

OF STUDIES



Notes

You have been studying for a long time but have you ever thought about studies itself? What is study? Do reading, writing and conversing come under the category of study? If there is any deficiency in study, how can it be remedied? All these glaring questions find answers in this influential essay by **Francis Bacon**. It is widely regarded as one of Bacon's finest essays. Bacon has been referred to as the father of empiricism for his extensive contributions to the development of both natural philosophy and the scientific method. He is remembered for his important role in the Scientific Revolution in the Middle Ages, emphasising and advocating the way of scientific experimentation in order to glorify God and realise the Scriptures.



Fig. 10.1

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Notes

- **discourse:** the use of language to communicate in speech or writing, about a particular, usually serious, subject
- **marshalling:** bringing together or organising people or things in order to achieve a particular aim
- **counsel:** advice
- **sloth:** unwillingness to work or put in any effort
- **affectation:** behaviour or speech that is not honest or sincere
- **pruning:** the activity of reducing the number or amount of something
- **condemn:** to express negative opinion about something or someone strongly



LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the lesson, the learner:

- Identifies the right method to read the aphoristic essay, logic and rhetoric;
- Analyses the genre of essay as a literary text by close reading, and interpreting possible meanings;
- Applies exact words for a particular expression;
- Explains the value of reading, writing and learning;
- Infers how different subjects can be remedies for different ailments of the brain.

10.1 SECTION I

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in **discourse**; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general **counsels**, and the plots and **marshalling** of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is **sloth**; to use them too much for ornament, is **affectation**; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need **pruning**, by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men **condemn** studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation.

LET US UNDERSTAND 10.1

In this essay, Bacon describes the importance of studies in human life. Bacon begins his essay by pointing out the three chief uses of studies like amusement, adornment, and ability. Studies delight us the most when done privately and the knowledge acquired refines our daily conversations.

A well-read man will possess good vocabulary and substantial knowledge which will enhance the worth of conversations. Studies additionally improve an individual's judgement and authoritative abilities. Accordingly, those who study can better manage

and perform business matters. Ordinary men, too, can without any doubt conduct their daily business smoothly but learned men will do so with higher efficiency.

However, Bacon warns that studying for too long durations is symbolic of laziness. On the same note, using too much figurative and ornate language makes one appear pretentious. Similarly, grounding judgments only in bookish rules and in one's studies makes one appear eccentric and worthy of ridicule.

Studies develop and perfect the natural abilities of the human mind. Studies trim the innate immaturities of human thought to help one grow, just as the growth of a plant is improved by trimming. Studies offer both guidance and experience. However, at times, books also create confusion but one's experience can help one steer clear of it.

People of different mindsets regard studies differently, i.e., practical people always condemn or oppose studies, common people admire studies and wise people use studies. For using studies realistically and meaningfully, people need the help of experience.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 10.1

1. What are the three uses of studies? How can one experience delight through studies?
2. When does study create unwillingness?
3. When does study become affectation? Select the most suitable answer from the options written below:
 - i. When a person studies too much.
 - ii. When he uses them too much for ornaments.
 - iii. When making judgement wholly by their rules.
 - iv. When they use them privately.
4. What is compared to natural plants?

10.2 SECTION II

Read not to **contradict** and **confute**; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to



Notes

- **contradict:** to say the opposite of what someone else has said
- **confute:** prove a person or an argument to be wrong

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- **diligence:** the quality of working carefully and with a lot of effort
- **distilled:** showing only the most important part of something
- **flashy:** looking too attractive, bright and expensive in an unnatural way, intended to get attention
- **doth:** old form of the third person singular of the present tense of 'do'

be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with **diligence** and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books, else **distilled** books are like common distilled waters, **flashy** things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit: and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he **doth** not.

LET US UNDERSTAND 10.2

Through studies, we learn to gain insights from observation. Knowledge should not be used to dispute or oppose, nor even accept blindly or debate. Rather, it should be used to evaluate and contemplate.

Bacon speaks about the different ways in which different books are to be read. Some books are to be perused lightly, that is, tasted, while some other books are to be understood and enjoyed, that is, swallowed. On the other hand, certain books are to be digested, that is, to fully extract their meaning and implement in one's life. Therefore, some books are to be read only in parts, others are to be read with less curiosity, and some books are to be read with attention and diligence. Bacon, however, also says that sometimes it may be enough to read extracts or reviews of books made by others, instead of reading the whole book by oneself. But according to Bacon, this is to be done only in case of books of less importance. He considers the "distilled books" (summarised books) to be like distilled waters (purified water), which he describes as "flashy things," lacking depth and with little substance or worth.

