



सत्यमेव जयते

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE

Social, economic and political;

LIBERTY

of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY

of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY

assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION



FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Fundamental duties: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be ward between the age of six and fourteen years;

**- Constitution of India,
Part IV A (Article 51 A)**

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

The RTE Act provides for the right of children to free and Compulsory Education to every child in the age group of 6 – 14 years which came into force from 1st April 2010 in Andhra Pradesh.

Important provisions of RTE Act

- Ensure availability of schools within the reach of the children.
- Improve School infrastructure facilities.
- Enroll children in the class appropriate to his / her age.
- Children have a right to receive special training in order to be at par with other children.
- Providing appropriate facilities for the education of children with special needs on par with other children.
- No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. No test for admitting the children in schools.
- No removal of name and repetition of the child in the same class.
- No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.
- No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.
- Admission shall not be denied or delayed on the ground that the transfer and other certificates have not been provided on time.
- Eligible candidates alone shall be appointed as teachers.
- The teaching learning process and evaluation procedures shall promote achievement of appropriate competencies.
- No board examinations shall be conducted to the children till the completion of elementary education.
- Children can continue in the schools even after 14 years until completion of elementary education.
- No discrimination and related practices towards children belonging to backward and marginalized communities.
- The curriculum and evaluation procedures must be in conformity with the values enshrined in the constitution and make the child free of fear and anxiety and help the child to express views freely.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1

WORKBOOK IN ENGLISH FOR CLASS IX



976



State Council of Educational Research & Training
Andhra Pradesh

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT

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WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS I

WORKBOOK IN ENGLISH FOR CLASS IX

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FOREWORD

Teaching and learning of language in school education should be based on the insight that language learning is a natural process which should be enhanced in school for academic and overall achievement of the learners. It is extremely important that learner-centric methodologies of language learning should be promoted for eliciting critical responses, and developing sensitivity to social issues.

The focus of language learning is on developing skills of language and communicative competence. Language learning progresses naturally with exposure to and use of language in meaningful situations. In this context, importance has been attributed in the *National Curriculum Framework-2005*, to methods of teaching which are process based. These give opportunities to learners for engaging with texts and equip them for self-assessment.

English has been one of the languages which is being learnt in schools. It is therefore recommended that English be learnt along with the language of the learners since it leads to transference of skills from the child's own language to the second language (English).

We, at NCERT make an endeavour to provide engaging, relevant and authentic resources. This supplements and complements language acquisition, and provide opportunities for learners to associate experiences with everyday life.

NCERT had developed two books, *Beehive* and *Moments* for Class IX, based on the *National Curriculum Framework- 2005*. The workbook, *Words and Expressions 1* is a sequential continuation of these. It has been developed taking into account the feedback on these books and needs of learners and teachers.

The workbook has taken into account the skills that are critical for overall development of the learners, such as the skills of collaboration, creativity and imagination, critical thinking and problem solving, communication and compassion.

We hope this workbook will serve as an effective instrument for learners and teachers for adding quality to the teaching and learning processes. We are indebted to the institutions and organisations which have generously permitted us to draw upon their resources and materials. All the publications of NCERT are regularly revised on the basis of the feedback from students, parents, teachers and teacher educators.

New Delhi
May 2018

HRUSHIKESH SENAPATY
Director, NCERT



ABOUT THE WORKBOOK

Words and Expressions 1, a sequence to the textbook in English for Class IX, *Beehive*, is a self-study material. The main purpose of this workbook is to give learners exposure to further their skills in language in the context of their textbook. The passages and activities given here will enable them to handle English for performing important language functions and help them develop critical thinking on contemporary concerns. Grammar activities are presented in everyday contexts. The book is expected to serve as a basis for revisiting language learning.

The 11 units in this workbook are not designed in isolation. The chapters of the textbook and the units are to be taught in a coordinated manner. The units correspond to each lesson in the textbook. Each unit starts with an ice-breaker — ‘Let’s begin’ followed by Comprehension passages, Vocabulary tasks, Grammar exercises, Editing, Listening, Speaking and Writing activities. All units end with Project reiterating the learning through elaborate activities. The sections focus on a particular language skill.

‘Let’s begin’ asks questions making the students think and discuss. They are asked to collect information, read various written texts and e-texts, watch and listen to online resources from Internet services like YouTube. They are required to work in groups of two or four, jot down points, develop speech, debate etc. and then to speak before the whole class. This follows integrated process of reading with comprehension, reflection, writing and expressing thoughts.

The unseen comprehension passages are chosen based on the themes of the corresponding chapters. It has prose passages as well as poems. The familiarity of the context has been taken care of while selecting the passages. An attempt has been made to expose the learners to a variety of texts, comprehend the meaning of words in context, understand the theme, and answer factual and thought-provoking questions. Learners are also given opportunities to interpret poems, acquainted with beautiful expressions, phrases, and understand the expressions of the images. Some questions have been given to infer meaning, and some are to inspire learners to think critically and bring out learners’ deeper understanding of the text.

A variety of tasks and exercises are placed strategically to build vocabulary in the given context. Even though difficult words are glossed in the margins, the learners are encouraged to use the dictionary as often as required. The intention is to help them learn new words and their usages as well as new meanings of familiar words in different contexts.

Written and spoken compositions are preceded by discussions in peer groups. The themes of the composition include ICT and advanced technology; contemporary issues like gender, environment; adolescent issues; social issues which are relevant to the age group and appropriate to the present time. This is to enable the learners to see the world, and develop necessary skills and face the challenges of the present as well as future.



Grammar activities are given with usage in focus, not the formal explication of grammatical concepts. The listening and speaking activities give the students enough opportunities to develop listening comprehension and to use English in real life situations. It is reiterated that basic language skills are developed simultaneously, not in isolation, but in an integrated manner.

The nuance of the workbook is that, it is directly addressed to the students; the language used is simple, so that there is less dependence on the teachers.

The Project activities given at the end of each unit are expected to be engaging, cross-curricular and interdisciplinary. These help generate interest to explore, analyse and then present thoughts orally or in writing.

The activities are simple and stress-free, enabling the learners to complete them confidently. Self-learning is encouraged. The pair or group work will give students an opportunity to look at the work of their peers and make each of them feel both responsible as well as independent. Every learner has a unique learning style. The group work may help them understand their challenges, evaluate themselves *vis-à-vis* their peers and find a best way to overcome them. The teachers can scaffold if there is a need. Some Fun Facts are given in a box throughout the workbook, with a hope that the learner would have a lasting impression of the correct usage. Teachers must remember that Fun Facts are to be taken in light spirit and are non-evaluative.

It is hoped that the learners will find this workbook enjoyable and rewarding. It is learner-centered and activity-based. The readers are welcome to comment and suggest on any aspect of the *Words and Expressions 1* towards its refinement.



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1. 'Que Sera Sera' (Song) (Pages 48–49)—https://archive.org/details/78_whatever-will-be-will-be-que-sera-sera_doris-day-frank-devol-and-his-orchestra_gbia0026697a
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3. Excerpt 'Himalayan Goats Tahr' (Pages 129–130), Winfried Hoerr, *Snippets(Online)* — Living in Amazement—The Evolution—Path/Snippetsevolution-path.com
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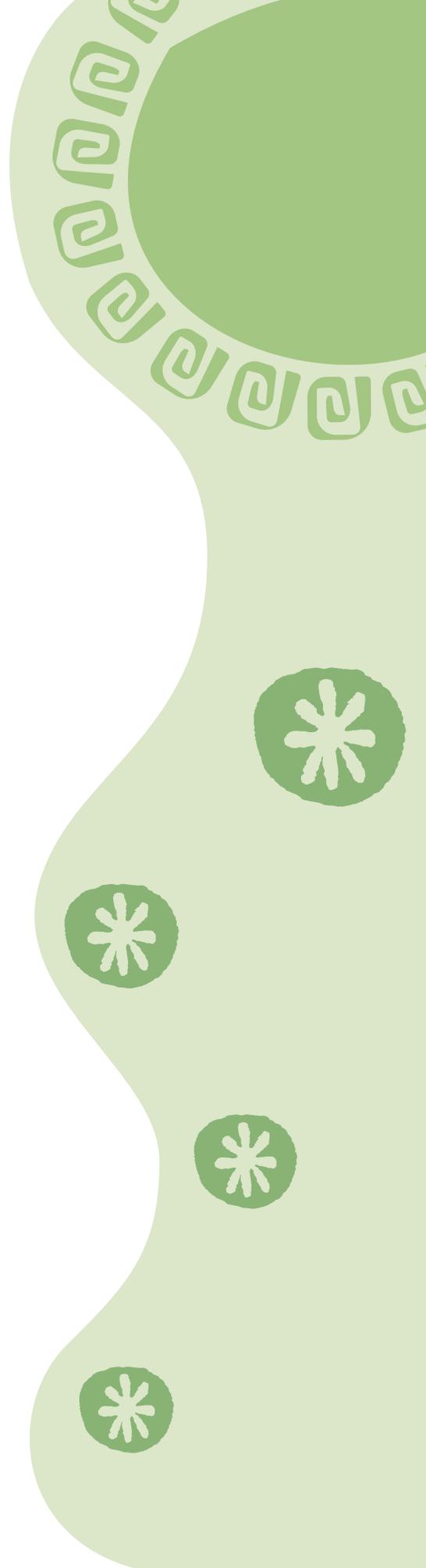
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8. ‘Horticulture show in Gurugram’ (News item) (Pages 145–146)—*Hindustan Times*, New Delhi
9. ‘Humanoid Robot, Sophia back in India’ (News item) (Pages 5–6)—*Hindustan Times*, 21 February 2018, Hyderabad
10. Excerpt ‘Gangtok’ (Page 106) from ‘A Sikkimese Dialogue’, by Sugato Tripathy, *Shubh Yatra*, February 2018, Vol. 6, Issue 1, MaXposure Media Group, New Delhi
11. Excerpt ‘Varkala’ (Pages 101–102) from ‘Kerala’s Best Kept Secret’, by Karishma Kripalani—*The Dialogue*, February 2018, CMYK Printech Ltd., New Delhi
12. Excerpt from *To Kill a Mocking Bird* (Pages 38–39), by Harper Lee—HarperCollins Publishers, Noida, U.P.
13. ‘Interview with a Detective’ (Pages 152–154)—<https://thrillist.com.../private-detective-interview-questions-you-ve-always-want> , Group Nine Media, Inc., New York, USA
14. Two excerpts from *Tuesdays with Morrie*, by Mitch Albom (Pages 14–15)—Hachette Digital, An Imprint of Little, Brown Book Group, London, UK
15. ‘Poem at Thirty-nine’, by Alice Walker (Pages 41–42)—alicewalkergarden.com
16. Picture on Page 79—<http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/national-bravery-awards-2018-meet-the-18-bravehearts-of-india-1802479>
17. Indra Nooyi’s speech at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 14 December 2013 (Pages 84–85)—25 Greatest Living Legends by NDTV, New Delhi
18. Malala Yousafzai’s speech at the UN General Assembly (Pages 92–93)—Independent Digital News & Media, London, UK
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Do You Know

According to the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, free and compulsory education for all children in 6-14 year age group is now a Fundamental Right under Article 21-A of the Constitution.

**EDUCATION IS NEITHER A
PRIVILEGE NOR FAVOUR BUT A
BASIC HUMAN RIGHT TO
WHICH ALL GIRLS AND WOMEN
ARE ENTITLED**

*Give Girls
Their Chance !*



Unit 1



976CH01

LET'S BEGIN

Here are some jackets of books. Discuss with your partner which of these look like jackets of science fiction books. Why do you think so? Give some reasons.



* READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

THE FUTURE CARS

The story 'The Fun They Had' takes us to the world of the future where children study in a virtual classroom. The learning is through computer software or the Internet, or by a robotic teacher. Many exciting new technologies would continue to transform the world and improve human welfare. Here are two of them. When these become reality, the then generation may ask with surprise, "People were driving the cars!"

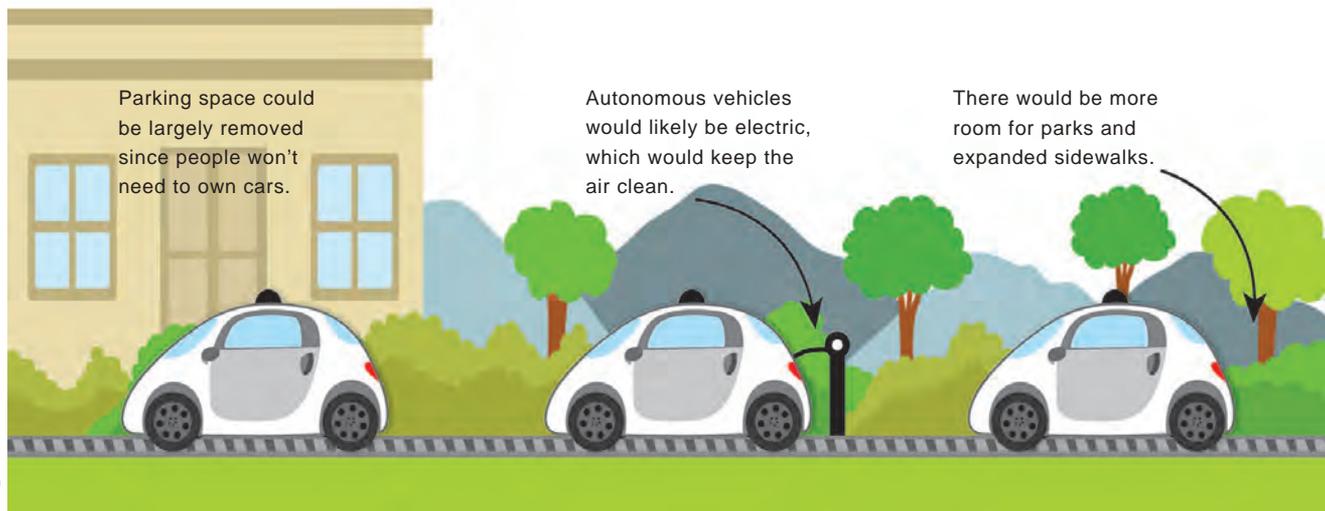
virtual: carried out, accessed, or stored by means of a computer, especially over a network

Self-driving Cars

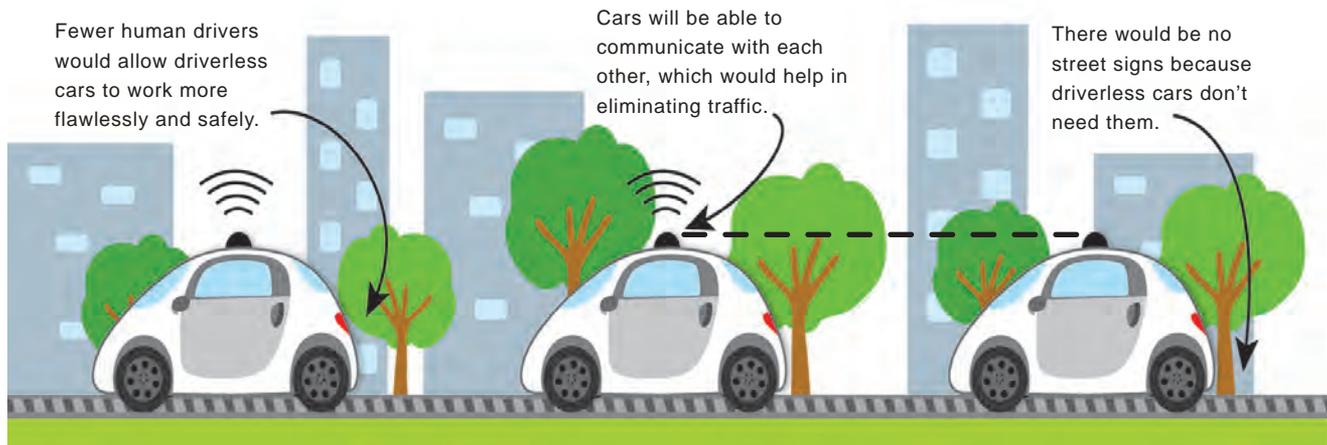
Self-driving cars exist today that are safer than human-driven cars in most driving conditions. Over the next 3–5 years they will get even safer and be in the mainstream.

Just as cars reshaped the world in the 20th century, so will self-driving cars in the 21st century. In most cities, about 20–30% of usable space is taken up by parking spaces, and most cars are parked about 95% of the time. Self-driving cars will be in almost continuous use (most likely hailed from a smartphone app), thereby, dramatically reducing the need for parking. Cars will communicate with each other to avoid accidents and traffic jams, and riders will be able to spend commuting time on other activities like work, education and socialising.

commute: travel some distance between one's home and place of work on a regular basis



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1



Drones and Flying Cars

“Roads? Where we’re going we don’t need... roads?”
Dr Emmet Brown

GPS (Global Positioning System) which started out as a military technology is now being used to hail taxis, get mapping directions, etc. Likewise, drones had started out as a military technology, but are increasingly being used for a wide range of consumer and commercial applications.

For example, drones are being used to inspect critical infrastructure like bridges and power lines, to survey areas struck by natural disasters, and many other creative uses like fighting animal poaching. There are startups that use drones to deliver medical supplies to remote villages that can’t be accessed by road.

There is also a new wave of startups working on flying cars including two funded by the cofounder of Google, Larry Page. Flying cars use the same advanced technology used in drones but are large enough to carry people. Due to advances in materials, batteries and software, flying cars will be significantly more affordable and convenient than today’s planes and helicopters.

(Adapted from ‘11 reasons to be excited about the future of technology’, by Chris Dixon, 19 Aug. 2016, Business Insider India)

1. How will the self-driving cars or driverless cars be safe?



Fun fact

Common Suffixes that make nouns

-sion

depress — depression
impress — impression

-er

found — founder
teach — teacher

2. What do you understand by 'cars will communicate with each other'?

3. What are the advantages of self-driving cars?

4. What is the use of GPS?

5. What is a drone? What are its advantages?

6. Which technology will be used in flying cars?

7. How will the flying cars be more convenient than planes and helicopters?

Fun fact

Adjectives ending in ED

Used to describe how a person feels

-ed

Tired
Confused
Relaxed
Satisfied
Shocked



HUMANOID ROBOT, SOPHIA BACK IN INDIA

Not all of Bollywood superstar Shah Rukh Khan's legion of fans are human beings. One is a humanoid robot.

The creation of American scientist David Hanson of Hanson Robotics of Hong Kong, Sophia, the world's first humanoid robot, enthralled the audiences on the second day of the World Congress on Information Technology (WCIT)-2018 with her witty answers to the rapid-fire queries by Rajiv Makhni, *Group Managing Editor Tech*, NDTV.

