an individual can make any impact. But I am sure we the children can certainly take little steps towards improving our environment.

We should attempt to reduce waste before it becomes waste. We should avoid wastage of paper by using it on both sides.

We should try our best to conserve the existing resources so that they do not get exhausted. We should not waste water while taking a bath and most certainly we can take a shorter bath.

Non-toxic cleaners should be used at home which are environment friendly.

We should always turn electrical switches off when not in use, especially personal computers and electronics which can consume a lot of energy. We should use energy saving light bulbs.

We should use carpools instead of taking individual cars to common destinations.

We should reduce the use of petroleum based products like plastics. We should use biodegradable products.

And last, but not the least, grow more and more trees in and around your house and spread awareness about environmental issues.

In the end I would like to say that “a small step taken today will become a giant leap tomorrow”. It will go a long way in preserving and conserving the environment.

Question 2: Social Media sites are very popular among teenagers. They spend majority of their free time on these sites, socialising with their friends. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly on the topic- ‘Social Media-Good or Bad for children?’ Use the following hints.

Hints:

- ✓ Has positive aspects, but one has to be cautious of bullying and victimisation.
- ✓ Can break a person.
- ✓ Fake face book accounts.
- ✓ Valuable time wasted on social media sites.
- ✓ Can affect the future.

Answer: Good morning, respected Principal, Headmistress, teachers and my dear friends.

Today, I am going to speak/express my views on the topic ‘Social Media—Is it good or bad for children?’

Many of you think that social media is a gift. It is true that the internet has taken us light years ahead in terms of advancement and has given us more channels of communication. We can socialise with friends, post videos and can do much more.

But if we look at the negative aspect, it gives people a chance to gossip. Social media can be used for bullying and victimising. People can send disturbing texts or e-mails, spread rumours or post embarrassing pictures and videos. Online bullying is a serious issue and cannot be ignored.

Social media can make or break a person. Fake facebook accounts are created to cheat people by pretending to be an organisation and extracting money from them through unfair means.

Dear friends, our most valuable time may be wasted on these sites and consequently our grades at school can suffer. So let's make the most of the available opportunities and use these social media sites for a limited time only. Let us not become addicted to it and allow it to upset our lives in such a way that our future is affected.

In the end I would like to appeal to all my dear friends to use the social media cautiously otherwise it may have a devastating effect.

Thankyou.

Question 3: These days cruelty towards animals is often heard and read about, in the newspapers. It is unfair to be cruel towards animals as they are helpless, poor creatures who can't even speak out their agony. Prepare a speech, to be delivered in the morning assembly, making the children realise about the cruelty towards animals. Use the hints given below.

Hints;

- ✓ Cats, dogs, horses, livestock animals are abused.
- ✓ Consideration towards animals as they can't speak.
- ✓ Help the animals in need by taking them to a vet or reporting to the concerned authorities.
- ✓ You can and should make a difference to these animals.
- ✓ Be kind to animals.
- ✓ Respect them.

Answer: Good morning, respected Principal, Headmistress, teachers and my dear friends.

Today, I am going to speak/express my views on the topic 'How Can We Prevent Animal Abuse?'

It is commonly seen that cats, dogs, horses and livestock animals are subjected to abuse by humans.

Let's try and make a difference to these animals who can't even share their feelings and pain with anyone. When we feel cold, they are cold too. If we feel hungry, they too feel hungry.

So friends, be nice to your pets. Feed them on time. Don't keep them out in the cold outside, bring them in. Don't let animals suffer because of your neglect. Well, try and help the stray animals too, as far as you can help it.

Here's what you can do

Whenever you find any wound, patches of missing hair or infection on the animal's body, take it to a vet.

Similarly, if you see an extremely thin, starving or limping animal, take it to a vet too. If you see any owner striking or otherwise physically abusing an animal, immediately report the matter to the authority. Avoid keeping your animal chained. Keep your eyes and ears open. Be aware and notice possible indicators for abuse. Any case of abuse should be reported immediately. You and only you can make a difference to animals.

I make an appeal to all of you to respect animals and treat them with love, care and understanding. Be kind to them and volunteer to help them if they are in need.

Thank you.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question. 1. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Answer. Queen Elizabeth I was the ruler of England in 1600.

Question.2. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?

Answer. Aurangzeb's farman had granted the Company only the right to trade duty free. But the officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade on side, also stopped paying duty. This caused a huge loss of revenue for Bengal.

Question.3. Why did the Company want a puppet ruler?

Answer. A puppet ruler would willingly give it trade concessions and other privileges.

Question.4. What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Answer. Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, did not fight the battle.

Question.5. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Answer. It was the first major victory the Company won in India.

Question.6. Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Answer. Company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Question.7. How did the Company purchase Indian goods?

Answer. It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Question.8. Who were called 'nabobs'?

Answer. Several Company officials returned to Britain with wealth and led flashy lives and showed their riches with great pride. They were called "nabobs".

