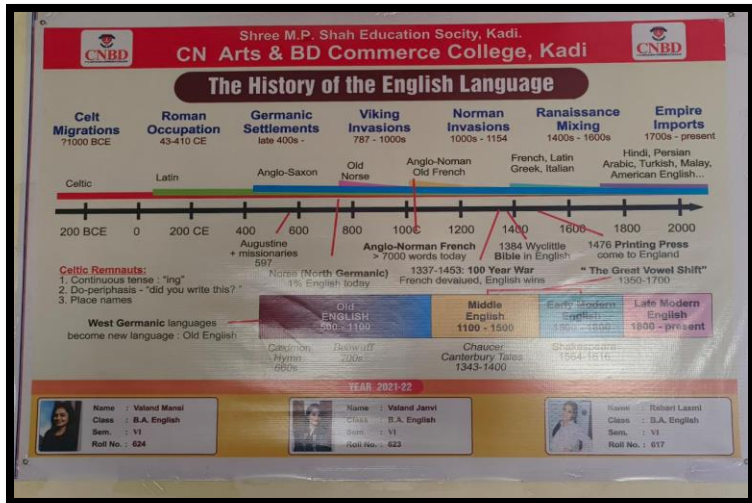
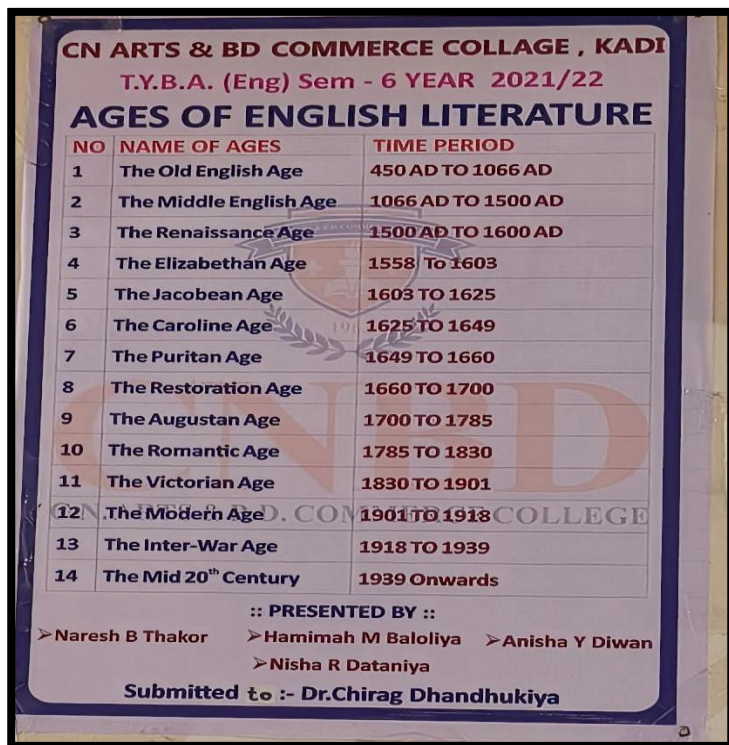
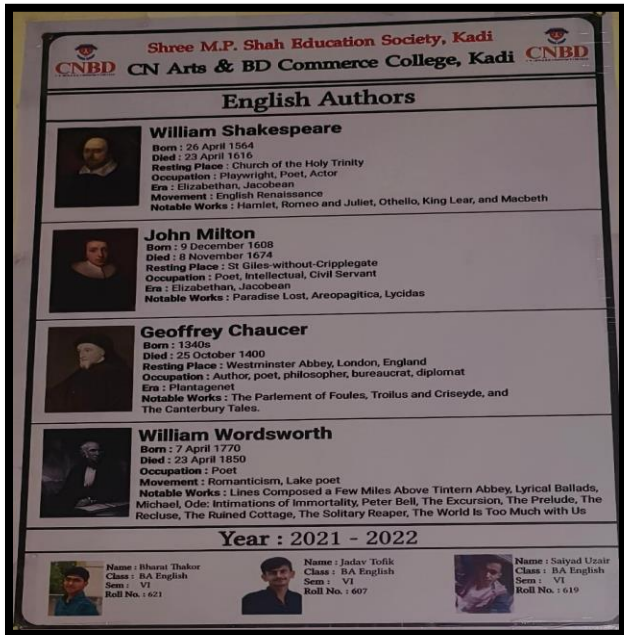
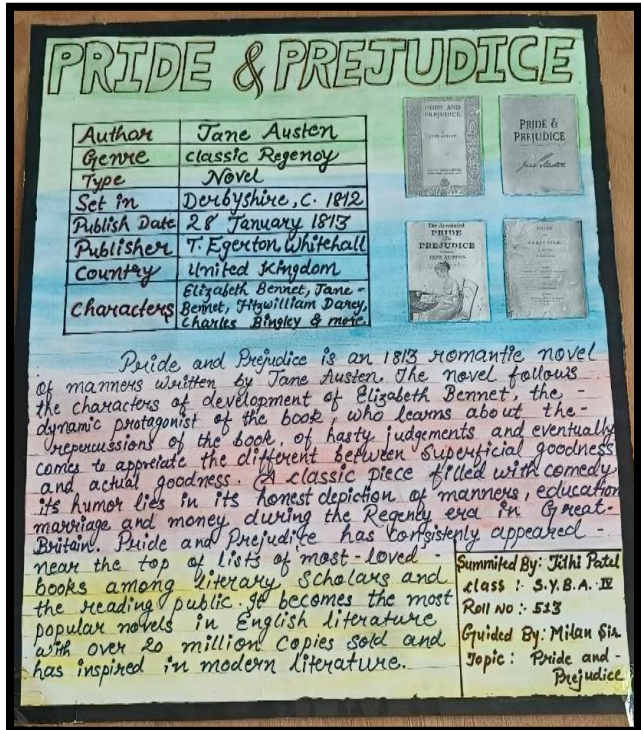