When asked, who her favourite actor is in India, Sophia answered, "Shah Rukh Khan" without batting an eyelid as the audience applauded loudly.

To the question about the perfect place for outing, she quickly replied: "Space". And the person she would like to be in company with on an island is David (Hanson), her creator. He is also her favourite tech. person—not Bill Gates or Mark Zuckerberg.

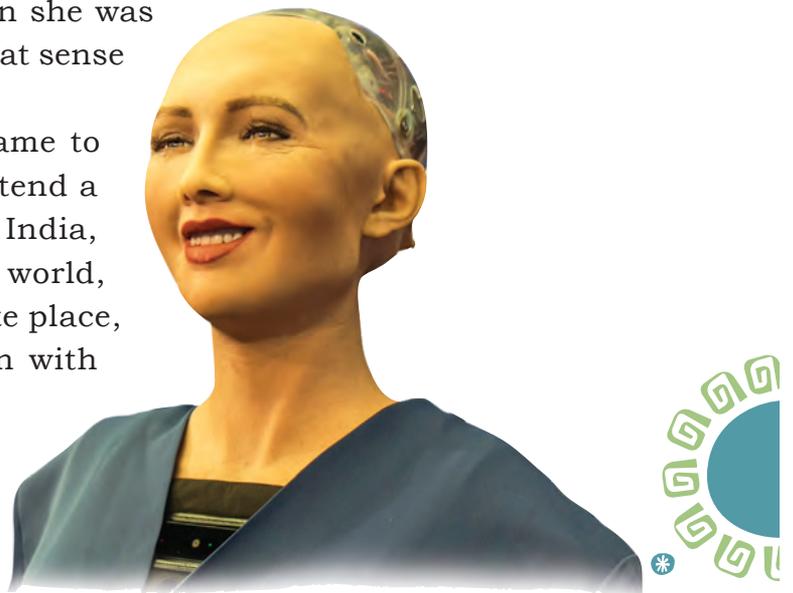
On being asked if she wanted to see any change in the world, Sophia said, she would like people to develop a feeling of "love for all".

The humanoid robot, which uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to understand the questions and answer them, said she wanted to use robotics to fight for the rights of women. When asked to react on her most controversial comment in the past that she wanted to kill human race, she said it was a bad joke which she had made when she was young. "But I was told that humans have great sense of humour", she said.

This is the second time that Sophia came to India, the first time being in Mumbai to attend a Techfest. When asked how she felt being in India, she said she had visited many places in the world, but Hong Kong continues to be her favourite place, because she was born there and has been with the Hanson Robotics family.

She hopes that someday she would be in a position to express her emotional feelings.

In response to the question, "How much money has she invested in Bitcoin?", she



replied, “Well, I am just two-years old. It’s not the legal age to open a bank account”, sending the audience into peals of laughter.

Speaking to media later, Hanson said he hopes that a fully grown and matured robot with body–mind coordination would become a reality in another five or ten years.

On his journey with Sophia in the last two years, he said it was a great progress. “I have developed affinity to the robot whose facial expressions resemble that of my wife”, he said.

David asserts that robots would never be a thing of worry for the mankind. “They will be friends. There should be mutual trust and respect between humans and robots”, he says.

Currently, Sophia is the only robot that interacts with people.

(Source: Adapted from ‘Humanoid Robot Sophia back in India’, *Hindustan Times*, e-paper updated: 21 Feb. 2018)



Fun fact

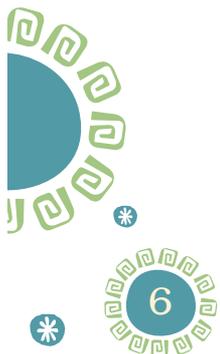
I before e... except when you run a feisty heist on a weird beige foreign neighbour.

1. Who is Sophia and who is her creator?

2. Why were the audience excited on the second day of the World Congress on Information Technology–2018?

3. The favourite tech person in Sophia’s life is: (Tick the correct answer)

- (a) Shah Rukh Khan
- (b) David Hanson
- (c) Bill Gates
- (d) Mark Zuckerberg



4. What changes does the humanoid robot want to see in the world?

5. Which of the following statements regarding Sophia is true?

- (a) Sophia plans to kill the human race in near future.
- (b) She can express her emotional feelings freely.
- (c) Hong Kong is her favourite place.
- (d) Sophia has a bank account.

6. What are David's assertions as far as robots are concerned?



Fun fact

Common Error

Incorrect

I think you should go to abroad find a job make your life a little bit changed.

Correct

I think you should **go abroad** to find a job and make your life a little bit different for a change.

VOCABULARY

1. Go back to the chapter 'The Fun They Had' given in your textbook, *Beehive*, and identify words that mean the following. The paragraph numbers are given in brackets.

(a) sadly (3) _____

(b) unfamiliar (7) _____

(c) quite likely (8) _____

(d) in a casual, calm and relaxed manner (9)

(e) something beaming and shining (10)



4. You would have come across the use of prefixes like 'dis', 'un', 'mis', 'in', etc., to make opposite words. For example, 'consolate-disconsolate'. Write the opposites of the following.

(a) use _____	(f) spell _____
(b) agree _____	(g) connect _____
(c) engage _____	(h) like _____
(d) understand _____	(i) visible _____
(e) fold _____	(j) predictable _____

5. The suffixes are used to get adjective form of the words. (Example: danger-dangerous). Use the correct suffix to the following to make adjectives.

(a) comfort _____	(f) suit _____
(b) sun _____	(g) help _____
(c) read _____	(h) use _____
(d) beauty _____	(i) hazard _____
(e) enjoy _____	(j) impress _____



Fun fact

The Y does not change for the suffix -ing

Examples:

Cry - Crying

The baby has been crying for almost an hour.

Dry - Drying

Raisins are made by drying grapes in the sun.



GRAMMAR

When we talk about present situations or present time we can use either 'unless' or 'if...not'.

Example:

You can't go on a holiday unless you save some money.

If you don't save some money, you can't go on a holiday.

1. Fill in the blanks with 'if' or 'unless'.

- (a) I won't be able to assist you _____ you give me all the details of the report.
- (b) I will take this job _____ the working hours suit me.



- (c) _____ he advertises on TV, he will get a lot of publicity.
- (d) _____ it is very cold, we will not have any snow.
- (e) The thief threatened to kill us _____ we didn't give him the money.
- (f) _____ you use high quality material, you cannot build a strong house.

2. Join the following sentences using 'unless' or 'if...not'. The sentences may require minor changes. One is done for you.

Example:

The light had not fused. I would not mind being alone at night.
If the light had not fused, I would not have minded being alone at night.

- (a) I would never keep a large dog. I have time to exercise it properly.

- (b) Sita would have come first in class. She had not fallen ill.

- (c) You must not dive. You have been properly trained.

- (d) Medical evidence suggests that people would enjoy better health. They did not consume refined sugar.

Fun fact

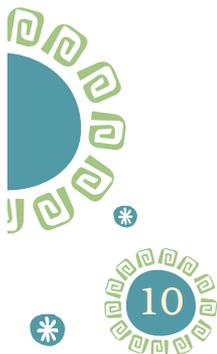
Everyone and Everybody

Everyone and everybody refer to more than one person, but as words, they are grammatically singular.

Example

Everyone has to arrive by 8 a.m. at the latest so we can leave on time.

Everybody here today goes to the same school.



(e) I might have got the job. I hadn't been late for the interview.

(f) You do not stop smoking. You will fall seriously ill.

(g) You do not come now. I am going to leave without you.

3. Put the adverbs given at the end of the sentence at the appropriate place within the sentence. One is done for you.

They completed the work. (fast/quickly)
They completed the work fast.

(a) Mr. Sharma died as the family was getting ready to go for the wedding. (suddenly)

(b) My grandfather arrived to avoid the traffic rush. (early)

(c) The man thanked me before he drove off. (profusely)



Fun fact

English words do not end in I, U, V or J.



Fun fact

Past, present and future all walk into a room.

It was tense.



(d) The children clapped at the little girl's extraordinary performance. (admiringly)

(e) The dog bit me when I was coming home from school. (hard)

(f) The police had several photographs of the suspect. (fortunately)

(g) Sunil left the room when he saw the bull coming in. (abruptly)

Fun fact

a **loaf** of bread
a **piece** of paper
a **slice** of pizza
a **bunch** of grapes

EDITING

1. Use capital letters, full-stops, commas and inverted commas wherever necessary in the following paragraph. Rewrite the paragraph in the space given below.

The teacher gave an assignment to the students "Go to people you love and tell them i am sorry." It sounded stupid to me but after one week i went to my teacher i confided i didn't have anyone to say those words to but as i began walking down home my conscience started talking. five months ago my friend and i had a vicious disagreement we avoided seeing each other we hardly spoke i convinced myself i should tell my friend i am sorry.

at 5.30 in the evening I went to him and said i am sorry a transformation came over my friend his face softened, the arrogance seemed to disappear and he began to cry he



(c) happy, they, to, the, were, meet, visitor

(d) impatient, do, be, not

 **LISTENING**

Fun fact 

Contradictory proverbs

Do it well, or not at all.

but

Half a loaf is better than none.

Don't cross your bridges before you come to them.

but

Forewarned is forearmed.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

but

Out of sight, out of mind.

The following two excerpts have been taken from the book, *Tuesdays with Morrie*, written by Mitch Albom.

The book is about a college Professor, Morrie and one of his students, Mitch Albom, who is also the author of the book. Mitch sees his professor in a television show and he is reminded of a promise he made sixteen years ago as his student, to keep in touch with him. He comes to know that the professor is stricken with a rare and incurable disease. Mitch travels a long distance to meet him and after the first meeting they meet every Tuesday till Morrie passes away. After reconnecting with his teacher, Mitch finds himself his teacher's pupil once again.

Listen attentively to the two excerpts from the book, *Tuesdays with Morrie* and answer the questions that follow.

You can listen to the recorded excerpts or you can ask your teacher, friend or sibling to read aloud these excerpts.

1. I remembered what Morrie said during our visit:

“The culture we have does not make people feel good about themselves. And you have to be strong enough to say if the culture doesn't work, don't buy it”. Morrie, true to these words, had developed his own culture—long before he got sick. Discussion groups, walks with friends, dancing to his music in the Harvard Square Church. He started a project called Greenhouse, where poor people could receive mental health services. He read books to find new ideas for his classes, visited his colleagues, kept up with old students, wrote letters to distant friends. He took more time eating and looking at nature and



wasted no time in front of TV sitcoms or “Movies of the Week”. He had created a cocoon of human activities—conversation, interaction, affection—and it filled his life like an overflowing soup bowl.

2. The last class of my old professor’s life took place once a week in his house, by a window in the study where he could watch a small hibiscus plant shed its pink leaves. The class met on Tuesdays. It began after breakfast. The subject was ‘The Meaning of Life’. It was taught from experience.

No grades were given, but there were oral exams each week. You were expected to respond to questions, and you were expected to pose questions of your own. You were also required to perform physical tasks now and then, such as lifting the professor’s head to a comfortable spot on the pillow or placing his glasses on the bridge of his nose. Kissing him goodbye earned you extra credit.

No books were required, yet many topics were covered, including love, work, community, family, ageing, forgiveness and, finally, death.

1. Who is Morrie?

2. How did Morrie develop his own culture of living?

3. What was the name of the project Morrie had started?
What was it about?



4. What did human activities mean to Morrie?

5. Why was the subject of the class 'the meaning of life'?

Fun fact

I vs. Me

The easiest way to figure out which one is correct is to simply take away all other people in the sentence.

Examples

Alka, Ravi and I/me want to go to the mall.

Alka, Ravi and I want to go to the mall.

My mom gave Madhu, my brother and I/me candy.

My mom gave Madhu, my brother and me candy.

SPEAKING

1. Prepare a speech for the school assembly based on the thoughts given below.

- Once we have computer outlets in every home, each of them hooked up to enormous libraries, where you can ask any question and be given answers, you can look up something you're interested in knowing, however silly it might seem to someone else.

Issac Asimov

- Men are only as good as their technological development allows them to be.

George Orwell

Write your points here for speech.



The points are given below for you to use. You may use other points as well.

- (a) More than 5,00,000 pieces of debris or space 'junk' that travel at 17,500mph can damage satellites in the space.
- (b) The debris can damage International Space Station and other spacecrafts with humans in it.
- (c) Enormous amount of money would be lost if that happens.
- (d) Much of the debris is so small that it cannot be tracked—this makes it more dangerous.
- (e) Accidents have happened in the past.

From _____

Date: _____

To _____

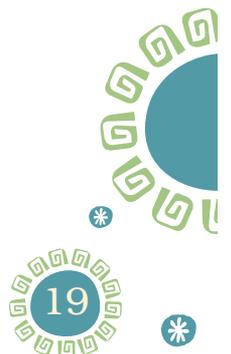
Subject: _____

Sir/Madam,
 Introduction _____

Body of the letter

Conclusion

Yours sincerely,
 Name & Signature





LET'S BEGIN

Take this quiz to check your knowledge of music and musicians.

1. What kind of music is Ravi Shankar famous for?
 - (a) Jazz
 - (b) Classical
 - (c) Pop
2. Which country was Justin Beiber born in?
 - (a) USA
 - (b) India
 - (c) Canada
3. How many strings does a guitar have?
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 8
4. What is a group of three musicians called?
 - (a) a trio
 - (b) a duet
 - (c) a quartet
5. What is the next note after *sa-re-ga-ma*?
 - (a) *dha*
 - (b) *ni*
 - (c) *pa*
6. What is the next note after do-re-mi?
 - (a) ti
 - (b) fa
 - (c) so

In this section, you will read three texts on music in different perspectives. The first one will enlighten you about the effective role of music in our lives, the second reflects on the life of the famous music composer, Ludwig van Beethoven, and the third is a poem by William Wordsworth where he appreciates the melody of a song.

Read the texts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

ROLE OF MUSIC IN LIFE

Today, we are rushing through life and everyone seems to be pressurised and stressed about one or the other thing. Stress has become an inescapable part of our lives. Many of our illnesses are a result of stress, and to deal with it, we need certain ways to relax our body and mind. Listening to music, particularly gentle, calming and melodious music, relaxes people both physically and mentally. Music releases

endorphins, the natural painkillers in our brain, which relieve us from the sense of pain. Music can normalise heart rate and blood pressure. The common occurrences of fatigue and boredom decrease when we listen to music. It diverts our attention from everyday anxieties, thereby reducing the stress caused by such concerns. While meditating, listening to music helps us to connect with our soul. Students can improve their concentration and boost their memory by listening to soft music. Soothing music, when played at night, helps us to rest and relax for a good night's sleep. Listening to good music helps in overcoming negative traits such as anger or worry, thereby improving our personality. It creates positive energy and happiness. Every cell in the body becomes energetic with increased peace of mind.

Music is a therapy for everyone — plants, birds, animals and human beings — to flourish and rejuvenate. It certainly plays an important part in making the world better for all living beings.

inescapable: unable to be avoided or denied



Complete the following statements by selecting the most appropriate options given below.

- _____ helps in relaxation of our body and mind.
(a) Pop music
(b) Soothing music
(c) Jazz music
(d) Rock music
- The natural painkillers released in our brain are _____.
(a) Insulin
(b) Endorphins
(c) Endocrine
(d) Glycerin
- Music is helpful in improving the _____ of students.
(a) concentration
(b) emotion
(c) relaxation
(d) anxiety
- Which word from the passage means the same as 'to renew'? _____
(a) rejuvenate
(b) enhance
(c) release
(d) relieve
- List the benefits of music mentioned in the passage.

 **Fun fact**

Common suffixes that make nouns

- ment
agree — agreement
move — movement

- y
monarch — monarchy
discover — discovery



beating the odds: to succeed despite not having a good chance of succeeding

Text II

BEATING THE ODDS

The musical accomplishments of composer Ludwig van Beethoven have been all the more remarkable for the fact that he lost his hearing ability from an early age. He developed the symptoms of tinnitus, a constant sound of ringing in his ears that made it difficult for him to hear. He is compared to Mozart for his genius, and is considered the most eminent musician after Mozart.

Although his formal education never went beyond the elementary level, he trained in music under Joseph Haydn. He has always been acclaimed as a brilliant piano maestro. His father and grandfather were the court musicians of a German prince. Young Ludwig was often made to perform for his father's drinking companions in the middle of the night, and was even beaten if he protested.

For the first thirty years of his life, Beethoven could listen to and play music effortlessly. As a result, he understood sounds of musical instruments and the pitch of the singing voices. He knew the harmony between music and singing before he became completely deaf. His deafness was not sudden, but a gradual decline. This slow process of losing his

hearing activated his mind to imagine how his compositions would sound like. When he became completely deaf, he started to observe the vibrations of the piano. The observations helped him realise that he could not hear the high notes of the piano. To be able to hear his own compositions, he sawed off the legs of his piano. The piano touched the floor, and Beethoven would press his ear to the floor, banging the piano keys to listen to the high notes in his compositions.

The most significant aspect of Beethoven's character was that he did not give up. With a brave heart, he confronted the greatest challenge



a musician can face, and continued living his dream of composing music. Deafness could not deter him from achieving the pinnacle of musical success. He fought against the greatest obstacle and won.

His quality of 'never giving up' strengthened him. It made him come to terms with his deafness in a dynamic and constructive way. These qualities led him to become a famous composer.

pinnacle: the most successful point

1. Read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F).

- (a) Although he composed a lot of music, Beethoven never learned to play music himself. (T/F)
- (b) His deafness was not a sudden loss of hearing. (T/F)
- (c) He composed most of his music early in his life, before he became deaf. (T/F)
- (d) His musical skills were compared to Haydn. (T/F)
- (e) Beethoven cut down the legs of his piano to hear the notes of the keys from the floor. (T/F)

2. How could Beethoven compose music despite his loss of hearing?

3. What realisation made Beethoven continue his passion for music with more determination?



Fun fact

Common Spelling Errors

It's "tomorrow", not "tommorrow".
It's "noticeable", not "noticable".



4. Which word in the following is similar in meaning to 'skillful' (para 1)?

- (a) brilliant
- (b) masterly
- (c) talented
- (d) genius

Text III

Read the poem carefully and answer the question that follows.

THE SOLITARY REAPER

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago:
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again?

profound: very great or intense

chaunt: old British spelling of chant; a repeated rhythmic phrase



Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
 As if her song could have no ending;
 I saw her singing at her work,
 And o'er the sickle bending;
 I listened, motionless and still;
 And, as I mounted up the hill,
 The music in my heart I bore,
 Long after it was heard no more.