Question.9. Who were the Residents?

Answer. The Residents were the political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company.

Question.10. What purpose did the Residents serve?

Answer. Through the residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states.

Question.11 .Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful.

Answer. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Question.12. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Answer. He did so in order to modernise his army with their help.

Question.13.What happened in the-Battle of Seringapatam?

Answer. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam.

Question.14. What was the result of the second Anglo-Maratha war?

Answer. The British gained Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.

Question.15 .What was the objective behind the Company's new policy of 'paramountcy'?

Answer. The Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme and therefore its power was greater than that of Indian states.

Question.16. What was the result of Rani Channamma's anti-British resistance movement?

Answer. She was put in the prison where she died.

Question. 17. What was Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer. If an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would become the part of Company territory.

Question.18 .Name the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Answer. Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi.

Question.19. What constituted the Mughal army?

Answer. Cavalry and infantry, that is; paidal soldiers.

Question.20. Why was Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, tried after he returned to England?

Answer. He was tried for the misgovernance of Bengal.

Question.21 .What was the result of this trial?

Answer. Warren Hastings was impeached.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the Eastern markets.

Answer. Different European trading companies were:

- (a) The Portuguese. By the time the first English ships sailed down the West coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of India and had their base in Goa.
- (b) The Dutch. By the early 17th century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean.
- (c) The French. The French traders soon arrived on the scene for the same purpose.

Question.2. What were the grievances of the Company regarding the Nawabs of Bengal?

Answer. The Company declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company. Trade could flourish only if the duties were removed. It was also convinced that to expand trade it had to enlarge its settlements, buy up villages and rebuild its forts.

Question.3. Give a brief description of all the three Anglo-Maratha wars. Also write the main consequences.

Answer. The Company waged a series of wars against the Marathas in order to crush Maratha power:

- (a) In the first war there was no clear victor, hence it ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai.
- (b) The second Anglo-Maratha War began in 1803 and ended in 1805. This war was fought on different fronts resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.
- (c) The third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-1819 crushed Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed. The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhya.

Question.4 What administrative reforms were brought in the sphere of justice?

Answer. Before the reforms were brought, there were Maulvis and Hindu pandits who interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a qazi and a mufti. The Brahman pandits usually gave different interpretations of local laws. But there was no uniformity in them. To bring out about uniformity, in 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws. N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges, under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal—the Sadar Nizamat Adalat—was also set up at Calcutta.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Give an account of the Battle of Plassey.

Answer. The Company was very keen to have a puppet ruler in place of Sirajuddaulah, so that it might enjoy trade concessions and other privileges. It began to help one of Sirajuddaulah's rivals become the nawab. This infuriated Sirajuddaulah. He sternly asked the Company to stop meddling in the political affairs of his dominion. After negotiations failed, the Nawab marched with his soldiers to the English factory at Kasimbazar, captured the Company officials, disarmed all Englishmen and blocked English ships. Then he marched to Calcutta to establish control over the Company's fort there. As soon as the Company officials in Madras heard the news of the fall of Calcutta, they sent forces under the command of Robert Clive, reinforced by naval fleets. Prolonged negotiations with the Nawab followed. But no concrete solution came out. Finally, in 1759, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey. In this battle, Sirajuddaulah got defeated. The main reason was that one of his commanders, Mir Jafar, did not fight the battle. He, in fact, supported the Company by not fighting because the Company had promised to make him Nawab after defeating Sirajuddaulah.

The victory of the Company in the Battle of Plassey gave it immense confidence. It was the first major victory of the Company in India.

Question.2. Who introduced the policy of 'paramounty'? What did it mean? What sort of resistance did the Company face?

Answer. Lord Hastings, who was the Governor- General of India from 1813 to 1823, introduced a new policy of 'paramounty'. Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom.

However, this process did not go unchallenged. For example, when the British tried to annex, the small state of Kitoor (in Karnataka today), Rani Channamma took to arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. She was arrested in 1823 and died in prison in 1829. But this resistance movement did not stop. It was carried on by Rajana, a poor chowkidar of Sangoli in Kitoor. With popular support he destroyed many British camps and records. He was also caught and hanged by the British in 1830.

Question.3. How did the East India Company begin trade in Bengal?

Answer. The East India Company set up first English factory on the banks of the river Hugh in the year 1651. This became the base from which the Company's traders, known at that time as 'factors', operated. The factory had a warehouse where goods for export were stored and it had offices where Company officials set. As trade expanded, the Company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory.

By 1696 the Company began to build a fort around the settlement. Two years later it bribed Mughal officials into giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages. One of these was Kalikata which later developed into a city, known as Calcutta. The Company also persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty-free. The Company tried continuously to press for more concessions and manipulate existing privileges. For instance, Aurangzeb's farman had granted only the Company the right to trade duty-free. But Company officials who were carrying on private trade on the side, were expected to pay duty. But they refused to pay. This caused huge loss of revenue for Bengal.