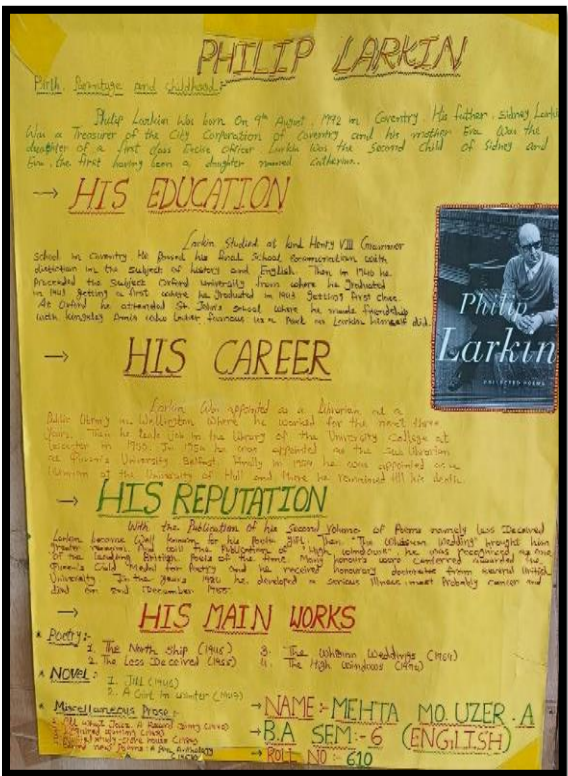
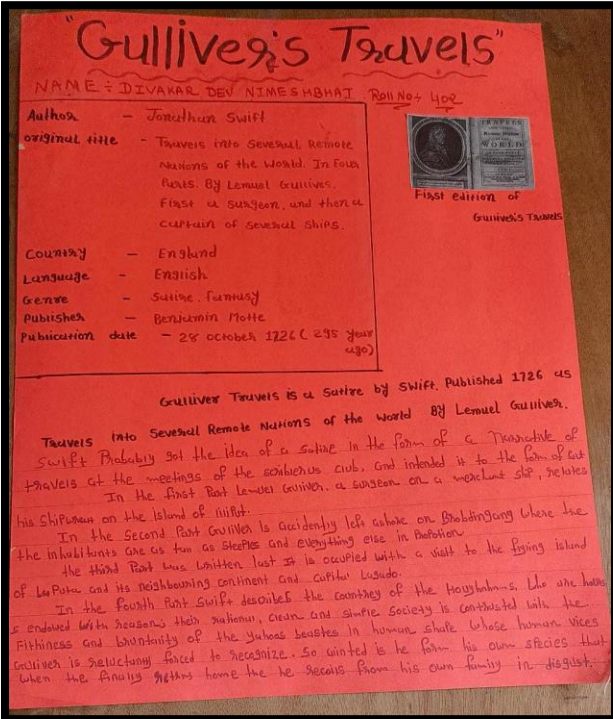
Project Work