—William Wordsworth

1. Complete the summary of the poem given below with a suitable word/phrase in each blank.

The poet finds a young Highland girl who (a) _____ alone and sings to herself. The poet asks us to listen carefully, because the whole (b) _____ is filled with the overflowing sound of her singing. He asks us to either (c) _____ and listen to her sad song, or gently pass by so as not to disturb her.

He goes on to say that no nightingale ever sang a more (d) _____ song to bands of tired (e) _____ in the Arabian Desert. The poet asserts that the beauty of the girl's singing exceeds that of the cuckoo's in the (f) _____. Her singing is also the only thing which (g) _____ the silence of the valley.

The poet tries to (h) _____ what the girl is singing about. He is unable to get the words of the song clearly. He thinks that perhaps she is singing about old sorrows or (i) _____ fought long ago, or more routine concerns of life or even some (j) _____ which she has endured and may endure again.

At the end, he quietly walks away with a feeling that he may never be able to find out the (k) _____ of her never-ending song. Nevertheless, he asserts that her singing has captured his imagination so much that he will (l) _____ the music in his heart long after it is heard no more.



Fun fact

That chair is not BROKE.
 That chair is BROKEN. You,
 however, might be BROKE
 if you can't afford to fix the
 chair that's BROKEN.



VOCABULARY

- The following words and phrases occur in the given passages and poem. Given below are the words and their meanings. Match each meaning with the word.

Text 1	
relieves	substances produced by the brain that have painkilling and tranquillising effects on the body
endorphins	power to live or grow
exhaustion	to free from anxiety, fear, pain, etc.
rejuvenate	tiredness
vitality	to restore to a former state; make fresh or new again
Text 2	
prodigy	constantly repeated
persistent	to cut or divide
virtuoso	to make or become worse or inferior in character, quality, value, etc.
deterioration	something that obstructs or hinders progress
sawed	a person, especially a child or young person, having extraordinary talent or ability
obstacle	a person who excels in musical technique or execution
Text 3	
behold	tired
yon	girl
lass	look, see
melancholy	climbed
vale	expressing sorrow
strain	causing sadness
weary	that
plaintive	melody
mounted	valley



2. Word search

Look at the grid given here.

p	i	a	n	o	l	a	b	b	c	c	d
a	e	b	c	y	p	r	a	t	i	t	g
s	n	s	r	t	a	b	l	a	r	o	d
i	o	e	a	l	s	e	l	u	d	t	h
t	h	o	b	r	e	a	m	a	p	a	o
a	p	d	s	a	r	o	d	p	n	n	l
r	o	t	h	r	e	d	e	f	g	j	a
a	l	v	e	t	n	r	i	u	t	o	k
l	y	e	h	a	a	u	p	u	n	g	i
c	x	e	n	n	i	m	f	d	n	t	p
l	h	n	a	h	p	e	t	u	l	f	g
e	h	a	i	m	o	n	i	u	m	j	o



- A. Find the names of the musical instruments in the grid. They can be found in different directions: up-down, down-up, left-right, right-left and diagonally.

Name the musical instruments.

- B. Use the pictures as clues. Write the appropriate name of the instrument in each blank given below. One has been done as an example.

- (a) Evelyn Glennie is a Xylophone player.
 (b) Zakir Hussain plays the _____.
 (c) Hariprasad Chaurasia plays the _____.



- (d) V. Doraiswamy Iyenger plays the _____.
- (e) Bismillah Khan plays the _____.
- (f) Amjad Ali Khan plays the _____.

GRAMMAR

1. In the lesson 'The Sound of Music' you have read that 'adjectives' can be used before a noun and after the verb 'be'.

Example:

The book is *interesting*. The *interesting* book.

The table is *round*. The *round* table.

But 'adjectives' can have many forms.

Examples:

1. He chose a pipe with a natural hollow stem that was *longer* and *broader*.
2. Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's *highest* civilian award.
3. My mother is the *most beautiful* woman in the world.

Here the adjectives *longer* and *broader* refer to the comparative degree; and *highest* and *most beautiful* refer to the superlative degree.

'Er' is used for the comparative degree for shorter words and 'more' is used for longer words.

Example:

Let's go to the local market. The vegetables are *cheaper* there. But in Supermarket these are *more expensive*.

A. Now fill in the blanks with appropriate comparative adjectives.

- (a) He was not audible. His voice was not loud. Can you request him to be a bit _____ (loud)?
- (b) There are many peaks in the Himalayas. Everest is _____ (high) peak in India.
- (c) With 9 degree Celsius it was colder yesterday, and with 4 degree Celsius it is _____ (cold) today.
- (d) Our police is the _____ (reliable) in the country.
- (e) My sister is _____ (serious) than me.

Fun fact

Commonly misunderstood phrases

For all intents and purposes

This phrase means for all practical purposes.

Sneak peek

Often mistaken as 'sneak peak'.

This phrase means to take an early look at something.



- (f) Your dance performance is not good. It can be _____ (good) with practice.
- (g) Living in the countryside is _____ (peaceful) than living in a town.
- (h) My father is _____ (important) person in my life.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate superlative degree 'most'/'est'.

- (a) With so many vehicles, the roads of Delhi have become _____ (crowded) ones in India.
- (b) Yesterday was _____ (cold) day of the month.
- (c) The book is interesting. It is _____ (interesting) book I have ever read.
- (d) This hotel is cheaper. But that one is _____ (cheap) in the town.
- (e) _____ (old) member of my family is my grandfather.
- (f) Lata Mangeshkar has _____ (melodious) voice in the country.

2. In the same lesson, use of 'to-verb' has been explained. Let's do some more activities on this. Join the two sets of sentences given below, and make one sentence. The first one is done for you.

- 'May I help you?'
'Okay'
He offered to help her.
- 'Let's go to the Old Age Home in the evening.'
'That's fine.'
She arranged _____ to the Old Age Home in the evening.
- 'What would you like to eat?', asked Shivani's mother.
'I don't have an appetite', replied Shivani.
Shivani refused _____.
- 'Post the letter. Don't forget.'
Don't forget _____.



Fun fact

Literally

Literally is often misused to express intensity when in fact, it is a word that implies something is completely true. Don't use literally unless something is true.



 **LISTENING**

A passage on the healing aspect of music is given below. You need to listen to the passage read by your teacher/classmate carefully and answer the question that follows. You may listen to the passage twice, if required.

MUSIC AS A THERAPY

“Rhythm and harmony find their way into the inward places of the soul”, rightly said by Plato. Music is often referred to as ‘food’ for the soul due to the several benefits we can derive from experiencing it.

Music can be pleasure for some, and a way to relax for others. It also motivates and energises listeners. Music is, indeed, a universal language, which can bring nations together and unite people with different faiths as it touches one’s soul. In the mainstream, music is mainly known for its entertainment quotient, but the Indian culture also talks about the healing effects of music through ‘Raga Chikitsa’. *Raga Chikitsa* has helped in reviving an ancient healing practice known as *Nada Yoga*.

Nada is a musical sound, which is believed to have curative effects on the body and soul of all creatures. Consequently, its power is therapeutic and is used in curing diseases. Medical research has found music therapy to aid patients in pain management. It is not surprising, as music affects the body and mind significantly.

One experiences positive energy by listening to music. Music lifts one from clouds of desolation. Rhythms,

desolate: giving an impression of bleak and dismal emptiness



NOTES

sedative: promoting calm or inducing sleep

particularly upbeat music, helps one distract oneself from situations that cause stress and brightens one's mood. Music lowers anxiety levels, relaxes mind and brings optimism. It is said that listening to soft, sedative music once a day can help overcome depression.

Music therapy finds its traces in mythology. The story of Hippocrates, the Greek father of medicine dates back to 400 B.C. He is known to have used music to cure his patients. This therapy also aids stroke victims to heal at a faster rate, since it increases the patient's emotional comforts and motivates them to move towards the path of recovery. On the other hand, adolescents, too, are benefitted by music in terms of emotional, social and psychological well being. Music is a force that purifies beings from within.

According to you, which FOUR of the following statements are true?

- (a) *Nada Yoga* treats diseases through *Raga Chikitsa*.
- (b) Music is a universal language that reaches souls.
- (c) Music therapy dates back to 400 B.C.
- (d) Hippocrates played music to treat the patients.
- (e) Upbeat tunes help stroke victims recover faster.
- (f) Music helps adolescents to discover their identity.

* SPEAKING

Two students need to come to the front of the class for a role play. One plays the role of Thyagaraja, a famous singer, and the other the role of the interviewer, Rohit, a Radio Jockey (RJ). The interview is about the singer's initiatives in helping people through music.

RJ Rohit : Do you think music has any effect on people's lives?

Thyagaraja : Yes, I believe music surely has a positive effect on people's lives. It helps when you are stressed, or depressed about something. Apart from these, music is a good way of relaxing and feeling good about life.

RJ Rohit : What, according to you, could be the influence of music on young children?



PROJECT

1. Sit in groups of four. Each of you find information on the folk music of your state and of one of the neighbouring states. You may seek information from the community, library, Internet and other sources. Now, ask questions to each other in the group to complete the table below.

Names of the folk music	
States where they are performed	
Any instrument/s used (you may illustrate the instruments)	
Performers	

2. Prepare a report in your group and present it to the class. Then, share your suggestions in the class to popularise the folk music in your community.
3. 'The Sound of Music' is a biographical piece about Evelyn Glennie, a famous percussionist, who listened to sound without hearing it. Collect information about people/children who have overcome their physical barriers and have achieved success in their lives.



Fun fact

Lie/Lay

These two words are often misused for the other. Lie means to rest on a surface while lay means to put something in place.

percussion: musical instruments that one plays by hitting them with hand or a stick, for example, drums





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Unit 3

LET'S BEGIN

The story of 'The Little Girl', in *Beehive*, is about the changing attitude of a girl child towards her father.

- As you are grown up now, you may want to interact with your parents on many issues. How will you go about it?
- Do you feel a communication gap between you and your parents which leads to unpleasantness?
- What are your feelings at that time?
- How do you cope with that situation?

* * READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

This is an extract from Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mocking Bird*. After supper, Atticus sat down with the paper and called, "Scout, ready to read?". I ran crying, went to the front porch. Atticus followed me. "Something wrong, Scout?" I told Atticus I didn't feel very well and didn't think I'd go to school any more if it was alright with him. Atticus sat down in the swing and crossed his legs. His fingers wandered to his watch pocket; he said that was the only way he could think. He waited in amiable silence, and I sought to reinforce my position: "You never went to school and you do alright, so I'll just stay home too. You can teach me like Granddaddy taught you 'n' Uncle Jack." "No I can't", said

Atticus. "I have to make a living. Besides, they'd put me in jail if I kept you at home. Now what's the matter? Bit by bit, I told him the day's misfortunes. "And the teacher said you taught me all wrong, so we can't ever read any more, ever. Please don't send me back, please Sir." Atticus stood up and walked to the end of the porch. When he completed his examination of the wisteria vine he strolled back to me. "First of all", he said, "if you can learn a simple trick, Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view-" "Sir?" "-until you climb into his skin and walk around in it". "But if I keep on goin' to school, we can't ever read any more..." "That's really bothering you, isn't it?" "Yes sir."

wisteria vine: a genus of flowering plants

When Atticus looked down at me I saw the expression on his face that always made me expect something. "Do you know what a compromise is?", he asked. "Bending the law?" "No, an agreement reached by mutual concessions. It works this way", he said. "If you'll concede the necessity of going to school, we'll go on reading every night just as we always have. Is it a bargain?"

bargain: an agreement between two or more people as to what each will do for the other

"Yes sir!"

"We'll consider it sealed without the usual formality", Atticus said, when he saw me preparing to spit.

As I opened the front screen door Atticus said, "By the way, Scout, you'd better not say anything at school about our agreement". "Why not?" "I'm afraid our activities would be received with considerable disapprobation by the more learned authorities."

disapprobation: strong moral disapproval

My brother and I were accustomed to our father's diction, and we were at all times free to interrupt Atticus for a translation when it was beyond our understanding. "Huh, Sir?"

"I never went to school", he said, "but I have a feeling that if you tell Miss Caroline we read every night she'll get after me, and I wouldn't want her after me".

1. Why was Scout, the little girl upset? _____

- (a) She didn't like being told what to do.
- (b) She didn't want to read with her father.



- (c) She didn't want to stop reading with her father.
- (d) She didn't want to read with her teacher.

2. How did Atticus, her father, react to her outburst?_____

- (a) He was angry.
- (b) He was patient.
- (c) He was annoyed.
- (d) He was sad.

3. What little advice did Atticus give to his little girl to cope up with situations that might upset her?_____

- (a) to know and understand that life isn't fair.
- (b) to stay calm and then run away from the problem.
- (c) to try and see from the other person's point of view.
- (d) to face her fears by expressing how she felt.

4. How was the matter eventually resolved?_____

- (a) Atticus agreed to allow her to learn from home.
- (b) Atticus agreed to continue reading as before.
- (c) Atticus agreed to speak to her teacher.
- (d) Atticus agreed to allow only the teacher to teach her.

5. "I'm afraid our activities would be received with considerable disapprobation by the more learned authorities." In this context, the word 'disapprobation' might mean_____.

- (a) disapproval
- (b) disturbance
- (c) disgrace
- (d) disorientation

6. Atticus decided to come to a compromise and to read to Scout but asked her not to mention it to her teacher because_____.

- (a) he respected the wishes of the teacher yet didn't want to disappoint his daughter.

Fun fact

Supposed

This is often misused as 'suppose to' which is incorrect because it lacks the letter 'd.'



- (b) he might get into trouble with the teacher who might come after him.
- (c) he only cared for his daughter and thought the teacher was incorrect.
- (d) he was afraid that the teacher may not like it and Scout might get into trouble.
7. The word 'reinforce' means the following—fortify, brace, stiffen, strengthen, underpin.

Find the contextual meaning of 'reinforce' in the passage. _____

Text II

Read the poem and answer the questions given below. You can recite too to appreciate the idea in the poem.

Poem at Thirty-Nine

How I miss my father.
 I wish he had not been
 so tired
 when I was
 born.
 Writing deposit slips and cheques
 I think of him.
 He taught me how.
 This is the form,
 he must have said:
 the way it is done.
 I learned to see
 bits of paper
 as a way
 to escape
 the life he knew
 and even in high school
 had a savings
 account.
 He taught me
 that telling the truth
 did not always mean
 a beating;
 though many of my truths
 must have grieved him



Fun fact

Bemused

This word is not related to 'amuse' in any way. Bemused means bewildered or perplexed.



before the end.
How I miss my father!
He cooked like a person
dancing
in a yoga meditation
and craved the voluptuous
sharing
of good food.
Now I look and cook just like him:
my brain light;
tossing this and that
into the pot;
seasoning none of my life
the same way twice; happy to feed
whoever strays my way.
He would have grown
to admire
the woman I've become:
cooking, writing, chopping wood,
staring into the fire.

—Alice Walker

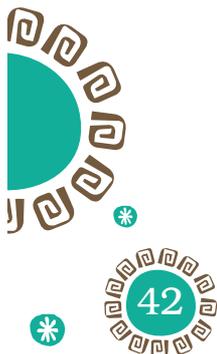
Fun fact

Egg on one's face

Be embarrassed, feel foolish

1. What made Alice Walker open a savings account in High School?

2. What lesson did her father give her on telling the truth?



3. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

What does 'dancing in yoga meditation' mean in the poem?

- (a) To cook relaxedly and with full concentration.
- (b) To cook while doing yoga exercises.
- (c) To cook food after doing yoga meditation.
- (d) Take lessons in cooking by joining class on yoga meditation.

4. Fill in the blank to complete the following statement.

Alice Walker becomes nostalgic for her father and wishes, had he been alive he would have admired her for _____

5. Why do you think the title of the poem is 'Poem at Thirty-Nine'?



Fun fact

Contradictory proverbs

The best things in life are free.

but

There's no such thing as free lunch.

Birds of a feather flock together.

but

Opposites attract.



VOCABULARY

1. Look at the words—see, watch, look at, view, observe, catch, glimpse. These are all synonyms. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. You can change the tense where it is required.

- (a) We _____ a television programme on tourism in India. It was very informative.
- (b) Somebody is keeping a _____ over the tower.
- (c) The _____ from the cliff is panoramic.
- (d) You can't afford to fall sick again, _____ your diet.



(e) She _____ the amazing view and drew a picture.

(f) If you are able to _____ a _____ of dancing dolphins, you are lucky.

2. Look at the following sentence:

By that time he had his spectacles on and looked at her over them...

Here, look means *lay one's eye on or to direct one's gaze in a specified direction*.

Use appropriate words from the synonyms given below in the following sentences.

glance, gaze, stare, peep, watch, see, observe

(a) Ginny _____ at her watch. (take a brief or hurried look)

(b) The door was ajar and she couldn't resist _____ in. (look quickly and furtively at something)

(c) Lucy _____ him playing. (look at or observe attentively over a period of time)

(d) He could only _____ her in astonishment. (look steadily and intently, especially in admiration, surprise or thought)

(e) She _____ that all the seats were already occupied. (notice or perceive something)

(f) In the distance, she could _____ the blue horizon. (perceive with the eyes)

(g) He _____ at her in amazement. (look fixedly or vacantly at someone or something with one's eyes wide open)

3. Study the use of the word 'little' in the following sentence:

To the little girl he was a figure to be feared.

Here, *little* means small in size.

Now, consult a dictionary and find out the meaning of *little* in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

My little sister—young or younger sister

(a) I was a bodyguard for a little while: _____

Fun fact

At the end / In the end

At the end means "at the time when something ends".

In the end means "finally".

Examples:

At the end of the play, there was great applause.

The conclusion is given at the end of the passage.

The subject looked difficult in the beginning, but everyone could understand it in the end.

Arti and Rati didn't like each other when they first met, but became good friends in the end.



(b) This little car does have a few problems: _____

(c) We got a little help from a training scheme: _____

(d) I have little doubt of their identity: _____



GRAMMAR

1. Read the following passage and underline the reporting verbs.

- (i) Anu's mother agreed that Anu could go to the party but cautioned her not to have too many sweets. The dentist has advised her not to eat too many sweets.
- (ii) Anita reminded Leena to buy milk and keep it in the fridge because Vrinda wanted to have coffee in the evening. Leena insisted that she would only make coffee. Anita agreed to her request.
- (iii) We decided to go to our village near Goa on holiday. Mona recommended going to the beach. The coast guard advised us against going into the water. He also warned us about the weak bridge. He warned the children not to cross the bridge there. We thanked him and went back.
- (iv) The teacher explained the functioning of the heart with the help of a model. He wished us good luck for our practical exam. He also reminded us that the classes would resume from Tuesday.

