


Puspa Shrestha

Best Quality Resource Site for Class 11 And 12 Students
(Based on Updated Curriculum 2077)

Puspa Shrestha

Best Quality Resource Site for Class 11 And 12
Students (Based on Updated Curriculum 2077)

 puspas.com.np



PDF Collections

Notes
Books
Model Questions

This PDF was downloaded from
puspas.com.np

Visit our website for more
materials.



puspas.com.np

Follow us on:



AR Dinesh



puspas.com.np



Puspa Shrestha

“Imagination is the beginning of creation. You imagine what you desire, you will what you imagine and at last you create what you will.” - *George Bernard Shaw*

Reading

Why Is the Renaissance Important?

Before you read

- Why is this painting famous for?
- Name any three famous writers/artists of Nepal. Also describe why they are famous for.



Now read the following article about the changes that occurred in the Renaissance period.

During the Middle Ages (from about 500 C.E. to the mid-1400s) there were no great changes in the way of life in Europe. People did what their forefathers did before them, and there were few new inventions or discoveries. Most people believed in what they were told and did not care about anything outside their lives. One reason for this may be because only a few people received an education, and books were scarce. Then, a change began. People became better educated, trade and industry developed, the arts flourished, and explorers discovered new lands. We call this great change the Renaissance, which in French means "rebirth". The Renaissance, which took place in Europe between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, was a new stage in the history of the world.

Some people think that the Renaissance got started when the Turks took over the Greek city Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 1453. Greek scholars left Constantinople and settled in other parts of Europe. In these new locations, they taught Greek and shared their precious books. The study of classical Greek and Roman writers and thinkers began again, and a new desire for learning spread throughout Europe.



People began to inquire into everything, and some began to question their beliefs and ways of thinking. In Germany, Martin Luther started a revolt against the conventions of the Roman Catholic Church. Soon, other Christians agreed that the Church needed

to change, and several new Christian religions were established.

Other people began to think about new types of government that were based on the democratic values of ancient Greece. Italy, the birthplace of the Renaissance, was organized into city-states that governed themselves. Though wealthy families and the Church held much of the power in these areas, the city-states were moving a step in the direction of government by the people. The most famous political thinker of the Renaissance was Niccolò Machiavelli. In his book on government entitled *The Prince*, he stated that a good leader could do bad and dishonest things in order to preserve his power and protect his government. Though people in his own time thought that Machiavelli was evil for saying these things, his book is now famous and modern political thinkers respect some of his ideas.

The "new learning" taught people to think in new ways, and it also encouraged gifted people to paint pictures, make statues and buildings, and write great literature. In fact, some of the best artists of the day did all of these things. As a result, when a person today is skilled in many areas, he or she is often called a "Renaissance man" or a "Renaissance woman".

The artistic developments of the Renaissance first happened in the Italian city of Florence, and then they spread to other Italian cities. As a result of trade and banking, cities like Florence, Venice, and Milan became very wealthy, and their rich citizens had both the time and money to enjoy music, art, and poetry. These cities produced great painters and sculptors, like Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael. These artists created some of history's finest works of art. For example, Michelangelo spent four years painting thousands of feet of curved ceiling in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel. To do this, he had to learn a whole new style of painting. He also had to paint lying on his back beneath the ceiling as paint dripped down onto his face. Despite these obstacles, he created one of art's greatest masterpieces.

A new kind of architecture also began in the Renaissance. It blended the old, classical styles with new ideas. Again, it started in Florence. A cathedral had been started in 1296, but it remained unfinished for over 100 years because no one could figure out how to build the curved roof that it needed. Then architect Filippo Brunelleschi invented a new type of dome that was higher and grander than any from the classical era. The dome marks the beginning of Renaissance architecture.

From Italy, interest in the arts and new ways of thinking spread to other countries. The Netherlands became famous for great painters; England produced many writers, including William Shakespeare; and Spain had the literature of Cervantes. The new

passion for learning also led to amazing discoveries in science by Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. Some of these findings went against the most basic beliefs of the time. For example, Galileo's discovery that the sun, not the Earth, was the centre of the solar system got him into serious trouble with many religious people. They forced him to say that he had been wrong about his discovery, even though he knew he was right.

The development of the printing press in Germany by a man named Johannes Gutenberg helped more than anything to spread the new ideas of the Renaissance. Before that time, books were scarce and very expensive because they were written by hand. Gutenberg discovered how to use a moveable metal type, and his first book was published in 1455. Printing was a very important invention. With it, books were made more cheaply and quickly than ever. In addition, most books had been written in Latin before, as this was thought to be the language of study. However, with the Renaissance, the middle classes could now afford books, and they wanted books in their own languages. They also wanted a greater variety of things to read, such as books on travel, poetry, and romance. Printing helped make the works of the best writers and all kinds of knowledge available to all.