Student List

Year 2021-22

Sr No.	Student Name	Class	Poster name
1	Valand Mansi, Valand Janvi, Rabari laxmi	B.A SEM-6	
2	Naresh B. Thakor, Hamima M. Baloliya, Anisha Divan, Nisha R. Dataniya	B.A SEM 6	

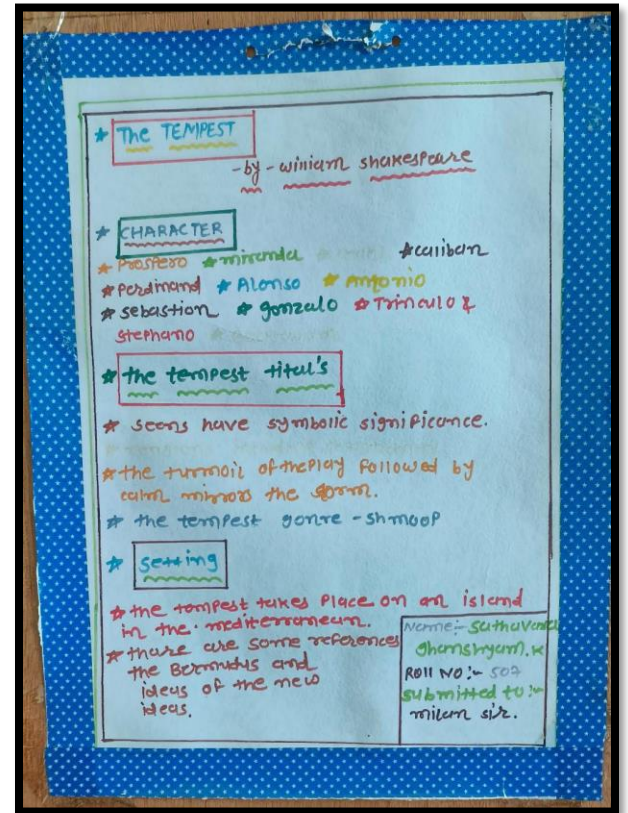
3	Bharat Thakor, Jadav Tofik, Saiyad Uzair	B.A SEM-6	
4	Tithi Patel	B.A. SEM-4	