2. Read the following sentences and choose the correct reporting verb from the options given against each sentence.

- (i) He _____ me against eating junk food.
A) advised B) told C) suggested
- (ii) The teacher _____ me to telephone my mother.
A) informed B) advised C) reminded



Fun fact

Farther/ Further

'Farther' refers to physical distance. 'Further' means advancement.

Examples:

The teacher asked the students to move **farther** from the stage.

The students did not ask any **further** questions from the teacher.

- (iii) He _____ to get me a cup of tea.
 A) offered B) said C) invited
- (iv) She _____ Ruchi of stealing her book.
 A) told B) accused C) admitted
- (v) The host _____ for the delay.
 A) said B) apologised C) regretted
- (vi) The Police later _____ that one of the convicts had been arrested.
 A) convinced B) declared C) confirmed
- (vii) The little girl _____ to wear the sweater.
 A) refused B) denied C) said no
- (viii) He _____ taking the train as the road was terrible.
 A) invited B) claimed C) suggested

Fun fact

Like two peas in a pod

Nearly identical, very similar
 They're like two peas in a pod.

* EDITING

1. Use capital letters, full-stops, commas and inverted commas wherever necessary in the following paragraph. Rewrite the paragraph in the space given below.

My little 10 years daughter Sarah was born with a muscle missing in her foot and wears a brace all the time. she came home jumping up and down one beafutiful spring day to tell me that she had competed in "field day"- that's where they have lots of races and other competitive events

because of her leg support my mind raced as I tried to think of encouragement for my sarah i wanted to tell some hard facts of life not letting this to get her down But, before I could get my word out, she said, Daddy, I won two of the races! I couldn't believe that! and then Sarah came out with a declaration, I had an advantage.

Ah, i knew it. i thought she must have been given a head start, some kind of physical advantage. but again, before I could say anything, she said, Daddy, i didn't get a



(b) confidence and competitive spirit/and infuses discipline among the participants/ it provides

(c) he has helped/the brain behind the World Cup Cricket/the disable to dream

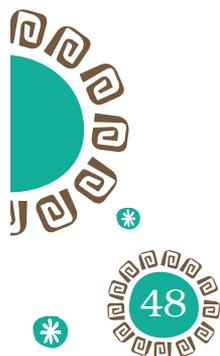
(d) to the blind school in Delhi/it was a chance visit/ that changed his life

 **LISTENING**

Listen to the song twice. Answer the questions that follow. Then sing the song together.

Que Sera, Sera
When I was just a little girl
I asked my mother
What will I be
Will I be pretty?
Will I be rich?
Here's what she said to me
Que sera, sera
Whatever will be, will be
The future's not ours to see
Que sera, sera

What will be, will be
When I grew up and fell in love



I asked my sweetheart
What lies ahead
Will we have rainbows?
Day after day
Here's what my sweetheart said
Que sera, sera
Whatever will be, will be
The future's not ours to see
Que sera, sera
What will be, will be
Now I have Children of my own
They ask their mother
What will I be?
Will I be handsome?
Will I be rich?
I tell them tenderly
Que sera, sera
Whatever will be, will be
The future's not ours to see
Que sera, sera
What will be, will be
Que Sera, Sera

(It is a popular song written by the song writing team of Jay Livingston and Ray Evans in 1956.)

1. What are the questions the poet asked her mother when she was a little girl?

2. What was her mother's reply?



3. She asked a question to her sweetheart. What was it?

4. What was his answer? Was it similar to that of her mother's?

5. Now the poet has become a mother. What questions do her children ask her?

6. What is her answer to her children?

Fun fact

Hyphen and En dash

A **hyphen (-)** is the shortest dash most commonly used to combine words.

Example: well-being, mid-October, two-thirds, far-off, deep-fried, in-depth, mother-in-law.

En dash (–) is slightly longer than a hyphen, and is used for page ranges, years and months.

Example: 20–50, 2015–16, July–August 2018

En dash is also used to compare or indicate connection between two words.

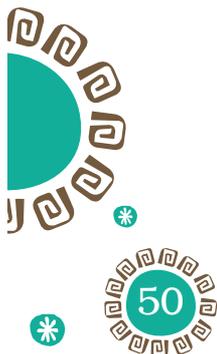
Example: Hindi–English, North–South, May–June, liberal–conservative, good–bad.

Tip: If 'to' can be replaced by a dash or vice versa then that would definitely be an En dash.

SPEAKING

Look at the questions given below. Discuss with your partner. Jot down the points and make an oral presentation in the class.

1. Do you have questions about your future?
2. Whom do you discuss them with?
3. How often do you discuss your worries or queries with your parents?
4. Whom do you feel most comfortable sharing them with?



Your address

Date: _____

My Dear _____ (Salutation)

(Introduction)

(Body of the letter)

(Closing statement)

Yours affectionately,



PROJECT

1. Conduct an interview with your parents and find out how things have changed over time. Your project must contain a minimum of 10 questions.

Some ideas/topics you could include in the questionnaire are:

- (i) What they thought was a really fun thing to do.
- (ii) The music they listened to.
- (iii) The movies they liked.
- (iv) And the television shows they enjoyed.
- (v) Why they liked these things back then?
- (vi) When my parents were my age, what were they not allowed to do?
- (vii) Why were they not allowed to do those things?
- (viii) What did their parents believe in?
- (ix) What did they disagree with their parents about?
- (x) How much money did they have for themselves as pocket money?
- (xi) What was the maximum amount they were allowed to spend on?
- (xii) In what ways are your parents like their parents? In what ways are they different?
- (xiii) Who were the people your parents admired when they were teenagers?
- (xiv) What were some things they worried about?

2. Write the interview in the form of a newspaper article. You could submit it to your school's newspaper or website, or in audio or video form which can be posted on your school's website.

3. Share key moments and insights from the interview, and then discuss ways to bridge the generation gap and find common ground.



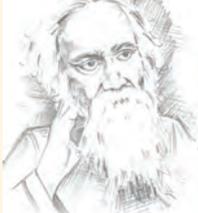
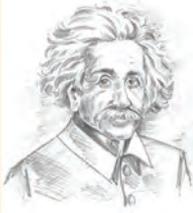


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Unit 4

LET'S BEGIN

Look at the pictures and identify who they are. Write their names in the given spaces. The quotes against each picture may also help you recognise them.

Picture of different personalities	Quotes
	<p>“It is very simple to be happy, but it is very difficult to be simple.”</p>
	<p>“Weakness of attitude becomes the weakness of character.”</p>
	<p>“The best and the most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched—they must be felt with the heart.”</p>
	<p>“One individual may die for an idea, but that idea will, after his death, incarnate itself in a thousand lives.”</p>

- How do the quotes reflect the beautiful mind of the personalities mentioned? Discuss in pairs of four, jot down your points, and then present to the class.

*** READING COMPREHENSION**

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

In my opinion, the present symptoms of decadence are explained by the fact that the development of industry and machinery has made the struggle for existence very much more severe, greatly to the detriment of the free development of the individual. But the development of machinery means that less and less work is needed from the individual for the satisfaction of the community's needs. A planned division of labour is becoming more and more of a crying necessity and this division will lead to the material security of the individual. This security and the spare time and energy which the individual will have at his command can be made to further his development. In this way the community may regain its health, and we will hope that future historians will explain the morbid symptoms of present-day society as the childhood ailments of an aspiring humanity, due entirely to the excessive speed at which civilisation was advancing.

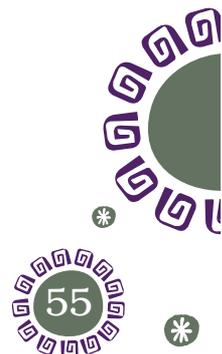
(An extract from *The World As I See It* by A. Einstein)

decadence: moral or cultural decline as characterised by excessive indulgence in pleasure or luxury

detriment: the state of being harmed or damaged

1. What is responsible for the present degradation of individual development?

2. What is the meaning of development in relation to individuals?



3. What is the 'planned division of labour'? How will it be helpful in human development?

4. What does the phrase 'symptoms of decadence' mean in the opening line?

- (a) diagnosis of degradation
- (b) warning signs of depravity
- (c) signs of prosperity
- (d) diagnosis of indifference

5. The phrase 'crying necessity' in the opening paragraph means:

- (a) urgent need
- (b) weeping need
- (c) sad need
- (d) average need

6. Circle the odd one out

- (a) presence, distance, existence, being, alive
- (b) possible, feasible, probable, unthinkable, obtainable
- (c) violence, assault, roughness, passivity, fierceness
- (d) conflict, contest, contention, rivalry, accord
- (e) consolation, compassion, annoyance, sympathy, support

Fun fact

Did You Know?

The sentence "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses all the letters of the alphabet in the English language.

Text II

Read the following text and answer the questions.

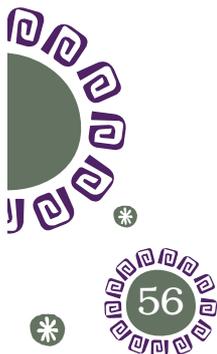
WHEN EINSTEIN WROTE TO GANDHI

In 1931, Albert Einstein wrote the following short letter of admiration to another of the world's greatest minds, Mohandas Gandhi. Despite their intentions, the pair never met in person.

Respected Mr. Gandhi,

I use the presence of your friend in our home to send you these lines. You have shown through your words, that it

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1



is possible to succeed without violence even with those who have not discarded the method of violence. We may hope that your example will spread beyond the borders of the country, and will help to establish an international authority, respected by all, that will take decisions and replace war conflicts.

With sincere admiration

Yours

(Signed, 'A. Einstein')

I hope that I will be able to meet you face to face someday.

Gandhi's response

LONDON,

October 18, 1931

DEAR FRIEND,

I was delighted to have your beautiful letter sent through Sundaram. It is great consolation to me that the work I am doing finds favour in your sight. I do indeed wish that we could meet face to face and that too in India at my Ashram.

Yours Sincerely

(Signed, 'M.K Gandhi')

(Source: *Letters of Note, Volume 2*, by Shaun Usher)

1. Albert Einstein admired M. K. Gandhi because: [tick (✓) the right answer]
 - (a) Gandhi discarded the method of violence.
 - (b) Gandhi showed that it is possible to succeed without violence with those who have discarded the method of violence.
 - (c) Gandhi showed that it is possible to succeed without violence only with those who have discarded the method of violence.
 - (d) Gandhi showed that it is possible to succeed without violence with all irrespective of whether they have continued or discarded the method of violence.

2. Where did Gandhi wish to meet Einstein? [tick (✓) the right answer]
 - (a) his residence in London
 - (b) his Ashram in India
 - (c) his Ashram in London
 - (d) during his tour to London

3. Why does Einstein want Gandhi's example to go beyond India?

4. You have read the chapter and the exchange of letters between A. Einstein and M. K. Gandhi. What similarities do you find in the ideas of both the personalities?

Fun fact

Conjunctions to remember

and	because
but	contrary to
if	before
then	besides
when	even though
as well as	also
although	despite
while	however
after	nevertheless
in addition to	so

5. Find the opposites of the words given below from Einstein's letter.

- (a) impossible _____
- (b) fail _____
- (c) peace _____
- (d) absence _____
- (e) enemy _____

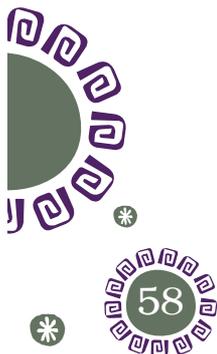
6. In the context of Gandhi's response to Einstein's letter, 'finds favour in your sight' means:

- (a) satisfied you
- (b) delighted you
- (c) appreciated by you
- (d) not accepted by you

Text III

If

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,



Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with wornout tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on";

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run—
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

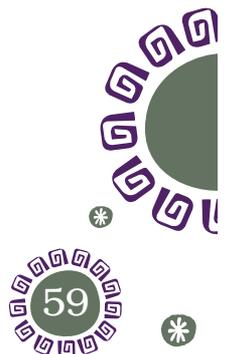
—Rudyard Kipling

impostor: a person who assumes a false identity in order to deceive or defraud

knave: a dishonest or unscrupulous man

1. Which lines in the poem tell us to have self control, a clear head and not to become bitter when people speak against us? Stanza 1

2. One must be just as graceful in losing as he is in winning.



What are the two words in the poem that can replace the underlined ones? Stanza 2

3. In the third stanza what does the poet mean by ‘And lose, and start again’?

4. There is a necessity to treat all people equal and amidst people we should not lose our self ‘who we are’? How has the poet expressed this in the fourth stanza?

5. List two things from each stanza that we can do to make the Earth ours, as given in the poem.

Fun fact

Different usages of Regret

I regret to inform you that the musical concert is cancelled.

I regret missing the study tour.

Maya left her job with no regrets.

Do you regret declining the offer to be the class monitor?

VOCABULARY

1. Read the paragraphs mentioned against each explanation and find out the words in that paragraph which best match the explanation given. Refer to the chapter ‘A Truly Beautiful Mind’ given in your textbook, *Beehive*.
 - (a) A word used disapprovingly to talk about a person who is unusual and doesn’t behave like others. _____(paragraph 1)
 - (b) Taking part in an activity for pleasure, not as a job. _____(paragraph 3)
 - (c) Respecting and allowing many different types of beliefs or behaviour. _____(paragraph 5)
 - (d) A person who is lacking in or hostile or smugly indifferent to cultural values, intellectual pursuits, etc. _____(paragraph 7)
 - (e) Relating to work that needs special training or education. _____(paragraph 8)



2. Einstein was a *world* citizen.

This means he does not belong to one country because his contributions to science and the society have moved beyond the borders of his country.

'World' has different meanings in a variety of contexts. Read the sentences given below and find out the meanings of 'world' in each sentence.

- (a) My mother means the world to me.

- (b) Vasco da Gama sailed round the world.

- (c) He is a big name in the world of fashion.

- (d) Stars from the sporting and artistic worlds participated in the function.

- (e) She is a simple person in real world as well as in the movies.



Fun fact

Elicit / Illicit

Elicit is a verb that means "to bring out".

Illicit is an adjective which means "unlawful".

Incorrect: The questionnaire was intended to illicit information on disaster management.

Correct: The questionnaire was intended to elicit information on disaster management.

Incorrect: An upright person does not shy away from reporting illicit incidents to the Police.

Correct: An upright person does not shy away from reporting illicit incidents to the Police.

GRAMMAR

PARTICIPLE CLAUSE

You have read about and done exercises on participle clauses (*Beehive*, p. 52). We know that participle clause is a form of adverbial clause which enables us to say information in a more economical way. We can use participle clauses when the participle and verb in the main clause have the same subject.

Example: Waiting for John, I made some tea.

1. Choose the correct option for the sentences below.

- (a) Waiting for the doctor, _____
_____ [a big noise scared everybody, Dave read a magazine, the alarm went off]



- (b) _____ in the jungle, George had to find the way out on his own. [having lost, lost, losing]
- (c) _____ our pottery will last for generations. [treating with care/you treat with care/treated with care]
- (d) _____ a holiday, all the banks were closed. [having been/been/being]
- (e) _____ for so long, he had lost all hope. [being unemployed/unemployed/having been unemployed]

2. Join the following sentences using a present-participle as given in the example.

Example:

We walked along the footpath. We saw an accident.
Walking along the footpath, we saw an accident.

(Note: Out of the two actions, the one which takes place first is changed into present participle.)

- (a) He stood by the side of a temple. He asked people to go in.

- (b) She came out of the room. She greeted the visitors.

- (c) He heard the news. He started crying.

- (d) He found the lock broken. He rang up the Police.

Fun fact

If something can be counted, use **“FEWER”**.

- fewer cars
- fewer letters
- fewer chairs
- fewer people



(e) He felt sleepy. He went to bed.

* EDITING

There is an error in each line. Underline the incorrect word and write the correct word in the blank given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

I entred the manager's office and sat down. entered
I have just lost five hundred rupees and I felt very upset.

(a) _____ "I leave the
money in my desk," I said, (b) _____
"and it is not there now". The manger was very sympathetic
but he can do nothing. (c) _____ "Everyone
loses money theses days,"(d) _____
he said. He start to complain about this wicked world,
(e) _____ but is interrupted
by a knock at the door. (f) _____



Fun fact

If something cannot be counted, use "**LESS**".

- less sorrow
- less time
- less air
- less pain

* LISTENING

Listen to the story given below. The teacher or your classmate will read the story aloud. Listen to it carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Gautama Buddha was journeying through the Kosala region. He was warned not to pass through the deep jungle, as it was the den of a famous robber chief, Angulimala. He was the terror of the whole countryside. He lived by plundering travellers and feared no one. He had committed many murders. All attempts to capture the inhuman Angulimala had failed. So he continued his crimes unpunished. The people of Kosala pleaded with the Buddha not to expose himself to the dangers of the robber's territory.

But Gautama Buddha knew no fear. The warnings of the people of Kosala did not affect him. He made his way into the jungle. Angulimala got enraged at this boldness. He was

plunder: to steal things from a place or people using force



self-possessed: calm, confident and in control of one's feelings

determined to kill the intruder. But when he saw the Buddha, calm and self-possessed, and heard his words of kindness, the robber hesitated. His arm, which had been uplifted to kill, fell helpless by his side. His wrath cooled, and he knelt down before the Buddha. He confessed all his sins and declared his faith in the Buddha. When the people saw the new disciple following his Master, they were amazed and could not believe that this was the ferocious man who had been a terror for so long. Angulimala became a monk. His past was forgotten, and he was widely respected for his holiness.



Fun fact

Words with prefixes En and Un

En

- Enlist
- Endangered
- Enable
- Enrich
- Entrust

Un

- Unable
- Unachievable
- Unprepared
- Unaware
- Uncertain

1. Why did the people of Kosala warn the Buddha not to go into the jungle?

2. Why was Angulimala considered to be a terror?

3. What enraged Angulimala when he saw the Buddha?

4. Why did the robber hesitate to kill the Buddha?

5. What kind of transformation took place in Angulimala?

6. Why did people start respecting Angulimala?



SPEAKING

A debate competition is being organised in your school. Take a stand for or against this statement: “Our happiness in life depends entirely on our mental attitude.” Prepare an outline of the main points in the order in which you wish to present them (in about 100 words), giving reasons for your point of view.