About the time printing was discovered, sailors were setting out on voyages of discovery. Now that the Turks were masters of the eastern Mediterranean, it was no longer possible to trade with India by the old land route. A new way had to be found, perhaps by sailing around the coast of Africa or perhaps by sailing around the world! There were many explorers around this time, including Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Cabot, Magellan, and Drake. Representing countries throughout Europe, these men sailed new waters and discovered new lands, including the Americas. With all this travel, tools for exploration and navigation improved, and better ships were made. As people traveled, they gained new ideas that helped to change their way of living. For example, Europeans now wanted goods—such as spices, silk, and gold—from far away countries.

The Renaissance didn't begin suddenly when Constantinople was taken over by the Turks or when the first book was printed in 1455. Forces that brought it about had been developing for many years as Europeans began to desire and gain new knowledge. From this new learning came the great changes that we call the Renaissance. These advancements—from the discovery of printing to a renewed interest in art and literature and the discovery of new lands—affected almost every area of European life. They also formed the basis for many parts of our modern life and beliefs. This is why some people think of the Renaissance as the beginning of modern history.

Broukal Milada

Ways with words

A. Circle the correct meanings of the underlined words.

- a. Martin Luther started a revolt against the conventions of the Roman Catholic Church.
i. styles ii. creations iii. customs iv. writings
- b. It blended classical styles with new ideas.
i. separated ii. corrected iii. put side by side iv. mixed together
- c. The dome marks the beginning of Renaissance architecture.
i. indicates ii. tells iii. serves as a sign of iv. makes
- d. The arts flourished during the Renaissance.
i. were almost forgotten ii. grew and improved
iii. discovered iv. stayed about the same
- e. The new passion for learning also led to amazing discoveries in science.
i. enthusiasm ii. emotion iii. logic iv. power

B. Study the examples of phrasal verbs and idioms.

Phrasal verbs

This is the form. Please can you **fill it in**?

Why are you **bringing** that argument **up** now?

Police are **looking into** connections between the two crimes.

We need to **come up with** a solution.

Idioms

I **lost my head completely**.

I can't believe the weather. **It's raining cats and dogs!**

They decided to **bury the hatchet** and try to be friends again.

Did you notice the difference between phrasal verbs and idioms?

C. What do the following idioms mean? Use them in sensible sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| a hot potato | once in a blue moon | a bed of roses |
| when pigs fly | miss the boat | zip your lip |
| fight tooth and nail | when life gives you lemon | goose egg |

D. Match the following phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| a. break down | i. to extinguish (fire) |
| b. check out | ii. to invent a story or lie |
| c. fed up | iii. to quit a habit |
| d. fill out | iv. to remove clothes or shoes from the body, to depart as in airplane |
| e. get away | v. to die |
| f. give away | vi. to wait anxiously for something or an event |
| g. give up | vii. tired of something or someone |
| h. look forward to | viii. to give something to someone for free |
| i. make up | ix. to leave a hotel |
| j. pass away | x. to escape |
| k. put out | xi. to stop functioning (vehicle, machine) |
| l. take off | xii. to complete a form |

Comprehension

A. Answer these questions.

- What does the word Renaissance mean? Which language is it derived from?
- What did the Greek scholars do in their new locations after leaving the Greek city?
- How did 'new learning' teach people to think in different ways?
- Describe the artistic developments of Renaissance in brief.
- Name the three Renaissance scientists who made great discoveries?
- Who developed the printing press? Which country was he from?
- Why is the development of the printing press considered as one of the gifts of Renaissance?
- Name the five famous explorers of the Renaissance?
- Why do some people think of the Renaissance as the beginning of modern history?

B. What do you infer from the reading? Tick (✓) the best answer.

- a. Before the Renaissance...
 - i. middle-class people did a lot of reading.
 - ii. education was limited to scholars and privileged people.
 - iii. people wanted to change their lives but couldn't.
 - iv. people were eager to learn new things.
- b. Which statement is true?
 - i. The Greeks had a strong influence on Renaissance thinking.
 - ii. France was the birthplace of the Renaissance.
 - iii. Turkish scholars spread their knowledge throughout Europe.
 - iv. German philosophers were responsible for starting the Renaissance.
- c. What did the Renaissance do?
 - i. It helped leaders maintain control over the middle class.
 - ii. It discouraged people to go against traditional beliefs.
 - iii. It caused people to make changes in their lives.
 - iv. It influenced people to fight against each other.
- d. What were the major causes of the Renaissance?
 - i. changes in government
 - ii. explorations of new lands
 - iii. new artists and writers who created great works
 - iv. printing, reading and learning

Critical thinking

- a. Do you agree with Machiavelli's view that a good leader can do bad and dishonest things in order to preserve his power and protect his government? Explain.
- b. Do you think that art and literature are important assets of a country? Give reasons.