Furthermore, Bacon suggests how reading makes a man complete, conversation makes a man quick and witty, and writing improves a man's memory. If a man writes less, he will not have a good memory. Similarly, if he speaks less, he will lack wit and presence of mind. Accordingly, if he reads less, he will not have much knowledge.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 10.2

1. Why should a man study?
2. What kind of books are to be tasted? What kind of books are to be chewed and digested?

3. According to Bacon, which are the meaner sort of books?
4. What kind of learning problem does a man have if he writes little? Select the most suitable answer from the options written below:
 - a) To have a great memory
 - b) To have a present wit
 - c) To have much cunning
 - d) None of the above

10.3 SECTION III

Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and **rhetoric** able to **contend**. *Abeunt studia in mores* [Studies pass into and influence manners]. Nay, there is no **stond** or **impediment** in the wit but may be **wrought** out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the Schoolmen; for they are *cymini sectors* [splitters of hairs]. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

LET US UNDERSTAND 10.3

An exploration of history develops wisdom, while poetry stimulates one's wit. Mathematics is known for its ability to cultivate precision and natural philosophy improves one's intellect. Morals make a person solemn, while the study of logic and rhetoric promotes broader knowledge. One's studies are assimilated into one's character; a person's character is moulded by the kind of texts he reads.

There is no disease of the mind that cannot be corrected through proper study. Bowling is good for the bladder and the kidneys, shooting for the lungs and breast, walking for the stomach and riding is good for the head. Similarly, mathematics is the medicine for a wandering mind. This is because if a man's mind wanders as he tries to solve a problem, he will have to begin again. If a man is unable to make distinctions, he must



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- **rhetoric:** speech or writing intended to be effective and influence people
- **contend:** to compete in order to win something
- **stond:** some sort of stop or halt or hindrance (this is an archaic word, which means that it is no longer in use in present English language)
- **impediment:** something that makes progress or movement difficult or impossible
- **wrought:** carefully formed or brought into shape

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study the schoolwork. If he is not quick in going through matters, he should study the law. Thus, Bacon concludes the essay by establishing that for every deficit of the mind, a remedy is to be found in studies.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 10.3**

1. According to Bacon, what are the benefits of studying history, poetry, mathematics, natural philosophy, morality, logic and rhetoric?
2. According to Bacon, the exercises of bowling and shooting are good for which diseases?
3. According to Bacon, the exercises of gentle walking and riding are good for which diseases?
4. If a man's wit is wandering, what does Bacon suggest to do?

APPRECIATION

1. **Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business.**

Context: These are the opening lines of the essay and the essayist introduces the readers with all the basics and purposes of study.

Explanation: As the essay begins, Bacon highlights the three main purposes of study: (i) studying for deriving pleasure in solitude, (ii) studying for refining and enriching one's engagement with discourses, and (iii) studying in order to upskill oneself and improve one's abilities to be better at work. Individuals are delighted by studying using a variety of means, such as in solitude or during one's moments of retirement. Studying also expands one's inventory of words, one's understanding of the world and one's ways of making sense of discourses. This in turn is reflected in the refined manner of engagements. Conversing skillfully and convincingly with others enhances one's image and this is how studies fulfil the function of ornamentation. Furthermore, learned people have an edge while gaining business acumen and taking care of matters of business. They do both more efficiently.

Critical comment:

1. Simple and terse language.
 2. Practical aspects of study are well elaborated.
 3. Meaning of study explored well and the rhetorical technique has been impressively used.
2. **To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning, by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.**

Context: The essayist instructs the readers to make a proper balance in reading, writing and conversing.

Explanation: Bacon is of the view that while studying is a good habit, overdoing it will bring about adverse effects. Spending too many hours studying will make one lethargic and will surely create a distaste for study. Flaunting and utilising too much wisdom to interpret everyday matters can make one sound vain and appear arrogant. Similarly, overdependence on and mechanical application of too many rules to evaluate situations, and then take action, may lead to mockery and ridicule.

Polishing one's skills through studying is what makes one perfect and well-rounded. Learning from life experiences completes this process. One's natural talents come in raw form, so they need to be optimally developed and improved to get the most out of them.