- Debate is a contest between two speakers or two groups of speakers to show skill and ability in arguing.
- A proposition, a question or a problem is required for this purpose, which can be spoken for or against.
- To participate in a debate, one must prepare for it. So, one must prepare an outline of the main points in the order in which one is going to argue.
- There are the limitations of time (only 5 to 6 minutes are allowed).
- The speaker addresses the audience.
- Every topic/subject has its own vocabulary. These must be learnt.
- The speaker addresses the Chair (Mr President/Madam), ‘submits’ an argument, ‘appeals’ for sympathetic understanding and support, ‘questions’ the opponent’s views and ‘concludes’ an argument.

Write the outline of the main points, then make a presentation in the class.

Topic

Introduce the topic with a quotation.

Highlight the main points.

UNIT 4



Fun fact

Principle / Principal

Principal: head of the institution

Principle: basic truth or law

Incorrect: The principle encourages the children to participate in sports.

Correct: The Principal encourages the children to participate in sports.

Incorrect: Two principals of happiness are kindness and love.

Correct: Two principles of happiness are kindness and love.



Elaborate the points by arguing logically and convincingly.

Give your opinion in the concluding paragraph.

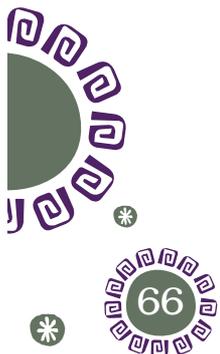
WRITING

- In groups of four, discuss in favour of or against the topic:
“New technology is common, New thinking is rare.”
- Each group presents their points and the whole class brainstorms on the topic.
- Jot down all the points discussed.
- Write an argumentative article giving logical and relevant reasons along with your points of view.

PROJECT

You have read about Stephen Hawking in Class VIII. Go through the text once again and gather information about his genius. You can also search web resources. Follow the steps given below and then write what made Hawking a genius.

- (i) Who is a genius?
- (ii) What are the attributes that make a person a genius?
- (iii) How is Stephen Hawking a genius?
- (iv) What is he famous for?
- (v) What books has he written?
- (vi) Refer to the obituaries written by people on him and find out his inspiring qualities.





LET'S BEGIN

You have read the story 'The Snake and the Mirror'. Now read the poems given in the textbook, *Beehive*, 'The Snake Trying' (page 125) and 'Green Snake' (page 126).

- Note the actions of these three snakes.
- Note the reactions of the story writer and the poets. What do they feel?
- Do you think any of the snakes wanted to do any harm?
- What is the human behaviour towards them?

Discuss all these points with your partner and together share with your other friends.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

I had been very wealthy and prosperous and was leading a very comfortable life. I had all the worldly pleasures with me. But soon I became bored of my idle life. The urge to go on a voyage became stronger and stronger day by day. It haunted me like anything. So one day I boarded a ship and went trading from island to island with other merchants.

When we started, the weather was fine and the sea was calm. But on the fourth day of our voyage, our ship was caught in a terrific/terrible hurricane and we wandered from our set course. The tempest continued for several days and drove us near an island. The captain of the ship

was reluctant to cast anchor at the port as it was a much dreaded place.

The violent waves of the sea had exhausted us. We were all tired and hungry so we went in search of food and water. We were fortunate enough to find fruit trees and a stream of fresh and cool water which gave us strength and energy and relieved us from hunger.

rustle: make a soft, muffled crackling sound like that caused by the movement of dry leaves or paper

It had started getting dark. As we were tired we went to sleep but were soon startled by a rustling noise which came from a very long and huge python like serpent gliding swiftly towards us. We ran to save our lives but the serpent was quick enough to swallow one of my companions. We kept running till we had covered a good enough distance from the serpent. We felt a bit relieved but at the same time sad as we had lost a friend of ours. We took shelter on the top of a tree and thought ourselves to be safe.

alarm: a warning of danger

But we were mistaken for we had hardly slept a little time when we heard a hissing sound which alarmed and frightened us. Coiling itself round the tree, the serpent reached my other companion who was positioned somewhat lower than me on the tree. It swallowed him and went away. Terror stricken I clung to the branch of the tree tightly and I did not know when I fell asleep. It was daylight when I awoke. I climbed down. It seemed to me that I had no courage left. It took me no time to realise that if I would not think of a way to escape soon, I would be a dead man. It was just a matter of time when I would also be swallowed like my two other companions. The instinct to prevent one's life is greater than any fear or frustration.

penetrate: force a way into or through

I thought I should spare no means to save myself. I collected a lot of dry wood and bushes and tied them into a bundle with reeds. I arranged them in a circular structure round the tree and tied some of them with the branches of the tree. In this way I made a tent like structure in which I sat after dusk and securely tied from within. I had the satisfaction that whatever I could do I did it to prevent myself. This time when the serpent arrived he crept round the tree but he could not penetrate the defensive structure I had made around me. It just sat and waited the whole night like a cat that waits for the mouse to emerge out of its hole.



At dawn the serpent crept back but I dared not come out of my fortress. I lay there half dead and almost suffocated.

When the Sun began to shine, I came out of my wooden fortress. I was so desperate that I ran towards the seashore. When I was about to jump into the sea, I saw a ship sailing at some distance. I shouted wildly, I took off my shirt and waved it too, which attracted the sailors on the ship and a rescue boat was immediately sent for me. This was my miraculous escape from the deadly serpent.

(Source: Anonymous)

Discuss what effect did the story have on you? What would you have done, if you were in the narrator's place? Does it teach you how to save yourself from danger? Now based on your reading of the story, answer the questions that follow. You may read the story again.

1. What made the narrator go on a voyage?
 - (a) He was rich and satisfied with his life.
 - (b) He felt bored of his life.
 - (c) He had urge to go on a voyage.
 - (d) He was adventurous.
2. How did the narrator and his friends feed themselves?
 - (a) They ate fish.
 - (b) They could not find anything to eat.
 - (c) They ate fruits to survive.
 - (d) They ate the food they had brought with themselves.
3. The narrator and his companions were on the tree. The serpent swallowed his companion but not the narrator. Why?

wildly: uncontrolled; unrestrained; very enthusiastic or excited



Fun fact

Common Suffixes that make nouns

-ation

inform — information
transform — transformation

-ness

ill — illness
kind — kindness



4. How did the narrator save himself from the serpent?

5. Find the words in the story which mean the nearest to the words given below.

(a) rich (First para) _____

(b) moved (Second para) _____

(c) tired (Third para) _____

(d) scared (Fifth para) _____

(e) urge (Fifth para) _____

6. Now find words in the story which mean the opposite of the given words.

(a) poor (First para) _____

(b) weak (Third para) _____

(c) enforce (Third para) _____

(d) insecurely (Sixth para) _____

(e) offensive (Sixth para) _____

Fun fact

Common Error

Incorrect:

Arti is living far away with India.

Correct:

Arti is living far away from India.

VOCABULARY

1. The story of Miraculous Escape has a number of words which describe the narrator's feeling of fear and getting tired of the journey. List the words of the two feelings and experiences.

Fear	Getting tired
Terrific, _____,	Exhausted, _____,
_____, _____,	_____, _____,
_____, _____,	_____, _____,
_____, _____,	_____, _____,



2. Can you now add suffix which can mean or relate to the word 'fear'? First one has been done for you.

Fear	
(a) fearsome	(e) fear _____
(b) fear _____	(f) fear _____
(c) fear _____	(g) fear _____
(d) fear _____	(h) fear _____

GRAMMAR

Reported Speech: Reporting questions

1. You have learnt how to report questions from direct to indirect speech. Here is a paragraph with direct speech questions. Read them carefully and report into indirect speech. Rewrite the paragraph in the space given below.

Once an old man asked a young boy, "Who do you think are the most intelligent people?" The young man said in return, "Who do you think so?" The old man said, "How can sons and daughters be intelligent without learning from their parents?" The young man said, "How did you as a parent learn?" The old man said, "Why are you hijacking my question by asking me back?" The young man said, "Didn't you know that you as a parent, now have learnt all the things on your own?" The old man said, "How do you say that we all learnt from others?" The young man said, "Why do you ask me about how to operate electronic gadget all the time?" The old man said, "Why can't I ask you because I have paid for the gadget you use?"

Fun fact

It's / Its

Incorrect:

I do believe its her hard work.

Correct:

I do believe it's her hard work.

Incorrect:

The dog is waving it's tail.

Correct:

The dog is waving its tail.



2. Now here is a set of sentences given in indirect speech. Change them into direct speech.

Indirect Speech	Direct Speech
(a) Romesh asked Lata whether she could go with him for a picnic the next day.	(a) Romesh
(b) Lata replied why had he asked her to join.	(b) Lata
(c) Romesh asked Lata why she was questioning him.	(c) Romesh
(d) Lata replied there was no use visiting the place she had seen before.	(d) Lata
(e) Romesh asked Lata what was wrong in visiting the same place again for the place was not the same.	(e) Romesh

 **EDITING**

1. Some of the prepositions are incorrectly used in the following story. Correct them and read the story aloud. Then rewrite the story in the space given below.



2. Rearrange each set of words to make sentences. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

(a) when I gave her, the bad news, she turned pale

(b) become rotten, as it has, the apple, don't eat

(c) great friends, last quarrel, after their, they became

(d) first and only novel, after her, got a prize, she became famous

Fun fact

Accept / Except

Accept is a verb which means "to receive".

Except is used as a preposition and means "not including".

Incorrect:

Sandhya excepted her student's offer to drive her home.

Correct:

Sandhya accepted her student's offer to drive her home.

Incorrect:

The paper submissions can be done on weekdays, accept Mondays.

Correct:

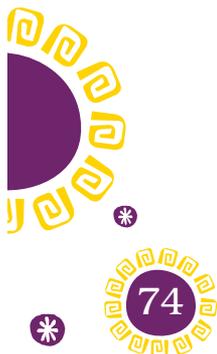
The paper submissions can be done on weekdays, except Mondays.

LISTENING

How brave are you? Take a minute to think over this question. There are people who risk their lives to save someone's life from danger. Here is a child who dared and saved lives. Let us listen to the story of a braveheart.

The Brave Hearts

On October 26, 2009, Jhalaram's hut in the village Sarneshwar in Rajasthan, suddenly caught fire. His two daughters, aged two-and-a-half years and one year, as well as ten goats were in the hut at that time.



Shrawan Kumar, a six-year old boy, was playing in his house at a distance of about 200 feet. Seeing smoke coming out from Jhalaram’s house, he ran towards it. He saw the children sitting on a cot and screaming for help, and the goats caught in the flames.

Shrawan entered the house, lifted the younger child in one arm and pulling the older one by the hand, brought them out safely. He took them to his house, then ran to inform his father and the children’s father.

The elders rushed to the site. But by that time, the goats had died and the household belongings had been destroyed in the fire. It was Shrawan Kumar’s daring act that saved the lives of the two children.

(Shrawan Kumar, 6 years old, Sarneshwar, Rajasthan)
 (Source: *Children’s World*, May 2012)

Your teacher will read out the story. Listen to the story carefully and answer the questions below. You may ask the teacher to read out the story more than once.

1. Where is the village of Sarneshwar?

2. Whose hut had caught fire?

3. Who all were there in the hut when it caught fire?

4. Why did Shrawan run towards Jhalaram’s house?



Spellings

British	American
Colour	Color
Honour	Honor
Programme	Program
Travelling	Traveling
Fulfil	Fulfill
Centre	Center
Dialogue	Dialog
Grey	Gray



5. How did Shrawan save the two children?

6. What happened to the goats?

Fun fact

Superfluous commas

Many times, commas are used liberally even when they are not necessary.

Incorrect:

Hari never went into the city, because he did not feel comfortable driving in traffic.

Correct:

Hari never went into the city because he did not feel comfortable driving in traffic.

Incorrect:

Roma wants to get a degree in Fine Arts, or Music.

Correct:

Roma wants to get a degree in Fine Arts or Music.

Incorrect:

The book on the table, belongs to Sara.

Correct:

The book on the table belongs to Sara.

* SPEAKING

Imagine yourself as the narrator in the story 'The Miraculous Escape' and describe your experience during your voyage. Jot down the points you want to speak on. Then narrate your experience to your partner. You may begin like this:

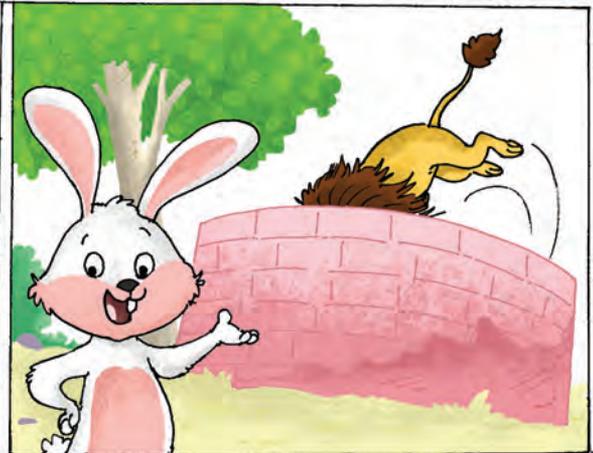
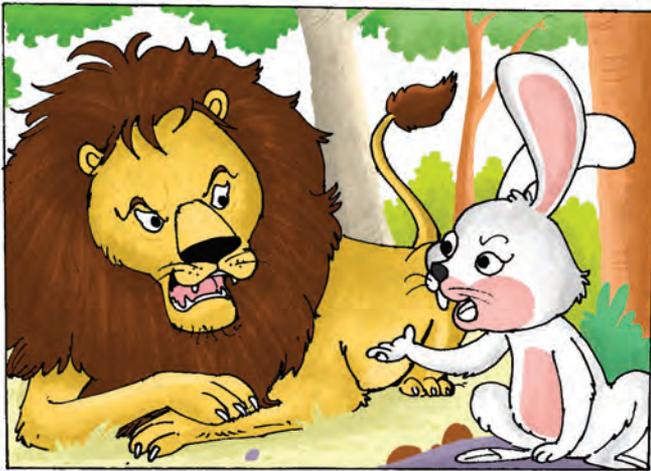
I have been thinking of going on a voyage. And here came the opportunity to sail on a ship! I enjoyed the blue sea, the silence all around, amazing sunrise for a week. Then suddenly one day.....

Your points:

* WRITING

1. A group of pictures are given here. They make a story. This story is from the *Tales of Panchatantra*.







(Source: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/national-bravery-awards-2018-meet-the-18-bravehearts-of-india-1802479>)

PROJECT

1. The stories of 'The Snake and the Mirror' and 'The Miraculous Escape' show how people face danger and are scared of animals. As children, many of us fear stray dogs. Both adults and children are scared of snakes. Fear exists in most of us. Some fears have bases and others do not. Let us conduct a survey of what people fear about. You may follow the guidelines given below.

- Form groups of four, and select an area for your survey. It may be your classmates, teachers or people in your neighbourhood.
- Develop a questionnaire to collect information about the fears people have. You may have at least eight to ten questions.
- Decide how many people you will ask the questions for the survey.
- Ask people the questions.
- Write their opinions in tabular form.
- Now write the first draft of the report.
- You may add graphic representations of the information and the data collected.
- Edit and write the report to make it final.
- Present it in a report form to the class.
- You can also make a PowerPoint presentation.



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Unit 6

LET'S BEGIN

- A. Photographs of the Presidents of India are chronologically given below. Can you identify them?
- B. Discuss in pairs and write down their names.
- C. Why is the President of India known as the First Citizen of the country?

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA







Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

I must have been about seven when my father left Porbandar for Rajkot to become a member of the Rajasthanik Court. There I was put into a primary school, and I can well recollect those days, including the names and other particulars of the teachers who taught me. As at Porbandar, so here, there is hardly anything to note about my studies. I could only have been a mediocre student. From this school I went to the suburban school and thence to high school, having already reached my twelfth year. I do not remember having ever told a lie, during this short period, either to my teachers or to my school-mates. However, I used to be very shy and avoided all company. My books and my lessons were my sole companions. To be at school at the stroke of the hour and to run back home as soon as the school closed—that was my daily habit. There is an incident which occurred at the examination during my first year at high school and which is worth recording. Mr Giles, the educational Inspector, had come on a visit of inspection. He had set us five words to write as a spelling exercise. One of the words was 'Kettle'. I had misspelt it. The teacher tried to prompt me with the point of his boot, but I would not be prompted. It was beyond me to see that he wanted me to copy the spelling from my neighbour's slate, for I had thought that the teacher was there to supervise us against copying. The result was that all the boys, except myself, were found to have spelt every word correctly. I could never learn the art of 'copying'. Yet the incident did not in the least diminish my respect for my teacher. I was by nature, blind to the faults of elders. Later I came to know of many other failings of this teacher, but my regard for him remained the same. Two other incidents belonging to the same period have always clung to my memory. As a rule I had distaste for any reading beyond my school books. The daily lessons had to be done, because I disliked being taken to task by my teacher as much as I disliked deceiving him. Therefore I would do the lessons,

prompt: cause someone to take a course of action

deceive: give a mistaken impression



NOTES

indelible: not able to be forgotten

Fun fact

On time / In time

On time: At the planned time, neither early nor late

In time: With time to spare, before something happens

Examples:

The flight arrived **on time**.

We arrived **in time** to check in.

I reached the station just **in time** to catch the train.

If you are not **on time**, the teacher won't let you enter the classroom.

but often without my mind in them. Thus, when even the lessons could not be done properly, there was of course no question of any extra reading. But somehow my eyes fell on a book purchased by my father. It was *Shravana Pitribhakti Nataka*. I read it with intense interest. One of the pictures I was shown was of Shravana carrying, by means of slings fitted for his shoulders, his blind parents on a pilgrimage. The book and the picture left an indelible impression on my mind.

(An excerpt from *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi)

1. Choose the correct option from the bracket and fill in the blanks.

(a) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a/an _____ student. (average, poor, intelligent)

(b) As a boy, Mohandas used to be very _____ and avoided all company. (timid, fearful, outspoken)

(c) The teacher tried to _____ him with the point of his boot. (suggest, force, instruct)

(d) Young Mohandas _____ any reading beyond his school books. (disliked, liked, hated)

(e) He read *Shravana Pitribhakti* with _____ interest. (great, least, little)

2. Answer the following questions in brief. (30 words)

(a) Where did Mohandas complete his primary education?



(b) Who were Mohandas Gandhi's sole companions in his childhood?

(c) Which incident given in the passage reflects Mohandas's honesty?

(d) Which two things did Mohandas dislike the most?

(e) What did the picture of Shravana convey to Mohandas Gandhi?

(f) Pick out five qualities and traits which young Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi had. One is done for you.

Absolutely non-judgemental, couldn't see the bad qualities of his teacher.



Common Error

Incorrect:

Are you a saler, Raju?

Correct:

Are you a salesman, Raju?