5	Mehta Mo.Uzer.A	B.A SEM-6	 PHILIP LARKIN <u>Birth, Settlement and Childhood:</u> Philip Larkin was born on 9th April, 1922 in Coventry. His father, Sidney Larkin was a Treasurer of the City Corporation of Coventry, and his mother, Eva, was the daughter of a first class train officer. Larkin was the second child of Sidney and Eva, the first having been a daughter named Catherine. → HIS EDUCATION Larkin studied at Lord Henry VIII Grammar School in Coventry. He found his final school examinations quite difficult in the subjects of history and English. Then in 1940 he proceeded to the subject of English literature from where he graduated in 1941 getting a first class. He graduated in 1945 getting a first class. At Oxford he attended St John's school where he made friendship with Kenneth Arrowood, Francis Lee, Paul, and Larkin himself did. → HIS CAREER Larkin was appointed as a librarian and a public library in Wellington where he worked for the next three years. Then he took up the library of the University College at Leicester in 1950. In 1954 he was appointed as the sub-librarian at Queens University Belfast. Finally in 1959 he was appointed as a librarian at the University of Hull and there he remained till his death. → HIS REPUTATION With the publication of his second volume of poems namely 'Less Than One' Larkin became well known for his poem 'Jill' and 'The Whitsun Weddings' brought him a high reputation. He was recognized as one of the leading British poets of the time. Many poems were collected in his poems which brought him poetry and his poems' increasing popularity shown several times. University of Hull in 1980 he developed a serious illness, most probably cancer and died on 22nd December 1985. → HIS MAIN WORKS * Poetry: 1. The North Ship (1946) 2. The Less Deceived (1955) 3. The Whitsun Weddings (1955) 4. The High Windows (1959) * NOVEL: 1. Jill (1946) 2. A Girl in Winter (1959) * Miscellaneous Prose: 1. Jill (1946) 2. The Whitsun Weddings (1955) 3. The High Windows (1959) 4. The Less Deceived (1955) → NAME: MEHTA MO.UZER.A → BA SEM-6 (ENGLISH) → ROLL NO: 610
6	Dev Divakar	B.A SEM-4	 "Gulliver's Travels" NAME: DIVAKAR DEV NIMESH BHAT Roll No: 402 Author: - Jonathan Swift original title: - Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, In Four Parts, By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships. Country: - England Language: - English Genre: - Satire, Fantasy Publisher: - Benjamin Motte Publication date: - 25 October 1726 (235 years ago) First edition of Gulliver's Travels Gulliver's Travels is a satire by Swift, published 1726 as Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World by Lemuel Gulliver. Swift probably got the idea of a satire in the form of a treatise of travels at the meetings of the cockney club, and intended it to be the form of a travel in the first part Lemuel Gulliver, a surgeon on a merchant ship, relates his shipwreck on the island of Lilliput. In the second part Gulliver is accidentally left ashore on Brobdingnag where he meets the inhabitants and as far as he sees and everything else in nature. The third part was written last as it is occupied with a visit to the flying island of Laputa and its neighbouring continent and other islands. In the fourth part Swift describes the country of the Houyhnhnms, who are endowed with reason, their nation, clean and simple society is contrasted with the filthiness and brutishness of the Yahoos, beasts in human shape whose human vices Gulliver is reluctantly forced to recognize. So grieved is he from his own species that when the flying island returns home he he recalls from his own family in disgust.

7

Sathavara Ghanshyam K.