Studying is the whetstone on which we hone our capabilities. However, deducing from studies alone may at times result in inaccurate and misleading inferences. In these cases, one's life experience is beneficial for course correction and getting to the right conclusion. Consequently, experience is immensely valuable as it serves to complement studies.

Critical comment:

1. Simple and straightforward language.
2. Witty statements full of practical wisdom.



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3. Good simile in 'natural abilities are like natural plants'.

3. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.

Context: Here, the author tells about the purpose of the study which should be solely for the purpose of gaining knowledge.

Explanation: The purpose of one's study must be pure and without bias. The objective of reading and gaining knowledge should not be to vehemently oppose the views of others or to unreservedly accept the author's beliefs as if they were unquestionable. Furthermore, it should not be to indulge in trivial discussion and disputation. Studying should equip us with the ability to gauge facts and analyse them judiciously. According to Bacon, the purpose of one's study determines one's seriousness and concentration towards it. Otherwise, shallow reading will be of no use.

Critical comment:

1. Pithy sentences give no room to confusion.
2. The language is very simple.
3. The sentences are witty and practically applicable.

4. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit: and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

Context: Bacon, through the quoted words, tries to convey how the three aspects of studies - reading, writing, and discussion - play a vital role in leading a man towards perfection.

Explanation: Developing a habit of reading good books increases one's understanding of many subjects. It gives the individual an opportunity to delve into topics which are too intricate for the average person to comprehend. It also broadens the individual's imagination. The reader is equipped with the capability to conceive of ideas that could potentially be of service in furthering the development of the world. Consequently, he is empowered to make the most of his potential as a human being.

Through conferring with other individuals, one can free themselves from limited thinking and prejudices. Additionally, it eliminates the lack of vision in a person. Through conversing with other people, one can evaluate the pros and cons of a situation. His enlightened attitude allows him to become a reliable person. This helps him to get mentally prepared to manage and be ready to confront future circumstances.

Despite its creative nature, writing is an art form which also requires a scientific approach; this necessitates the writer to be both thorough and exacting. Failing to adhere to the conventions of grammar and punctuation can have devastating consequences for the overall meaning, similarly, using a limited vocabulary can also lead to an inaccurate representation of ideas. Thus, writing can be seen to foster precision and accuracy in people's actions.

The author finds that if a person reads regularly, he becomes a full man. If he talks often about studying, he becomes quick-witted and if he writes often, he becomes precise in his writing. So, Bacon says that if a man writes very little, his memory will be surely very low. He needs to have a great memory and that can be gained only by writing a lot. If a man talks less, he will be in lack of presence of mind and if a man reads less, he will be in lack of sharp-wittedness. In the lack of memory, presence of mind and sharp-wittedness, he will have to pretend before others that he has all these faculties of the brain to their full. Thus, all three faculties of study have cures for a particular ailment of the brain.

Critical comment:

1. The style is aphoristic. Bacon is able to give readers a lot in just one sentence.
 2. Pithy sentences give no room to confusion.
 3. The language is very simple and full of practical wisdom. These words often constitute maxims.
5. **Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abent studia in mores [Studies pass into and influence manners]. Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises.**

Context: Here, the author focuses on the different uses of different subjects, and how they treat several ailments of the mind.



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Explanation: According to Bacon, every subject has its own advantage and all subjects have their own uses. It is up to man how and why he explores a particular subject. History is an important subject for the man who wishes to gain knowledge as it deals with all the past experiences of historians. If a man studies poetry, he becomes witty as poetry sharpens our minds. Mathematics makes man keen and full of concentration. Natural philosophy makes man more sincere and deep. Moral science makes him more serious and disciplined. Logic and rhetoric are also the subjects that make man satisfied and happy. Whatever a man studies passes into his character; so, based on what he studies, his character is shaped accordingly. But the different kinds of ailments of his brain can be properly cured through studies, just as different exercises cure different kinds of physical ailments.

As Bacon elucidated, each subject holds its own particular benefit, and all subjects have their own utilities. It is ultimately the individual's decision how and why he chooses to study a particular subject. As he talks about history, Bacon maintains that it is the accumulated wisdom of the ancients that can provide crucial insight to common men. Wisdom comes from history as people learn from mistakes, intelligence from poetry (literature) as an artist conjures lofty thoughts, foresees and subtly expresses it in words. Subtlety is achieved from mathematics, as it teaches us analytical skills and endurance. Similarly, depth comes from natural philosophy and seriousness from moral (study of religion). Whatever subject we take up it modifies our perception and influences our mannerisms. Wit is a God-given gift. It is present in everybody. Just as different types of sports help to cure various bodily ailments, similarly each mental defect or defect of wit can be addressed by a specific branch of study. If a man lacks concentration and focus, he must study Mathematics. If he has insufficient knowledge, he must take up higher education as they drill information into our minds and if he realises that he is weak in arguing, he must take up a lawyer's profession as it will train him to be an efficient debater.