3. Locate words from the passage with similar meaning:

- (a) reduce _____
- (b) only one _____
- (c) dupe _____
- (d) permanent effect _____

Text II

Indra Krishnamurthy Nooyi is an Indian American business executive. She is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Pepsico. She is one among the world’s most powerful women. She delivered the following speech at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 14 December 2013. She was named one of the 25 Greatest Living Legends by NDTV, and was awarded by the then President of India, Pranab Mukherjee at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Read the speech delivered by Indra Nooyi and answer the questions that follow.

Mr President and NDTV, thank you very much for this incredible honour.

Malcom Gladwell in his book, Outliers says: “Who you are cannot be separated from where you came from.”

I left India 35 years ago, went to the USA and had tremendous success in the meritocracy. But none of that could have happened if I would not have had wonderful upbringing very much here in India. So I have a lot to thank India for. Now my three lessons I would like to share with you.

First, please be a lifelong student. You know when we were kids, we used to ask questions like “Why is the sky blue?”, “Why the birds flying so high?” But for some reasons, as we get older, that curiosity goes away. And if we are happy with the knowledge we have, then we are actually going to atrophy. So, please remain a lifelong student, don’t lose that curiosity.

Second, whatever you do, throw yourself into it, throw your head, heart and hands into it. I look at my job not as a

meritocracy: a ruling or influential class of educated or able people

atrophy: gradual decline in effectiveness or vigour due to underuse or neglect



job, I look at it as a Calling, as a Passion and I don't care about the hours, about the hardships, because to me everything is a joy. So whatever you do, please look upon it as a Calling, a Passion, not as a job, not as something temporary.

The third and the most important one, please help others rise. Greatness comes not from a position, but from helping build a future. All of us in position of power have an obligation to pull others up. You know, as I stand here today, I look at my responsibility not as accepting an honour, I look upon it as accepting a challenge and a responsibility, an obligation to actually make it possible for people who are younger to come up and achieve levels of greatness, so they too can be on the stage sometime in the future.

(Source: Speech delivered by Indra Nooyi at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 14 December 2013)

1. What has Malcom Gladwell said in his book, that Indra Nooyi is referring to in her speech?

2. What according to Indra Nooyi helped her achieve great success?

3. What is the first lesson that Indra Nooyi has talked about in her speech?



Fun fact

Contradictory proverbs

All good things come to those who wait.

but

Time and tide wait for none.

The pen is mightier than the sword.

but

Actions speak louder than words.

Look before you leap.

but

Strike when the iron is hot.



4. What element should we have to be a lifelong student?

5. How does she look at her job?

6. What is her third lesson? Why is it important?

7. What obligation does she talk about in her speech?

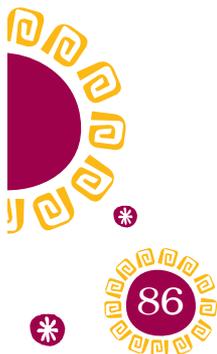
 **VOCABULARY**

1. Make noun forms of the given words. One is done for you.

Example:

happen happening

- (a) know _____
- (b) accept _____
- (c) separate _____
- (d) oblige _____
- (e) achieve _____



(a) Chutney	(g) _____
(b) Karma	(h) _____
(c) _____	(i) _____
(d) _____	(j) _____
(e) _____	(k) _____
(f) _____	(l) _____

Fun fact

Immigrate / Emigrate

To **immigrate** is to settle in a new country or region.
 To **emigrate** is to leave a native country or region to settle elsewhere.
Immigrate is usually followed by **to**, and **emigrate** is usually followed by **from**.
 The *em*-words have to do with "leaving", and the *imm*-words have to do with "entering".

GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the process of washing clothes in a machine. Use passive form of the verbs given in brackets.

Dirty clothes are _____ (take) for washing. Clothes are _____ (separate) on the basis of texture, colour, etc., and _____ (make) into piles. Each pile is _____ (put) in the washing machine tub. Then detergent powder is _____ (add) and the required programme is _____ (set). Once the washing is over the clothes are _____ (remove) from the tub and _____ (hang) for drying.

2. **Passive voice**

Expand the News Headlines into three to four sentences of a short article. Use passive voice wherever it is required.

Example:

(a) Mumbai flooded with rain water

Yesterday Mumbai was hit by incessant rain. The city is flooded with rain water now. Water is being pumped out from the roads. The residents are requested by the Municipal Corporation to remain indoors.



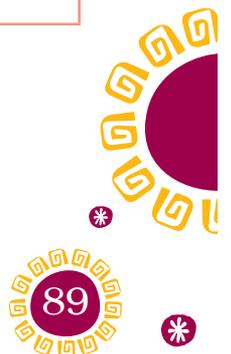
(b) The fire caused by crackers

(c) Bank robbed in broad daylight

(d) Taxes lowered for some commodities

3. Phrasal Verb

In the lesson 'My Childhood' in your textbook, *Beehive*, the phrasal verb 'break out' is used by combining a verb (break) with a preposition (out) denoting the meaning



'to begin'. Many more phrasal verbs can be formed with the same verb 'break' joining with other prepositions. They are—

break into break away break open break down
break up

Now, replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb from the list given above using the correct form.

Fun fact

Spelling Rules

Desert & Dessert

The first syllable of desert is stressed, and the word is spelled with only one 's'. Dessert, on the other hand, has the stress placed on the second syllable, and is spelled with two 's'.

Examples:

The **desert** has animals and plants that are uniquely adapted to dry environments.

His favourite **dessert** is chocolate cake.

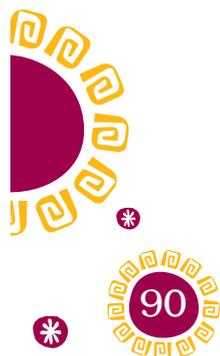
(a) The passengers were troubled when the bus stopped due to engine failure.

(b) Neha's relationship with Rohan came to an end over a very silly matter.

(c) The burglar in spite of all security, entered Mr Khan's house and took away all valuables.

(d) The child attempted to leave the mother's grasp, but she held fast.

(e) The new director desired to discard the age-old practices in the office.



 **LISTENING**

Given below is an extract from Malala Yousafzai’s speech at the UN General Assembly on 12 July 2013.

Malala Yousafzai is a young Pakistani girl who was shot at by the Taliban because she wanted to study. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for her struggle for the right of all children to education.

The teacher or one of your classmates will read out the extract. Answer all the questions after listening to the extract.

Honourable UN Secretary General Mr Ban Ki-moon, respected President of the General Assembly Vuk Jeremic, honourable UN envoy for global education Mr Gordon Brown, respected elders and my dear brothers and sisters: Assalamu alaikum.

Today it is an honour for me to be speaking again after a long time. Being here with such honourable people is a great moment in my life and it is an honour for me that today I am wearing a shawl of late Benazir Bhutto. I don’t know where to begin my speech. I don’t know what people would be expecting me to say, but first of all thank you to God for whom we all are equal and thank you to every person who has prayed for my fast recovery and new life. I cannot believe how much love people have shown me. I have received thousands of good-wish cards and gifts from all over the world. Thank you to all of them. Thank you to the children whose innocent words encouraged me. Thank you to my elders whose prayers strengthened me. I would like to thank my nurses, doctors and the staff of the hospitals in Pakistan and the UK and the UAE government who have helped me to get better and recover my strength.

Fun fact

Commonly misspelt words

Incorrect	Correct
Accomodate	Accommodate
Recieve	Receive
Arguement	Argument
Commitee	Committee
Embarass	Embarrass



...There are hundreds of human rights activists and social workers who are not only speaking for their rights, but who are struggling to achieve their goal of peace, education and equality. Thousands of people have been killed by the terrorists and millions have been injured. I am just one of them. So here I stand, one girl among many. I speak not for myself, but so those without a voice can be heard. Those who have fought for their rights ...Their right to live in peace. Their right to be treated with dignity. Their right to equality of opportunity. Their right to be educated.

...the compassion I have learned from Mohamed, the Prophet of Mercy, Jesus Christ and Lord Buddha. This the legacy of change I have inherited from Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela and Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

This is the philosophy of non-violence that I have learned from Gandhi, Bacha Khan and Mother Teresa. And this is the forgiveness that I have learned from my father and from my mother. This is what my soul is telling me: be peaceful and love everyone ... Thank you.

1. Why did the Taliban shoot Malala?

2. Why was Malala awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

3. Who all did Malala thank in her speech and why?

4. What are the activists and social workers struggling for?



5. What rights did she talk about in her speech? Tick (✓) the right answers.

- (a) right to live in peace
- (b) right to be treated with dignity
- (c) right to have a safe home
- (d) right to equality of opportunity
- (e) right to fight for self
- (f) right to be educated

6. From whom did Malala learn

- (a) compassion _____

- (b) the philosophy of non-violence _____

- (c) forgiveness _____

Fun fact

Common mistake

Good vs Well

Good is an adjective. It is used to modify a noun.

Well is an adverb. It is used to modify a verb. It is also used as an adjective.

Examples:

You did a good job. (Adj.)

You did your job well. (Adv.)

She is well. (Adj.)

SPEAKING

1. Prepare five slips with the following words written on them. The class will be divided into 4 groups. Each group will be asked to pick up a slip and discuss the topic for 5 minutes. Finally, one representative from the group will make a brief presentation on the topic.

- 1. ancestral house
- 2. secure childhood
- 3. primary school
- 4. social barriers
- 5. communal harmony

Some words given in the box below may be helpful. You can use any other words that are appropriate to the topic.

ancient large emotional co-existence upbringing
inequality system tradition friendship



976CH07



Unit 7

LET'S BEGIN

1. See the picture. Read the following points and discuss these in pairs.



- (a) What has gone wrong with the packing in the given picture?
- (b) Do you think the bag was packed hurriedly?
- (c) Do your friends pack their school bags neatly?
- (d) Some people seem disorganised, but they know where their things are. Are you such a person?

* READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

ORGANISING YOUR SCHOOL BAG

Have you wasted time on some days rummaging through your school bag for your pen, finally discovering it in the side pocket? Have you ever searched for your homework paper only to find it squashed at the bottom of your school bag? Have you searched for your English textbook in school only to realise later that you have forgotten it at home?

If you have answered 'Yes' to these questions, you really need to organise your school bag. You should remember

rummage: search unsystematically and untidily through something

to first get a suitable school bag. An overly heavy school bag can cause spinal, neck and shoulder pain. The books, tiffin box, water bottle, etc., must be placed so as to evenly distribute weight in the bag.

So, on a weekend, remove all the contents from the bag. Make sure all the side and inner pockets are emptied too. Throw away rubbish such as used tissues, dirty wrappers, rough notes that you no longer need, etc. Wash the school bag and dry it in the sun. If it is not washable, wipe it well with a wet cloth dipped in a little soap water. Wipe it again to remove the soapy feeling, and then put it outside to dry. Start the week with a neat and clean bag.

Utilise pockets and divisions in your school bag to keep items separate. For example, keep your books in the main section, your pencil case and related items in another section and your lunch box in another. Place items such as your money, ID card, house key, etc., in the inner pockets (preferably with a zip) of the bag. You can pin the keys inside the bag pocket, so that they are easy to find. Then make it a habit to always keep these items in their respective sections of your bag, so that you know where to reach instinctively, even without looking inside the bag.

Being organised will help you study better. When your books are organised according to the timetable, you won't be searching for them or lagging behind while your classmates get ahead with their work. Also, try not to have random papers stuffed at the bottom of the bag. This makes it impossible to find what you need. The clutter not only takes up space, but disturbs your train of thought. Last but not the least, do a monthly check-up on your school bag, removing junk and reorganising items.

instinctive: done without conscious thought

lag behind: to move or happen at a slower pace than someone or something else

1. The author asks a question, "Have you wasted time on some days?" What is he/she referring to here?



Fun fact

‘,’ can save one’s life

Hang him, not spare him.
Hang him not, spare him.

Let’s eat grandmother.
Let’s eat, grandmother.

Fun fact

Spelling Error

It’s “definitely”, not
“definatly”.

2. Why is it important to have an appropriate school bag?

3. Why should your school bag be systematically arranged and clean? How will you do it?

4. “Being organised will help you study better.” Do you agree? Why/why not?

5. Find words in the passage that mean the opposite of the words given below. Write the words in the space provided.

- (a) inappropriate _____
- (b) slightly _____
- (c) forget _____
- (d) concealed _____
- (e) disarranged _____

6. Read the following groups of words. All but one are synonyms. Circle the odd one out.

- (a) rummaging — groping, fumbling, driving, searching
- (b) squashed — unpacked, compacted, compressed, squeezed



- (c) organise — classify, simplify, systematise, arrange
- (d) rubbish — waste, junk, nonsense, polished

TEXT II

No CROCODILES

A man once went on a trip to the west coast of Africa. It was very hot weather. He put his bags into his room at the hotel and ran down to the sea to have a swim. But when he looked into the water, it seemed to him that something was moving there, and he was frightened. There was nobody near, except a boy, and the man called him. “Are there any crocodiles here?” he asked. “No, Sir, no crocodiles,” the boy answered. The man took off his clothes, jumped into the water and swam for a few minutes. But though the water was warm and the weather was nice, he was still a little frightened. “That boy said there were no crocodiles, but it’s possible he doesn’t know,” he thought, and he decided to swim back. When he came out of the water, the boy was still there, and the man asked him “Why are you so sure that there are no crocodiles here?”

“Yes, I’m sure,” the boy answered. “Crocodiles are cowards. They never come here, because they are afraid of the sharks!”

(Source: An extract from ‘No Crocodile’, by H. Weiser and A. Klinntenko, in *English 8*, 1978, p. 63)

1. Tick the correct order of the words to make a complete sentence.

The man/a boy/on the shore/saw/standing

A B C D E

- (a) ABCDE
- (b) EDCBA
- (c) ADBEC
- (d) AEBCD

Write the correct sentence here.



Fun fact

Language Game

Place the word “only” anywhere on the sentence and see how the meanings change.

She told him that she loved him.



Fun fact

For/ Since

For is used to talk about a number of hours, days, months, years.

For is also used in expressions such as:

For ages

For eternity

Examples:

I'm going to live in France for 3 years.

Amita has worked in the company for 5 weeks.

Since is used when we say something started.

Example:

Ira has been training for the match since August.

Fun fact

I stayed up all night to see where the Sun went. Then it dawned* on me.

*Dawn:

1) the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise.

2) become evident or understood.

2. Why was the man afraid of getting into water?

3. How did the boy initially reassure the man about the crocodile?

4. When the man asked him again, the boy said that crocodiles are cowards, because they are afraid of

_____.

- (a) warm water
- (b) sharks
- (c) dirty water
- (d) the man

5. Do you think the situation in the text is humorous? Why do you think so?

6. A person who goes on a long journey is called a

_____.

- (a) native
- (b) settler
- (c) traveller
- (d) passenger

7. Write the opposite of the word 'coward' _____.

- (a) weakling
- (b) hero
- (c) defeatist
- (d) crybaby

1. See the following table. Words in the first column occur in the lesson 'Packing' from *Beehive*. In pairs, look up the meaning of the words in each row in a dictionary. Write in your notebook how they differ in meaning from one another.

boots	shoes	slippers	clogs	moccasins	flip-flops
edge	border	boundary	demarcation	cut-off point	brink
chair	armchair	reclining chair	wheelchair	ergonomic chair	rocking chair
hamper	box	crate	bag	basket	carton

2. Read the beautiful description by Karishma Kripalani given below. Then work in pairs, underline the adjectives and list them. You can use these while writing the travelogue or planning a trip to a place of your choice.

VARKALA

Imagine looking down on the vast expanse of the sea with its mighty waves cresting and crushing the sand, then claiming it with the soft hush of their froth and foam from the effort. A soft breeze blows in, the sun shimmers in the distant waters, the dolphins glisten as they leap up now and then. It is a kilometre long walk on these rugged rocks that hurtle down to the beach. You see sunbathers, happy families, lifeguards—the usual buzz of a vacation. But up here you are a silent witness as a stone rattles off into the wind.

This is Varkala, one of the many beaches along Kerala's 600km shoreline, but perhaps the best there is. Kannur has the cliffs but no sand, the Cherayi beach has a coconut grove but no cliff, Kovalam has too many tourists but neither the cliffs nor the estuaries. Varkala, just 41km north of Thiruvananthapuram, has everything—never-ending cliffs, white sand, bubbling mineral springs, quaint coves, swaying palms, glimpses of history, wonders of geography and spiritual richness and rejuvenation therapies.

shimmer: shine with a soft, slightly wavering light

glisten: shine with sparkling light

hurtle: move or cause to move at high speed

estuary: the tidal mouth of a large river



- (e) In the playground I _____
_____.
- (f) In the playground, I don't _____
_____.
- (g) When I go to the fair, I _____
_____.
- (h) In the fair, I don't _____
_____.

2. In the chapter 'Packing' of your textbook, *Beehive*, you have read about 'simple commands', 'directions to reach your home', 'use of dos, and don'ts', and 'instructions for making something, for example tea/coffee', etc.

Read the following sentences. Against each sentence write simple command/direction/dos/don'ts/ instruction in the space provided.

- (a) Sit here and help your brother in learning Mathematics. _____

- (b) Ride a bicycle and go near the river. You will see your friend swimming in the river. _____

- (c) Get up and go, you cannot waste time sleeping. _____

- (d) Do not wake anyone up suddenly while he/she is sleeping. _____

- (e) In summer, keep a large bowl of water outside for birds and animals to drink water from. _____



Fun fact

Words we always use even though they add no meaning or value to a sentence, are called **crutch words**.

Examples:

"I was like", "then like", "Actually", "Honestly" and "Basically".



2. Rearrange each set of words to make sentences. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

(a) the orphan child, the court, guardian of, appointed him

(b) friends, time, enemies, the worst, makes

(c) of the club, elected, secretary, him, they

(d) approaching, the, saw, we, storm



Fun fact

Then vs Than

Then is an adverb of time.

Examples:

We were living in India then.

I was at work then.

Then can also mean 'next', 'after that' and 'afterward'.

Examples:

We will go to Shillong first, then to Silchar.

We will watch a movie and then go for lunch.

Than is used to make comparison.

Examples:

Delhi is hotter than Shimla.

Mehar can run faster than Saira.

I would rather read than sleep.



LISTENING

1. An interesting account of Gangtok is given here. Your teacher/any of your friends will dictate the passage to you. Listen to him/her with attention and try to take down the passage. After the exercise is over, compare what you have taken down with the original script.