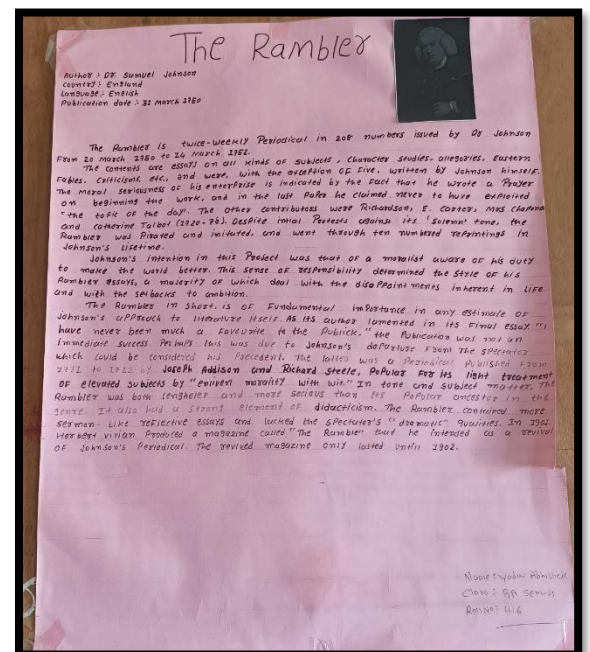
B.A SEM-5



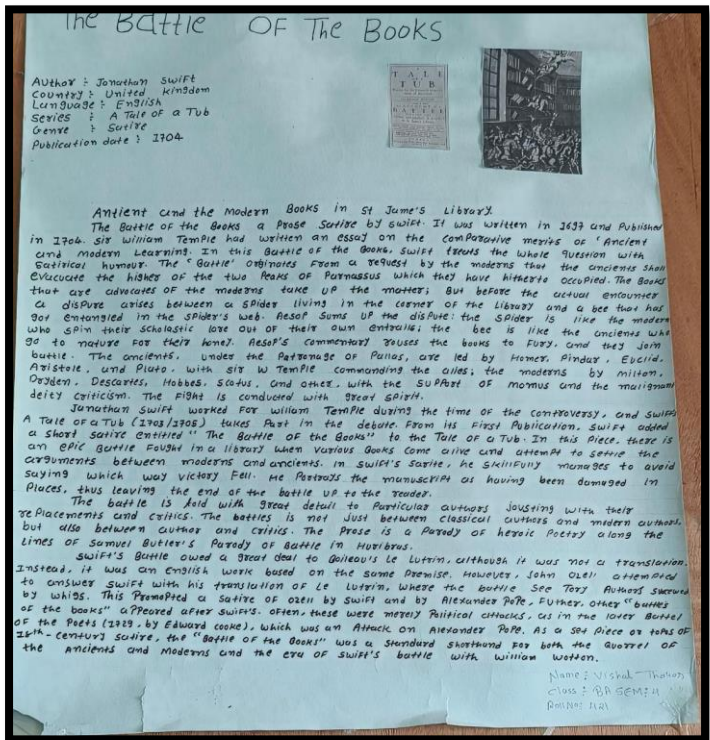
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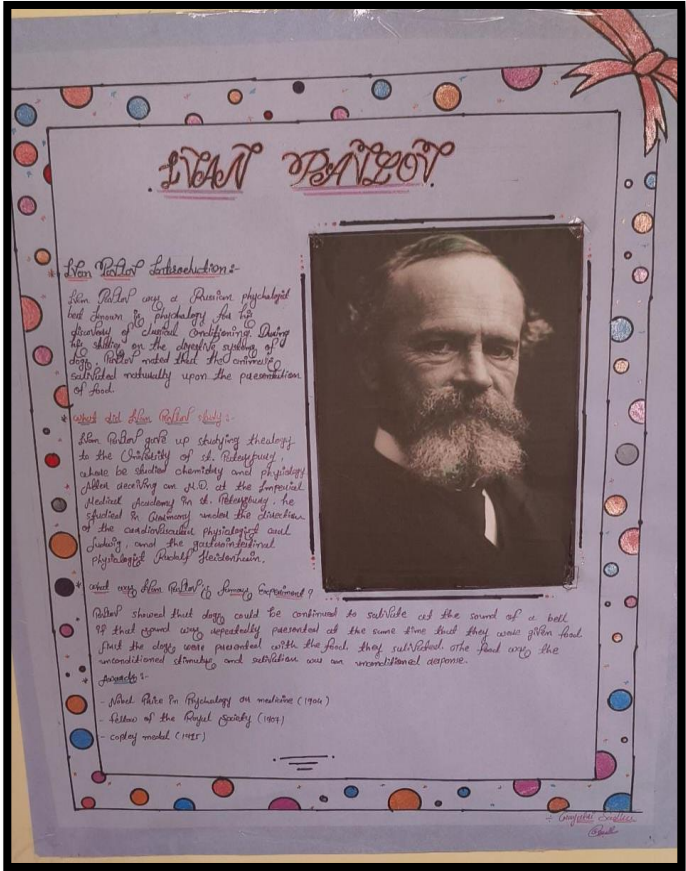
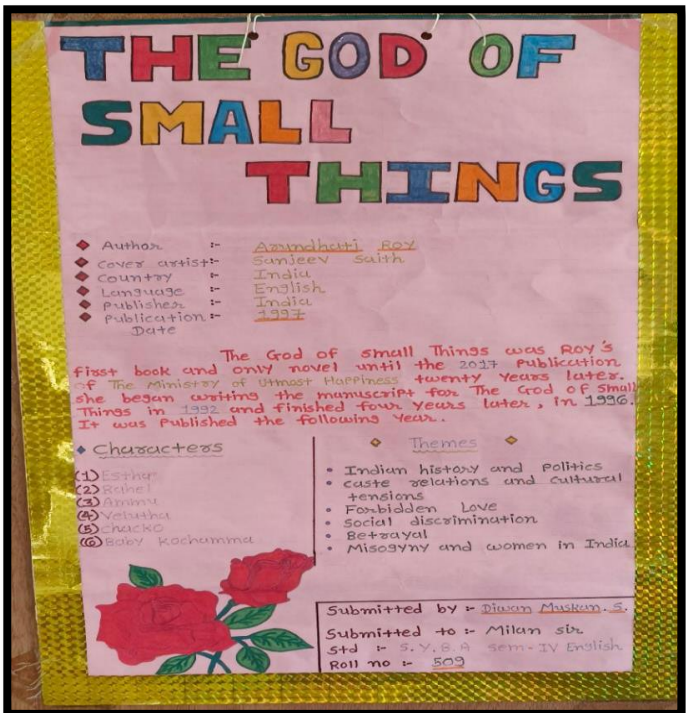
Abhishek Yadav