As Bacon concludes his essay, he stands by his belief that there is scarcely any frailty in the human mind, which cannot be dispelled by the study of a subject, fit for such a mind. Just as physical exercises can cure the weaknesses of the body, the imperfections of the mind can be set right by study.

Critical comment:

1. Usefulness of different subjects is well depicted.

2. Practical implementation of different subjects is nicely presented.
3. The language is simple and full of practical wisdom.



DO YOU KNOW

- Francis Bacon is regarded as the first major English essayist.
- This is the first essay by Bacon in the series of ten essays published in 1597.
- In 1612, some changes were made to the text. More sentences and ideas were added and also some words were added to make it better.
- Bacon is known as the father of the scientific method which was influenced by his own Baconian method based on reason and observation.
- He worked as a lawyer and scientist throughout his life (1561-1626).

LET'S LEARN



GRAMMAR

Present Continuous Tense and Simple Future Tense

Consider the following set of sentences:

- a) I am watching a movie tonight.
- b) I will watch a movie tonight.

Both sentences involve watching a movie, but the first sentence, despite using "tonight," suggests a planned action in the near future and is in the **Present Continuous Tense**. The second sentence uses the **Simple Future Tense** and explicitly indicates a future action.

Hence, the Present Continuous tense is used to describe an action happening at or around the moment of speaking, even if it's in the near future. The basic structure of the sentence in this tense would be:

[Subject + am/is/are (be verb) + present participle (base verb + -ing)]



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Example:

1. I am studying for my exam.
2. They are playing soccer.
3. She is cooking dinner.

The Simple Future tense focuses on actions that will happen in the future. The basic structure of the sentence in this tense would be as the following:

[Subject + will/shall + base verb]

Example:

1. I will study for my exam tomorrow.
2. They shall complete the project by Friday.
3. She will finish her book by the end of the month.

Understanding when to use each tense allows for accurate expression of ongoing actions or future events in both spoken and written communication.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 10.4**

Fill in the blanks with proper form of verbs given in the bracket:

1. The chef ____ (prepare) a gourmet meal for the VIP guests.
2. By the time you arrive, we ____ (complete) the first phase of the project.
3. In the future, technology ____ (revolutionise) the way we live.
4. As we speak, the scientists ____ (conduct) groundbreaking research in the lab.
5. The company ____ (launch) its new product next year.
6. Our team ____ (develop) a new software application this quarter.
7. If you are away, your cat ____ (create) a mess in the living room.
8. The orchestra members ____ (practice) diligently for their upcoming concert.
9. I believe she ____ (achieve) great success in her career.
10. By the end of this century, humans ____ (colonise) Mars.

VOCABULARY ENRICHMENT

Look at the table given below. Notice the word transformation. Some nouns have been transformed to adjectives.

Noun	Adjectives
intelligence	intelligent
ceremony	ceremonial, ceremonious
courage	courageous



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INTEXT QUESTIONS 10.5

1. Read the following sentences and complete them using the correct form of the words given below.

disgrace terror disobey respect place
suggest consider contempt achieve satisfy

- i. Making fun of others and calling their names is _____ behaviour. We must learn to _____ the individuality of persons and treat no one in a _____ manner.
 - ii. Hard work and perseverance can help anyone to earn a _____ in society.
 - iii. _____ is looked upon as a serious offence in the army. No _____ is shown towards a rule breaker.
 - iv. I was _____ of the dark. My friend _____ that I should overcome my fear by practising stepping into a familiar dark _____ to begin with. I think his _____ has helped me in controlling this _____ of the dark that I had.
 - v. As I look back at my _____ with _____ I remember my teacher who showed me the right direction.
2. Provide one-word substitutions for the following descriptions.
- i. Reading, writing and speaking.
 - ii. Plots and marshalling of affairs.