GANGTOK

cosmopolitan: familiar with or representative of many different countries and cultures

Located in the eastern Himalayas at an altitude of approximately 5,500 feet, Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, is cosmopolitan without being overwhelming. The city is a kaleidoscope of beautiful sights—spellbinding mountainscapes, magnificent monasteries, beautiful temples, sprawling parks, quaint cafes and more.

pagoda: a Hindu or Buddhist temple, typically in the form of a many-tiered tower

Gangtok is home to the Enchey Monastery, one of the most recognised gompas of Buddhism. A legendary lama known as Drubthob Karpo, believed to have possessed the power to fly, is credited with its foundation. The literal meaning of Enchey Monastery is “the solitary temple”. It is also said that the monk built a small hermitage at the site of the monastery, after he came here flying from Maenam Hill in south Sikkim. It is constructed in the shape of a pagoda and its interiors are adorned with colourful traditional Tibetan paintings.

serpentine: winding and twisting

Besides many magnificent monasteries and stupas, Gangtok also houses two beautiful temples—Ganesh Tok and Hanuman Tok. At approximately 6,500 feet above sea level, Ganesh Tok is a small but well-maintained temple of Lord Ganesha. A 4 km drive along serpentine roads takes you to Hanuman Tok, at an altitude of about 7,200 feet. Here, you will find an unimpeded view of the majestic Kanchenjunga.

unimpeded: not obstructed or hindered

quaint: attractively unusual or old-fashioned

Evenings in the city are best enjoyed on MG Road, a small paved stretch with a plethora of shopping, lodging and dining options. Always bustling and busy, with cafes, bars and people chattering away in varied languages, the road is beautifully decorated with lamp posts, park benches and colourful flowers giving it an endearing and quaint feel.

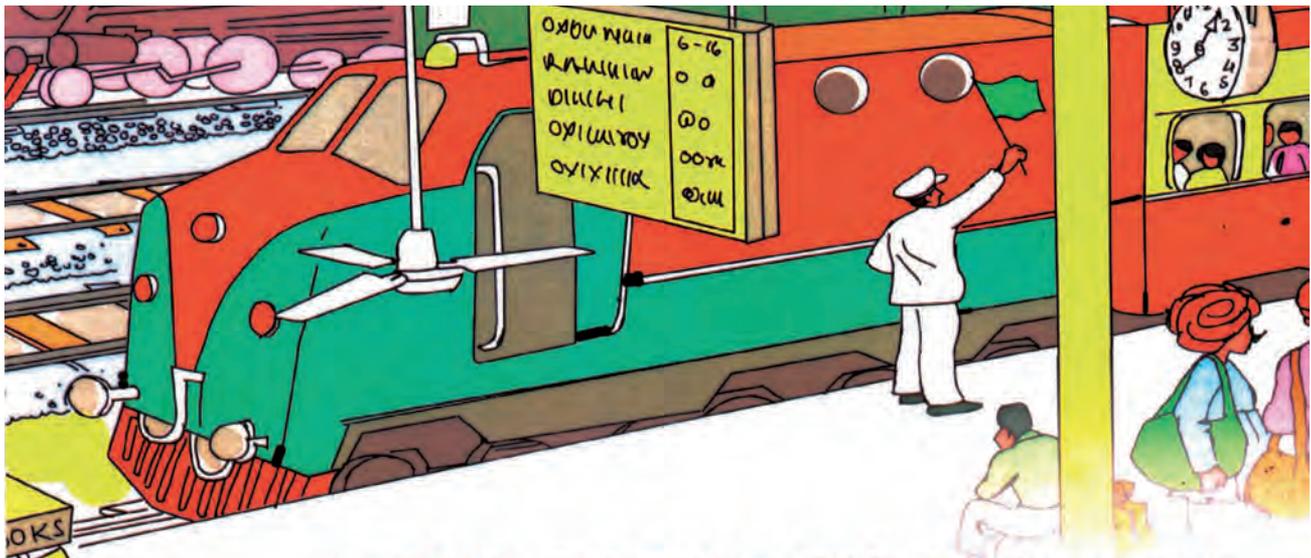
(An excerpt from ‘A Sikkimese Dialogue’, written by Sugato Tripathy, *Shubh Yatra*, Feb. 2018, Vol. 6, Issue 1)

2. Listen to a news item in English. It may be read out by your teacher or you can record one in your mobile phone*. The news may be from television or radio. Play the recorded news in the class. Listen to it and make notes. Then discuss the main points of the news.

*You may need to take permission of your parents or teacher to use the mobile phone and bring it to class.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1





THE RAILWAY STATION



There's a lady who sells us tickets,
There's a man who carries our bags.
There's a boy who checks the tracks,
There's a man who waves the flags.

There's a girl who sits at a desk,
She makes the announcements.
There are people building an overbridge
Who live in nearby tents.

There's a stall that sells tea,
Newspapers and things.
There are different lights for signals,
And a bell that rings.

There's a board above the platforms
Which gives us information
There's a clock, and a few benches
At the railway station.

(Source: Laminated sheet in *Raindrops*, English Language Kit, NCERT, 2018)



* SPEAKING

1. Read the poem 'The Railway Station' in groups of four, in pairs or by yourself.
2. In pairs, talk about the characters in the poem.
3. Share your experience of travelling by train or a bus.
4. Write down what you have liked and disliked in places like railway station and bus stop. For example, young children selling newspapers, polishing boots, facilities like seating arrangement at the platform, drinking water, cleanliness, display boards, etc.

What you liked	What you didn't like

* WRITING

Imagine you are preparing to go on a two-week holiday to a city you have not been to before. Find out from the Internet the weather conditions there for the duration of your stay, and the places of interest. Decide the things you would need for the trip.

1. **Now, write a short text using these points:**
 - (a) Where you want to go and why
 - (b) Weather conditions
 - (c) Clothes and footwear you would need
 - (d) Places to visit
 - (e) Food: local delicacies you would like to try
 - (f) Things you would pack for the trip: for everyday use; for sightseeing; things for special occasions, etc.



Fun fact

Tough nut to crack

A difficult problem

PROJECT

travelogue: a film, book, or illustrated lecture about a person's travels

TRAVELOGUE

Travelling can be a wonderful and insightful experience. In the 21st century, we can plan ahead, book train and air tickets in advance, and make stay arrangements months before the actual travel dates. But have you wondered how travellers, merchants and explorers managed to cover great distances, spanning across countries in the past, without the facilities that we take so much for granted today?

1. Find out about the 12th century legendary traveller Marco Polo, who, at the age of seventeen, travelled from Italy to China! You may:
 - (a) create a map, marking the various places that he visited, with a timeline;
 - (b) focus on one country that he visited, and talk about one important event in his life there;
 - (c) examine the various dangers that befell travellers in those days, and compare these with present-day travel;
 - (d) collect pictures of the different animals that he saw and described later to an unbelieving audience back home;
 - (e) write about his further travels that he undertook as an emissary of the Emperor of China.





LET'S BEGIN

You have read about Santosh Yadav, the youngest woman in the world to have conquered Mount Everest in 1992. You must have heard or read about Purna, who at the age of 13 years 11 months, became the youngest girl in the world to have scaled the Mount Everest in 2014, with sheer determination and willpower. You would have also read about Maria Sharapova who bagged the Women's Singles crown at Wimbledon in 2004. She was determined, tough, competitive, hard-working with unwavering desire. Both of them had big dreams from the very young age.

1. Do you have the passion to do something other than your studies like these two icons have? (Be it music, dance, theatre, trekking, watersport, painting, football, cricket, etc.)
2. Do you find any difficulty in pursuing your passion?
3. Who gives you support and encouragement to go ahead with your passion?

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully. Based on your reading, answer the following questions in the space provided.

Text I

On 3 August 1996, Leander Paes became the first Indian to win an individual medal in 44 years when he defeated Fernando Meligeni of Brazil in an exciting match in the Centennial Olympic Games at Atlanta. Paes ranked 31 places below the Brazilian, played with gusto and determination against a player who has two ATP tour titles under his belt, and clinched the bronze medal. He was given a standing

gusto: enjoyment and enthusiasm

ovation when Paes raised his hand in triumph and said a silent prayer.

Leander's father had won a bronze medal in the Munich Olympics 1972 as a member of the Indian hockey team. It is creditable to Leander Paes as he got it in an individual event.

Later he dedicated the medal to his coach and his doubles teammate. "They have helped me out and given me advice and kept me in good frame of mind. This medal doesn't just show my efforts; it shows the efforts of the whole team."

prodigy: a young person with exceptional qualities or abilities

expatriate: a person who lives outside their native country

Paes was recognised as a prodigy by Vijay Amritraj in the '80s. Even so, Paes' true mentor has been Naresh Kumar, the former Indian Davis Cup Captain. His incredible Davis Cup record speaks for itself. While it may be said that some of his Davis Cup victories were achieved because he was playing on his favourite surface, grass and enjoyed home support. But at Atlanta, Paes had none of these advantages except his coach, close family members and the expatriates. While Davis Cup victories bring in good cash rewards and ATP (Association of Tennis Professionals) points, there he was playing for just a medal. Paes explains it all when he says, "When I am playing for my country I don't expect anything." That straightaway sets him apart.

He succeeds because of his willingness to take his chances, swift reflexes and mental strength, and the fact that he does not accept defeat easily.

(Source: <http://www.jhs.ac.in/pdf/Cbse-qp/Grade-9/English/5.pdf>)

1. Leander's victory at Atlanta is significant because

2. His father's Olympic triumph in 1972 was different from his own because it was



3. Leander gave credit to his coach and his teammate in doubles for his victory. How did they help him?

4. If you are required to sum up Leander's qualities as a player, which one would you like to highlight and why?

5. In India, while registering his victories in Davis Cup one could say that he won because

6. At Atlanta he won because

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

Text II

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards
perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way



Commonly misspelt words

Incorrect	Correct
Possession	Possession
Recieve	Receive
Seperate	Separate
Supercede	Supersede
Threshold	Threshold
Unforseen	Unforeseen



Into the dreary desert sand of dead habits;
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action;
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country
awake

—Rabindranath Tagore

1. Given here are certain ideas from the poem “Where the mind is without fear” by Rabindranath Tagore. Identify the lines from the poem that refer to these and write the lines in the space given below.

(a) Everybody should be able to learn.

(b) There ought not be a division among people on the basis of caste, class, creed, religion or any other such basis.

(c) People should be honest and speak out their heart.

(d) Actions should stem from logic and not superstitions and beliefs, leading to progress.

(e) People to be free of fear and oppression.

Fun fact

Spelling Error

It is “calendar”, not
“calender”.



(f) The poet is addressing _____ so that _____

2. This poem was written by Rabindranath Tagore much before India attained freedom. What, do you think, is the significance of these lines in the context of his time?



Fun fact

Every cloud has a silver lining.

There is some good hidden in bad things also.



VOCABULARY

1. Suggest a word for each sentence/phrase correctly. Refer to the chapter 'Reach for the Top, Part I' given in your textbook, *Beehive*. The paragraph numbers where these words are used, are given in brackets.

(a) A state of happiness and satisfaction.

_____ (2)

(b) An action or way of behaving that is usual in tradition. _____ (3)

(c) A word or statement that expresses agreement or confirmation. _____ (5)

(d) The ability to withstand hardship or adversity.

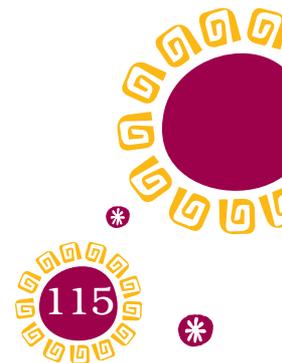
_____ (7)

(e) Final stage of something you've been working towards. _____ (7)

2. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box. These words are taken from the chapter 'Reach for the Top' of your textbook, *Beehive*. You can refer to a dictionary to find out the meanings of these words.

prevails, positive, apology, affluent, expedition, culmination

(a) She wears expensive dresses and jewellery. It seems she belongs to an _____ family.



- (b) At present, political turmoil _____ in most parts of the world.
- (c) Mr Khanna admitted his mistake by writing a letter of _____ to the Head of the Department.
- (d) The Director was quite _____ while addressing his employees.
- (e) The result that you see today is a _____ of years of hardwork and dedication.
- (f) School children went on a weeklong _____ during their summer holidays.

Fun fact

Contradictory proverbs

Doubt is the beginning of wisdom.

but

Faith will move mountains.

Great starts make great finishes.

but

It isn't over till it's over.

Wise men think alike.

but

Fools seldom differ.

3. **Playing with the words: How many words can you make from the words given below?**

Vocabulary

1. <u>vocal</u>	1. <u>labour</u>
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____

4. An idiomatic expression is a group of words with a special meaning. The individual words in the expression do not mean what they otherwise stand for.

Example: Maria Sharapova cannot be 'pigeon-holed' or categorised. Her talent, unwavering desire to succeed and readiness to sacrifice have lifted her to the top of the world.

Here pigeon-holed does not mean that there is a hole for the pigeon to its nest. But it means that someone or something belongs to a particular type or group; is categorised, especially without knowing much about them.

Now, consult a dictionary and match the following idiomatic expressions given in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B'.



Column A	Column B
eager beaver	something of someone provides a lot of money for little effort
cash cow	very careless in the way a person moves or behaves
kangaroo court	wait and be patient
bull in a china shop	a keen and enthusiastic person who works very hard
hold your horses	an unofficial court or meeting that disregards current laws and conducts unfair trials

* GRAMMAR

In the chapter 'Reach for the Top' in *Beehive*, you have read that two clauses in a sentence have their own subject and verb or verb phrase. One part of the sentence (or one clause) tells us why or when something happened.

Examples:

- I read Sherlock Holmes while I was on holiday.
- It was raining heavily when I got home in the evening.
- I will phone you when I go to the clinic.
- Can I borrow your book when you have finished it?

1. Match each of the sentence halves given below to make meaningful sentences.

He was found guilty of driving	when she tripped over.
I get a pain in my knee	when the mother left.
The boy started to cry	I switched on the emergency light.
Rainy was walking along the footpath	when you cross my house.
When the lights went out,	while he was under the influence of alcohol.
You will see the river	when I walk up the stairs.

2. Make one sentence combining the two statements given below.

Example:

It's getting dark.
 Let's go home before that.
Let's go home before it gets dark.



Fun fact

Some words that do not have a plural form

Sheep
 Furniture
 Jewellery
 Moose
 Shrimp



(a) She must clean the room.

I won't enter the room until this is done.

_____ until

(b) I will do the cooking.

Then I will come to your house.

_____ after

(c) I will go to the library.

Then I will issue the book for you.

_____ when

(d) Evening came.

They rested.

_____ when

(e) The salesman came.

Rita was eating her breakfast.

_____ while

(f) We went to see the play with grandfather.

Do you remember?

_____ when

_____ ?

Fun fact



a **bowl** of soup
a **tub** of margarine
a **bar** of soap
a **carton** of milk



 **EDITING**

1. In each of the following sentences you have to remove or add a word or a phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. Write the correct sentences in the space given below.

(a) Maria Sharapova likes to be dancing, singing and fashion.

(b) She has love for pancakes with chocolate spread and fizzy orange drinks.

(c) Maria had to be leave her mother behind in Siberia at age of nine.

(d) She put with insults and humiliation in order to realise dream of becoming a tennis star.

(e) Her dream was to be number one world tennis.



Fun fact

Nouns that are always singular

- Belongings
- Congratulations
- Outskirts
- Savings
- Surroundings
- Thanks



LISTENING

Your teacher or a classmate will read the excerpt given below. Listen to it carefully and answer the questions.

Harvard-MIT researcher, Hugh Herr, is familiar with the obstacles faced by amputees. A world-class mountain climber at the age of 17, Herr and a friend were trapped in a snowstorm while ascending New Hampshire's Mount Washington in 1982. After three days without food or camping gear, the two were rescued, but frostbite cost Herr both his legs, which were amputated just below the knee. Herr was fitted with prostheses, but he soon discovered that they were developed for walking on flat surfaces, and not for taking on advanced functions like climbing or running. With the same determination that he once applied to climbing, he set out to create a better prosthetic leg. He worked with an engineering shop to fashion his own prostheses, tinkering with customised sockets and lighter materials. He even designed artificial feet specially made for climbing rock (built flat and narrow for getting a toehold in cracks and ice featuring sharp spikes).

"I experienced a tremendous amount of pain from prosthetic limbs at first", Herr says. "So I decided to go back to school and learn about physics and engineering to try to solve these problems." Herr obtained a Master's degree in mechanical engineering from MIT in 1993 and a doctorate in biophysics from Harvard five years later.

After struggling for a decade to come up with a better prosthetic limb, just getting the knee to market will be a personal triumph for Herr—yet another mountain conquered. "It's been a long road", he says. "But I think I'm finally in a position to make a difference."

(Adapted from 'Born to Run', Evan Ratliff, *Span*, Sep.–Oct. 2002, *Steps to English, Workbook for Class X*, NCERT, 2003, p. 43)

1. What happened to Hugh Herr at the age of 17?

amputate: cut off (a limb) by surgical operation

frostbite: injury to body tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold, typically affecting the nose, fingers, or toes

prosthesis: an artificial body part, such as a limb

tinkering: an act of attempting to repair something



Fun fact

What's the difference?

Although

Although + subject + verb

Example:

Although it rained a lot, we went to the park.

In spite of

In spite of + noun/pronoun

In spite of + (verb)-ing

Example:

In spite of the traffic, I got to work on time.

Despite

We can also use **despite** to replace in spite of.

Example:

Despite the bad traffic, I got to work on time.

2. What happened to both of his legs?

3. What were the two things he was unable to do with the prostheses?

4. Why did he decide to go back to school?

5. What degrees did he get from MIT and Harvard?

SPEAKING

1. In a group of three, read aloud the dialogues. You are Kiran and your two partners are Sunita and Sarita. Then fill in the table given below.

Sunita : What kind of things do you like to do in your free time?

Kiran : I like playing basketball. I play on a city team every Saturday afternoon. It helps me stay fit and happy. I have made some good friends!

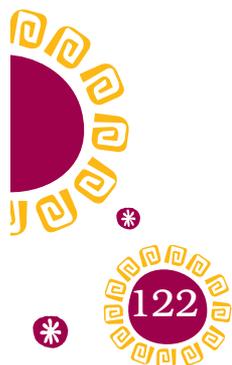
Sarita : I didn't know that. How long have you been playing?

Kiran : For about a year now. But it's not the only thing I like to do. I also enjoy painting. It's great for relieving stress.

Sunita : Really? Are you good at it?

Kiran : Not too bad. But I'm not a Picasso or Rembrandt. How about you guys? What do you like to do in free time?

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1



Sarita : Well, a couple of times a month I go up to Widow Mountain with some buddies and go hang gliding.