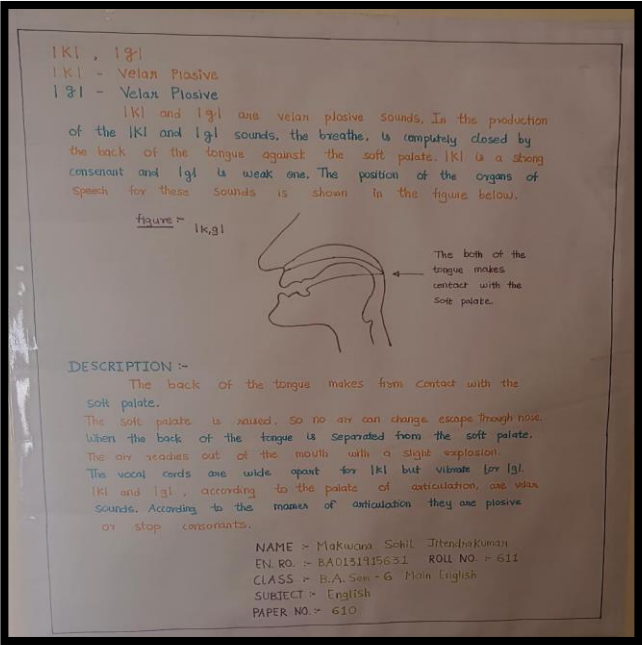
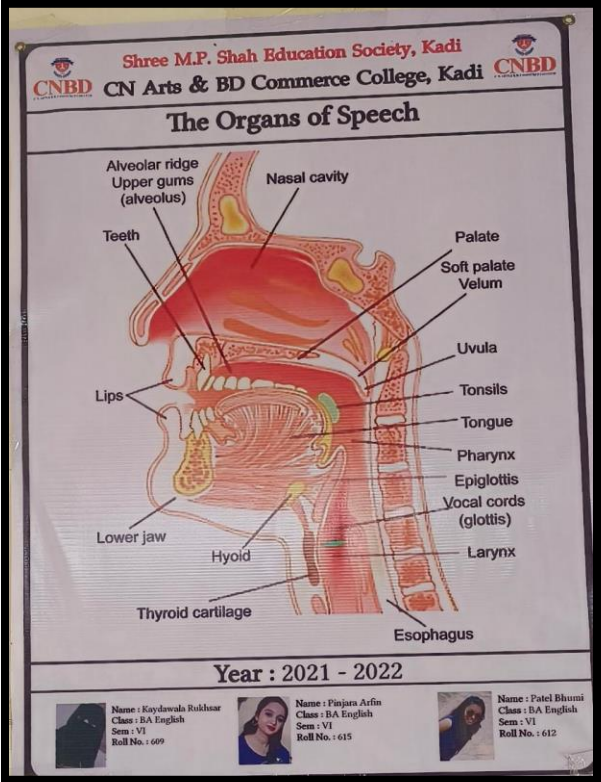
B.A SEM-4