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- iii. To ask one to leave one's current space or task and do something else.
 - iv. Someone who makes excessively fine distinctions in reasoning.
 - v. The quality of doing work carefully and thoroughly.
 - vi. Looking too bright, big, and expensive in a way that is intended to get attention and admiration.
 - vii. Something that makes it difficult for a person or thing to move or progress.
 - viii. To make food, drink, etc., go down your throat to your stomach.
 - ix. To be clever in a dishonest or bad way.
 - x. To perform a task, etc., or to put a plan into action.
3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
- i. Crafty men studies, simple men them, and wise men them.
 - ii. Read not to and, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and, but to weigh and
 - iii. Some books are to be, others to be, and some few to be
 - iv. Histories make men wise; poets; the mathematics natural philosophy deep; moral logic and able to
 - v. So if a man's wit be, let him study the mathematics; for in, if his wit be never so little, he must begin again.

LET'S DO

Match the items in Column A with their corresponding items in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. "Reading maketh a full man."	a) Reading extensively enriches a person's understanding and knowledge.
2. "Writing maketh an exact man."	b) Regular reading leads to a well-rounded individual.
3. "Conference maketh a	c) Engaging in discussions and

ready man."	conversations sharpens one's wit and ability to communicate effectively.
4. "And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not."	d) Writing helps to refine one's thoughts and ideas, ensuring clarity and precision.
5. "Histories make men wise."	e) Studying various subjects enhances one's capabilities and skills.
6. "Nay, there is no stone or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies."	f) Individuals who despise learning are often deceitful and untrustworthy.
7. "Crafty men contemn studies."	g) Historical accounts provide valuable insights and lessons.
8. "They perfect nature and are perfected by experience."	h) Diligently studying can overcome any obstacles or limitations in one's intellect.
9. "Abeunt studia in mores."	i) The benefits of studying extend beyond mere academic achievement.
10. "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability."	j) Knowledge acquired through studies shapes one's character and behaviour.

LET'S TALK

1. Your favourite book
2. Your favourite author

LET'S WRITE**Making a summary**

You have learnt to make notes in earlier lessons. In this lesson, we'll discuss how you can develop notes into a summary for brief reports and presentations.



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What is a summary?

Summary is the shortened form of a text. It requires selections of what is important and rejections of what is not. For making a summary it is essential to make notes. You can make notes on paper or in your mind. Thus, note-making is the first stage of making a summary. But once the summary is made, notes are irrelevant. They could be put aside or discarded as rough work for summary. In a summary, the important points are presented in a logical order in the form of a paragraph or paragraphs. The facts are stated in a straight-forward, direct style - without any ornamentation or examples.

Example 1

People in the present day civilization have become highly materialistic. Money is the only god they know. Consequently, all their efforts, and most of their waking hours, go into earning money and still more money. The life of a rich businessman, especially in the developed countries, is extremely busy. Thousands have to be converted into lakhs and lakhs into crores. There is no end and no respite for him. Alongwith money come the demands of their social life. To keep abreast of the times, they have to throw and attend big parties, meeting powerful and influential people to serve their business ends.

One unfortunate result of their excessively busy and fast life is the total neglect of their children. The rich can provide their children with all that money can buy: rich food; expensive clothes, cars and every other imaginable comfort and luxury. But they simply cannot give them what they need most-parental care and affection on a personal level for which there is no substitute in the whole world. These children who are brought up almost entirely by hired attendants develop a twisted personality. Their rich, busy and well-bred parents are one day shocked to find that their children have developed some of the traits of their own attendants which are, to say the least, considerably less than well-bred.

Now let's note down important points:

1. people highly materialistic in present day civilization.
2. all time and efforts go into earning money.
3. businessmen, esp. busy.
 - (i) no rest - respite

4. demands of social life
 - (i) giving and attending parties
 - (ii) meeting influential people.
5. Results
 - (i) neglect of their children
 - (ii) luxuries provided but parental love & care not given
 - (iii) children brought up by hired attendants
 - (iv) developing their traits (attendants)
 - (v) develop a twisted personality.

We can, now, develop these points into a summary.

People are highly materialistic in the present day civilization. They use all their time and effort in earning more and more money without any rest or respite. The life of businessmen, especially in developed countries, is very busy. Alongwith money, come the demands of their social life. They have to participate in parties to keep contacts with influential and powerful people. Being excessively busy, they neglect their children. They provide them with all possible luxuries and comforts but they cannot give them parental love and care. The children, brought up entirely by hired attendants, develop the less well-bred traits of their attendants. They develop a twisted personality.

Now, read the passage given below. Identify the main ideas and make a summary. Give it a suitable title also.