Writing

- a. Write an essay on "Literature is the reflection of society."
- b. It is said that today's reader is tomorrow's leader. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.
- c. Write a short biography of a national literary, artistic or historical figure you appreciate most.

Relative clauses

A. Study these examples

The woman who lives next door works in a bank. (The woman lives next door. She works in a bank.)

That grey thing, which you can see on the roof there, isn't very traditional. (That grey thing isn't very traditional. You can see it on the roof there.)

The parts of the sentences in bold above are relative clauses. We use relative clauses to describe or give extra information about something we have already mentioned. We often use relative pronouns (e.g. who, where, that, which, whose) to introduce relative clauses.

In the first example 'who lives next door' is defining relative clause. Defining relative clauses give us essential information – information that tells us who or what we are talking about.

In the second example 'which you can see on the roof there'. Non-defining relative clauses give us extra information which isn't absolutely necessary. We use commas to separate them from the rest of the sentence, unless they come at the end of the sentence, when we use a comma and a full stop.

B. Complete the following sentences with correct relative pronouns and write whether the clauses are defining or non-defining.

- a. That's the house I was born.
- b. My aunt Nita, a journalist, is coming to visit next week.
- c. People like outdoor activities will love our holidays.
- d. The early 1960s, the Beatles first started, was a very exciting time in pop culture.
- e. My essay on Shakespeare, I found quite difficult, got a really good mark in the end.
- f. The Mayans, lived in Central America, built many stunning temples.
- g. That's the girl brother is in your class.
- h. The snake was in the garden last week belongs to our next-door neighbor.

C. Join the following pairs of sentences with appropriate relative clause.

- a. He is a musician. His albums have sold millions.
- b. Amelia speaks English and Chinese fluently. She is from Shanghai.
- c. That's the stadium. Real Madrid plays there.
- d. Dublin is my favourite city. It is the capital of Ireland.
- e. The person was really helpful. They spoke to him.
- f. This smartphone takes great photos. I bought it last week.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What are the people in the picture doing?
- b. What are they talking about?
- c. What do you think is a 'renaissance man' like?



B. Listen to The Talk Show about Leonardo da Vinci and tick the correct alternatives.

- a. What is Leonardo da Vinci most popular for?
 - i. his imagination
 - ii. his paintings
 - iii. his engineering
 - iii. his invention
- b. Which of the following is not the skill of da Vinci?
 - i. sculpting
 - ii. stage designing
 - iii. teaching
 - iv. experimenting
- c. Why did he spend most of his time studying the nature?
 - i. to paint precisely
 - ii. to invent precisely
 - iii. to experiment precisely
 - iv. to study precisely

- d. Who is the host of The Talk Show?
 - i. Martin Kemp
 - ii. Bridget Kendall
 - iii. Carmen C. Bambach
 - iv. Marina Wallace
- e. What did da Vinci think about the nature, according to Martin Kemp?
 - i. It's a unified thing
 - ii. It's a separate thing
 - iii. It's a mysterious thing
 - iv. It's a diverse thing
- f. Why does Carmen Bambach accept da Vinci as a superhuman?
 - i. because of his lively paintings
 - ii. because of his ingenuity
 - iii. because of his curiosity and desire of questioning
 - iv. because of his dedication in invention
- g. According to Marina, what makes Leonardo a typical renaissance man?
 - i. his drawings
 - ii. his craftsmanship
 - iii. his sculpts
 - iv. his versatility

C. Listen to the audio again and match the following descriptions with appropriate people.

- a. an artist and a scientist and inventor, engineer, paleontologist, cartographers, stage designer and much
- b. interviewer and programme host at BBC Forum
- c. a British emeritus professor in the history of Art at Oxford University in the UK.
- d. is a curator in the Department of Drawings and Prints, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
- e. Italian curator and art historian
- i. Marina Wallace
- ii. Martin Kemp
- iii. Leonardo da Vinci
- iv. Carmen C. Bambach
- v. Professor White
- vi. Marina Wallace

D. Leonardo da Vinci was a polymath. Do you agree? Give your reasons.

Speaking

Describing people

a. Look at the given pictures and describe people's hair, nose, eyes, chin, lips, etc. in terms of their length, shape, style and size.

b. Study the words given below which are used to describe people's body parts and talk to your friends.

shoulder, length, long, curly, wavy, short, round, pointed, wide, oval, almond-shaped, flat, bald, big, dark, pale, whitish, square, thick, thin

c. Now, present a short description of your head teacher. Include her/his age, physique, dress-up and special characteristics.



Project Work

Prepare a profile of a great artist of Nepal such as Araniko, Lain Singh Bangdel etc. and present to the class.