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9	Vishal Thakor.	B.A SEM-4	
10	Dhara Nayak	B.A SEM-4	

11	Sadhu Gayatri	B.A SEM-2	 IVAN PAVLOV <u>Ivan Pavlov Subsections:-</u> • Ivan Pavlov was a Russian physiologist best known for his work on psychology for his discovery of classical conditioning. During his studies on the digestive system of dogs, Pavlov noted that the animals conditioned reflexively upon the presentation of food. • <u>What did Ivan Pavlov study:-</u> • Ivan Pavlov got up studying theology to the University of St. Petersburg where he studied chemistry and physics. After securing an M.D. at the Imperial Medical Academy in St. Petersburg, he studied in Germany under the direction of the cardiovascular physiologist and physiologist, and the gastrointestinal physiologist Richard Heidenhain. • <u>What was Ivan Pavlov's famous experiment?</u> • Pavlov showed that dogs could be conditioned to salivate at the sound of a bell. If that sound was repeatedly presented at the same time food was given food, then the dogs were presented with the food, they salivated. He found out the unconditional stimulus and salivation was an unconditional response. • <u>Awards:-</u> - Order of St. Anna in Physiology in medicine (1906) - Order of the Holy George (1909) - Order of St. Vladimir (1915) - Gayatri Sadhu
12	Diwan Muskan S.	B.A SEM-4	 THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS ◆ Author :- Arundhati Roy ◆ Cover artist :- Sanjeev Saith ◆ Country :- India ◆ Language :- English ◆ Publisher :- India ◆ Publication :- 1997 ◆ Date :- The God of small Things was Roy's first book and only novel until the 2017 publication of The Ministry of Utmost Happiness twenty years later. She began writing the manuscript for The God of Small Things in 1992 and finished four years later, in 1996. It was published the following year. ◆ Characters (1) Esther (2) Rachel (3) Annu (4) Velutha (5) Chacko (6) Baby Kochamma ◆ Themes • Indian history and politics • caste relations and cultural tensions • Forbidden Love • Social discrimination • Betrayal • Misogyny and women in India Submitted by :- Diwan Muskan S. Submitted to :- Milan Sir Std :- S.V.B.A sem-IV English Roll no :- 509

13	Makawana Sohil	B.A SEM-6	 [k], [g] [k] - Velar Plosive [g] - Velar Plosive [k] and [g] are velar plosive sounds. In the production of the [k] and [g] sounds, the breathe is completely closed by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. [k] is a strong consonant and [g] is weak one. The position of the organs of speech for these sounds is shown in the figure below. figure - [k, g] The both of the tongue makes contact with the soft palate. DESCRIPTION :- The back of the tongue makes firm contact with the soft palate. The soft palate is raised, so no air can change escape through nose. When the back of the tongue is separated from the soft palate, the air rushes out of the mouth with a slight explosion. The vocal cords are wide apart for [k] but vibrate for [g]. [k] and [g], according to the place of articulation, are velar sounds. According to the manner of articulation they are plosive or stop consonants. NAME :- Makawana, Sohil Jitendra Kumar EN. NO. :- BA0121915631 ROLL NO. :- 611 CLASS :- B.A. Sem - 6 Main English SUBJECT :- English PAPER NO. :- 610
14	Kaydawala Rukhsar, Pinjara afrin, Patel Bhoomi	B.A SEM-6	 Shree M.P. Shah Education Society, Kadi CNBD CN Arts & BD Commerce College, Kadi The Organs of Speech Alveolar ridge Upper gums (alveolus) Teeth Lips Lower jaw Hyoid Thyroid cartilage Nasal cavity Palate Soft palate Velum Uvula Tonsils Tongue Pharynx Epiglottis Vocal cords (glottis) Larynx Esophagus Year : 2021 - 2022 Name : Kaydawala Rukhsar Class : BA English Sem : VI Roll No. : 609 Name : Pinjara Afrin Class : BA English Sem : VI Roll No. : 615 Name : Patel Bhoomi Class : BA English Sem : VI Roll No. : 612

15	Makakwana Gayatri	B.A SEM-4	

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