There are several distinct dimensions in which our youth must equip itself. The first is the physical. Building a great democracy and defending it from aggressors requires a young generation that is physically strong, with muscles of iron and nerves of steel and for this it must equip itself by undertaking physical training and developing physical fitness to the maximum extent possible. The second dimension is the intellectual. We live in a highly competitive age of science and technology and can no longer afford the luxury of mediocrity if we are to forge ahead. Therefore every young man and woman studying in schools, colleges and universities must aim at academic ability of the highest order. The third is the dimension of patriotism. I am concerned here not so much with the routine meaning of this term as with that deeper patriotism which transcends all pettiness and creates in our youth a deep urge for national unity and progress.



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**WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT**

- Bacon advocated for the empirical method of scientific inquiry, emphasising the importance of observation, experimentation, and evidence-based reasoning. He believed that knowledge should be derived from sensory experience and direct observation of the natural world rather than relying solely on deductive reasoning or philosophical speculation.
- He popularised the method of inductive reasoning, where general principles are derived from specific observations. He argued that scientists should collect data through systematic observation and experimentation, and then draw general conclusions based on patterns and regularities observed in the data.
- Bacon emphasised the importance of conducting controlled experiments to test hypotheses and theories. He believed that experiments could reveal the underlying causes and mechanisms of natural phenomena, leading to a deeper understanding of the natural world.
- Bacon believed that scientific knowledge should be applied to improve human life and society. He argued for the practical utility of knowledge, advocating for the development of technologies and innovations that could benefit humanity.
- Bacon encouraged critical thinking and scepticism, urging scientists to question established beliefs and theories and to remain open to new evidence and perspectives. He emphasised the importance of challenging authority and conventional wisdom in the pursuit of truth.

**TERMINAL QUESTIONS**

1. What are the ways of study and what are the different books to be studied?
2. How can different ailments of the mind be cured by study?
3. Write about your experience studying mathematics.
4. Ask a poem to your friend without knowing who wrote it and elaborate the poem independently with your own views.

**ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS****10.1**

1. The three chief uses of studies include amusement, adornment and ability. Studies delight us the most when done privately.
2. Bacon warns that studying for too long durations can create unwillingness.
3. (ii)
4. Human mind and thinking capacity are compared to natural plants. Studies trim the innate immaturities of human thought to help one grow, just as the growth of a plant is improved by trimming.

*Notes***10.2**

1. A man should study to learn to gain insights from observation.
2. Books of less importance are to be simply tasted.
Books of substance and significance are to be chewed and digested, to fully extract their meaning and implement in one's life.
3. The meaner sort of books are, according to Bacon's consideration, the "distilled books" (summarised books), like distilled waters (purified water), which he describes as "flashy things," lacking depth and with little substance or worth.
4. (a) To have a great memory.

10.3

1. An exploration of history develops wisdom, while poetry stimulates one's wit. Mathematics is known for its ability to cultivate precision and natural philosophy improves one's intellect. Morals make a person solemn, while the study of logic and rhetoric promotes broader knowledge.
2. According to Bacon, bowling is good for diseases of the bladder and the kidneys, while shooting is good for diseases of the lungs and breast.
3. According to Bacon, gentle walking is good for diseases of the stomach and riding is good for diseases of the head.
4. Bacon suggests the study of mathematics as the cure for a wandering mind. This is because if a man's mind wanders as he tries to solve a problem, he will have to begin again.

Of Studies



Notes

10.4

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. is preparing | 2. will have completed |
| 3. will revolutionise | 4. are conducting |
| 5. will launch | 6. is developing |
| 7. will create | 8. are practising |
| 9. will achieve | 10. will have colonised |

10.5

1.
 - i. disgraceful, respect, contemptuous.
 - ii. respectable place
 - iii. disobedience, consideration
 - iv. terrified, suggested, place, suggestion, terror
 - v. achievements, satisfaction
2.

i. study	ii. management
iii. call away	iv. cymini sectores
v. diligence	vi. flashy
vii. impediment	viii. swallow
ix. cunning	x. execute
3.
 - i. Condemn, admire, use
 - ii. Contradict, confute, discourse, consider
 - iii. Tasted, swallowed, chewed and digested
 - iv. Witty, subtle, grave, rhetoric, contend
 - v. Wandering, demonstrations, called away

Let's Do

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. c |
| 4. h | 5. g | 6. e |
| 7. f | 8. i | 9. j |
| 10. a | | |