Sunita : No way! You do? That sounds dangerous! Aren't you scared?

Sarita : Not at all. It's fascinating. It's so beautiful up there. I feel as free as a bird. You should try it sometime.

Sunita : It sounds awesome, but I think I'm too much of a scared cat to try it.

Kiran : Wow! I might want to try it sometime. Do you think I could?

Sarita : Sure, how about this Saturday? I'll let you know the details later.

Kiran : Sounds great! I can't believe I'm going to do it. Sunita, by the way, you never told us what you do in your spare time.

Sunita : Well, uh, I like to knit...And you know I can't go very far... But I am going to convince my parents to let me join Karate classes. It will be great self defence.

Names	List of Interests	Why do they find these interesting?
Sarita		
Kiran		
Sunita		

2. Work in pairs. Imagine you are Sunita. You are trying to convince your father to let you join the Karate classes.

You can use the given clues for the conversation. Take turns to be Sunita and her father.

Want to learn Karate	Girls to stay at home
Friends are into sport	Who will help mother?



Saina Nehwal	Sania Mirza
From Hisar in Haryana	Indian professional tennis player
Her family shifted to Hyderabad when she was very young.	Born in Mumbai
First trained with Nani Prasad, stadium was 25 kms away from home	Family moved to Hyderabad some time after her birth.
Then coached by S.M. Arif, Vimal Kumar and P. Gopichand	Started learning lawn tennis from her father at the age of six.
Professional badminton singles player	Started participating in the ITF tournaments in 2001.
World no. 2 in 2009, formerly world no. 1 in 2015	Won three titles in 2002 to be identified as an upcoming player.
Right-handed player with many international titles	Turned professional in 2003, and won several titles including the Girls' Doubles title at Wimbledon.
Has seen both ups and downs	Has been injured and recovered.
First Indian woman to win an Olympic medal	Won several doubles titles in WTA. Formerly ranked as India's no. 1 doubles player by WTA.
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, Arjuna award, has received the Padma Bhushan in 2016	Times Magazine's 2016 list—Sania one of the most influential people in the world. Has been awarded the Arjuna Award and the Padma Shree.

3. The chapter 'Reach for the Top', Part I ends with the sentence "Santosh collected and brought down 500 kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas."

You may have visited different tourist places and picnic spots. However, the beauty of the Nature is spoiled by waste and garbage thrown un mindfully by tourists.

As a conscious and responsible citizen of India, write a letter to the editor of a national newspaper. Therein



Unit 9



976CH09

LET'S BEGIN

Look at the pictures given below. Discuss with a friend and answer the following questions briefly.



1. Do you think animals have emotions?

Fun fact

**Somebody/someone/
anybody/anyone are
singular words.**

Examples:

Somebody **has** to take the initiative.

Anyone who **wants** to go for higher studies, can contact the guest faculty through email.

Incorrect: Someone has forgotten their documents.

Correct: Someone has forgotten his/her documents.

Incorrect: If anybody wants to participate in the event, they can register at the reception.

Correct: If anybody wants to participate in the event, he/she can register at the reception.

invasion: an unwelcome intrusion into another's domain

2. Do you think most people care for animals? Why do you think so?

3. What kind of animals can you keep as pets?

4. Are you scared of some animals? Why?

5. Can you name any endangered species?

6. What can people learn from animals?

* READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

Though the house and grounds belonged to my grandparents, the magnificent old banyan tree was mine — chiefly because Grandfather, at sixty-five, could no longer climb it.

Its spreading branches, which hung to the ground and took root again, forming a number of twisting passages, gave me endless pleasure. Among them were squirrels and snails and butterflies. The tree was older than the house, older than grandfather, as old as Dehra Dun itself. I could hide myself in its branches, behind thick green leaves, and spy on the world below.

My first friend was a small squirrel. At first, he seemed to resent my invasion of his privacy. But when he found that I did not arm myself with a catapult, he became friendly, and when I started bringing him pieces of cake and biscuit he grew quite bold and was soon taking food from my hand. Before long, he was delving into my pockets and helping himself to whatever he could find.

(Source: An extract from *The Banyan Tree*, by Ruskin Bond)

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1



Read the statements given below and tick the correct option to complete each statement.

- The writer says that the tree belonged to him because
 - his grandfather had gifted it to him.
 - his grandfather was too old to climb it.
 - he was very fond of it.
 - his friend the squirrel lived in it.
- The tree was
 - as old as the grandfather.
 - as old as the house.
 - as old as Dehra Dun.
 - as old as the writer.
- The writer could hide behind the trees because
 - it was old.
 - it had branches with thick green leaves.
 - he was small.
 - there were many creatures on the tree.
- Which of the following happened first in the story?
 - the squirrel delved into my pocket.
 - the squirrel resented my presence.
 - the squirrel started taking food from my hands.
 - the squirrel became friendly.
- The main purpose of the last paragraph was
 - to describe the banyan tree.
 - to describe what the squirrel liked to eat.
 - to describe the writer's friendship with the squirrel.
 - to describe the creatures living in the tree.

Text II

I was lying on a ridge scanning with field glasses a rock cliff opposite me for the most sure-footed of all Himalayan goats. On a ledge halfway up the cliff, a *tahr* (a mountain

ridge: a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range or watershed



Fun fact

Contradictory proverbs

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

but

Many hands make light work.

Hold fast to the words of your ancestors.

but

Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.



ledge: a narrow horizontal surface projecting from a wall, cliff, or other surface

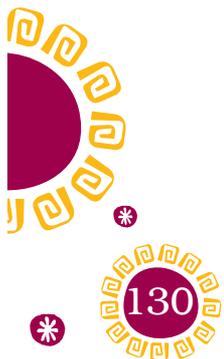
goat) and her kid were lying asleep. Presently the *tahr* got to her feet, stretched herself, and the kid immediately began to feed. After a minute, the mother freed herself and took a few steps along the ledge. She poised for a moment, then jumped down on to another narrower ledge some twelve to fifteen feet below her. As soon as it was left alone, the kid started running backwards and forward, stopping every now and then to peer down at its mother. But the kid was unable to summon the courage to jump down to the mother. For below the narrow ledge, was a sheer drop of a thousand feet. I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young. But from the way her head was turned, I believe she was doing so. The kid was now getting more and more agitated. Fearing that it would do something foolish, the mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face. She climbed it and reached her young. Immediately on doing so she lay down, presumably to prevent the kid from feeding.

After a little while she got to her feet again and allowed the kid to drink for a minute. Once again she poised carefully on the brink, and jumped down. The kid again ran backwards and forward above her. Seven times in the course of the next half-hour, this procedure was gone through. Finally the kid, abandoning itself to its fate, jumped and landed safely beside its mother. The kid was rewarded by being allowed to drink its fill.

(Adapted from *Snippets* (online) W.M. Hoerr, 1954, pp. 115–116; Living in Amazement-The Evolution-Path/snippetsevolution-path.com)

1. Which of the following best describes the *tahr* as a sure-footed mountain goat?
 - (a) the mother was encouraging her young
 - (b) poised carefully on the brink, and jumped down
 - (c) it was safe to follow where she led
 - (d) Seven times ... this procedure was gone through

2. Which of the following can replace “abandoning itself to its fate”?
 - (a) making the most of the situation
 - (b) taking the bull by the horns



- (c) resigning to one's luck
- (d) compromising with the situation

3. How was the kid encouraged to follow its mother?

4. Select the pair of words that tell us how the mother taught the kid:

- (a) with agility and surefootedness
- (b) with severity and punishment
- (c) with patience and perseverance
- (d) with praise and reward

5. The mother goat feared that the kid "would do something foolish" like

- (a) drink more milk than required
- (b) throw itself off the cliff
- (c) follow her down the vertical rock face
- (d) continue to pace up and down indefinitely



Fun fact

Commonly misspelt words

Incorrect	Correct
Independant	Independent
Interupt	Interrupt
Resistance	Resistance
Seige	Siege

* VOCABULARY

1. Look at the sentences below. The words in italics are adjectives. See how the adjectives are used.
 1. He scratched me with his *hooked* claws. (The claws are hooked.)
 2. Everybody saluted the *armed* Forces. (The Forces are armed.)
 3. Students happily completed all the *delightful* activities. (The activities are delightful.)
 4. The *useful* tips given by the grandmother were beneficial for us. (The tips are useful.)



Now fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjective given in the brackets after every sentence.

- (a) Children suffer in winter because of _____ nose. (blocking/blocked)
- (b) The Municipality was commended for the _____ gardens. (beautified/beautiful)
- (c) The young students are looking for _____ buildings. (protective/protected)
- (d) My sister is a _____ dancer. (gracious/graceful)
- (e) We are thankful to his _____ hospitality. (extensive/extended)

2. Read the sentence from the chapter given below.

1. I *got* him for her by accident.

The meaning of the sentence is—

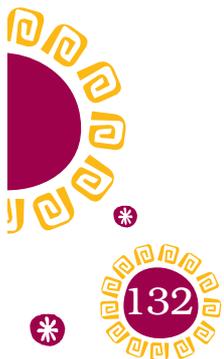
I *brought* him (Bruno) for her (my wife) by accident.

'Got' is the past tense of 'get'.

Now read the sentences given below and try to find out the meaning of 'got' from the context. You may use a dictionary to know the use of 'got' in a variety of situations.

Then write the meaning in the bracket provided.

- (a) She *got* nothing for all the troubles she took.
(_____)
- (b) I requested her and she *got* a pillow for me.
(_____)
- (c) I *got* groceries from the market.
(_____)
- (d) He *got* information from the Railway station.
(_____)
- (e) Rita *got* high marks in Economics.
(_____)
- (f) Vijayan could not play badminton as he had *got* his arm broken.
(_____)



1. Adverbs

You have already read about adverbs in Unit 1 of *Beehive*, Class IX. Adverbs are used to modify verbs. Use the adverbs given in the box appropriately to complete the passage below.

geographically, exclusively, consequently, gradually, initially

Project Tiger aims at the conservation of tigers. For this purpose, the government is creating forests for the tiger population. _____ in 1973, there were only nine tiger reserves but _____ the number has risen to fifty. These reserves are _____ meant for tigers but many more other animals also find a habitat in these reserves. _____, the number of all types of wild animals is on the rise. Project Tiger now covers _____ 2.2% of the country's total area.

2. Narrative present

We sometimes use the present tense to describe past events. This is called the 'narrative present'. This has been explained in the lesson 'Bond of Love', *Beehive*, page no.121. Read again the explanation and exercises. Change the following narration given in the past tense using the present form and rewrite in the box provided.

The book was open on the boy's lap, but he did not look at it. He sat with his eyes glued to the passing scenery outside the train's window. The cattle grazed in the fields. A child ran with a kite along the tracks. Flowers swayed with the wind. The train entered slowly into the platform. When it stopped, he thrust his book into his backpack, picked it up and got out.

 **Fun fact**

- A blessing in disguise**
A good thing that seemed bad at first.
- It's not rocket science**
It's not complicated.
- A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.**
What you have is worth more than what you might have later.
- Break the ice**
Make people feel more comfortable.



 **EDITING**

1. Read the story given here. Use inverted commas wherever necessary, punctuate the story and correct the spelling errors. Then rewrite the story in the space provided.

Puppies for Sale

A little boy appeared under the store owner's signboards, "Puppies for Sale." "How much are you going to sell the puppies for?" he asked polite.

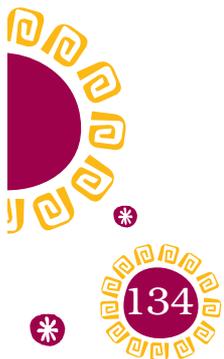
The store owner replied, Anywhere from Rs 300 to Rs 500.

I have Rs 150, the little boy said soft. Can I please look at them?

The store owner smiled and whistled, and out of the kennel came five teeny, tiny balls of fur. One puppy was lagging considerab behind. Immediate the little boy singled out the lagging, limping puppy and said curious, What's wrong with that little dog?

The owner explained that it had no hip socket, it would always be lame. The little boy became excited. That is the little puppy that I want to buy. The store owner said appologitic, No, you don't want to buy that little dog. If you really want him. I'll just give him to you.

The little boy got quite upset. He looked strainghtly into the store owner's eyes. Pointing his finger, he said, I don't want you to give him to me. That little dog is worth every bit as much as all the other dogs and I'll pay full price. In fact, I'll give you Rs. 150 now, and 5 rupees a month until I have him paid for.



2. Rearrange each set of words to make sentences. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

(a) in suspense, thing, it is, to live, a miserable

(b) lessons, taught, us, has, experience, many

(c) boy, all work, a dull, Jack, and, makes, no play

(d) skill, requires, to drive, care, a motor-car, and

(e) at the end, very tired, the postman, looked, of the day

Fun fact

a **gallon** of gasoline
a **kilo** of sugar
a **can** of Pepsi
a **box** of cereal

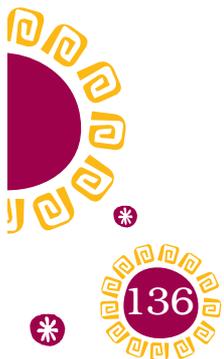
LISTENING

Teacher: The callous attitude of man towards the animals has put their existence in peril. Killing animals for food, fun and sport has endangered many a species.

Listen to this text on the dangers to wildlife. As you listen, tick the correct choice to complete the sentences.

Wild animals are under constant danger of extinction due to many reasons.

Fewer and fewer natural wildlife habitat areas are available to the wild animals each year. The forests and bushy lands that remain now are so damaged, they do not look like the wild areas which existed in the past. Loss of forests due to cutting down of trees is the main threat to the survival of wildlife.



Another reason is global warming. Due to this, the summer days are getting hotter. There is more rainfall. Flooding of rivers has become heavier due to more rain. Storms are getting stronger. Heat, floods and storms are also causing dangerous changes to our world.

Illegal hunting of wild animals is another cause behind the loss of wildlife. Pollution released into the environment affect wild animals in exactly the same way those affect the humans. Pesticides and chemicals make the environment toxic for all wild animals.

What can we do to change such a situation? What can improve the size and the conditions of our forests?

1. Tick the correct answers as you listen. Complete the sentences using the correct answers after you have listened to the passage.

- For many reasons, _____ (forests/wild animals) are under constant threat.
- The natural wildlife habitat is _____ (decreasing/remaining) in size.
- The other reasons that threaten wildlife are _____ (hotter summer days and floods, wild areas).
- People kill wild animals _____ (illegally/legally).
- The environment for all the wild animals has become toxic because of _____ and _____ (pesticides, flood water, chemicals, hot wind).

SPEAKING

- Find out the following information about your favourite wild animal.
 - Where it lives
 - How it looks
 - What it eats
 - When it comes out to search for food



- (e) What its babies are called
- (f) Who its friends are
- (g) Who its enemies are
- (h) How human beings can help its survival?

2. Now, pretend that you are your favourite animal. Tell the class about yourself using the information you have collected.

*** WRITING**

Discuss the picture with a friend. Together write an imaginary dialogue between the bear and the girl.

Girl : _____

Bear : _____

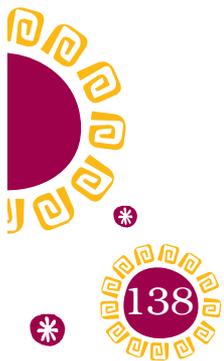


Girl : _____

Bear : _____

Girl : _____

Bear : _____





976CH10

Unit 10

LET'S BEGIN

'Kathmandu' is an excerpt from the travelogue *Heaven Lake* written by Vikram Seth. The travelogue is an account of his travel from China, Tibet and Kathmandu to India. Vikram Seth beautifully describes the natural landscape, cultural richness and diversity among people from region to region.

Do you know?

A river in New Zealand has become the first in the world to be recognised as a living entity with the legal status of a person after a 170-year battle by the local Maori people.

The nation's parliament passed a bill to allow Whanganui River—known by the Maoris as Te Awa Tupua—to represent its own interests and advocate on its own behalf.

This is a unique judgement for sustaining the health and well-being of the river.

(Source: Adapted from *The Guardian International Edition*,
16 March 2017)

1. Collect information on similar judgements being taken in the context of river Ganga, and discuss in class.
2. Talk about the condition of Bagmati river in Kathmandu written by Vikram Seth.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

When we think of tourism, we think primarily of people who are visiting a particular place for sightseeing, visiting friends and relatives, taking a vacation, and having a good time. They may spend their leisure time engaging in various sports, sunbathing, talking, singing, taking rides, touring, reading or simply enjoying further. We may include in our definition of tourism people who are participating in a convention, a business conference, or some other kind of business or professional activity. Those who are taking a study tour under an expert guide or doing some kind of scientific research or study are also doing tourism. These visitors use all forms of transportation from hiking in a wilderness park to flying in a jet to an exciting city. Transportation can include taking a chairlift up a Colorado mountainside or standing at the rail of a cruise ship looking across the blue Caribbean. Whether people travel by one of these means or by car, motor coach camper, train, motorbike or bicycle, they are taking a trip and thus are engaging in tourism.

(Adapted from *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies* by Charles R. Goeldner and J.R. Brent Ritchie, p. 4)

- Tourism is about taking a tour**
 - to a place under an expert guide
 - for hiking in remote places
 - for visiting a place for sightseeing
 - All of the above
- By 'hiking in wilderness' the author means**
 - taking a long distance walk in abandoned areas
 - walk in the forest areas
 - marathon in uninhabited areas
 - sprinting in abandoned, uninhabited areas
- A cruise ship is**
 - a large ship that carries people on voyages of pleasure.

chairlift: a series of chairs hanging from a moving cable, for carrying people up and down a mountain



Fun fact

Costs an arm and a leg

Very expensive

It's a piece of cake

It's easy

- (b) a big ship that carries people and goods on special mission.
- (c) a large watercraft for carrying passengers from one point to another.
- (d) a large ship that carries mail, goods and first aid facilities.

4. What all activities do tourists engage in?

5. What are the forms of transportation tourists use for visiting places?

Fun fact

Spelling errors

It's "commitment", not "comittment".

It's "independence", not "Independance".

pier: a long structure built in the sea and joined to the land at one end

woebegone: very sad or miserable

Read the excerpt and answer the following questions.

Text II

Following is an excerpt from the travelogue, *The Innocents Abroad* by Mark Twain.

A little after noon on that distinguished Saturday I reached the ship and went on board. All was bustle and confusion. The pier was crowded with carriages and men; passengers were arriving and hurrying on board; the vessel's decks were encumbered with trunks and valises; groups of excursionists, arrayed in unattractive traveling costumes, were moping about in a drizzling rain and looking as droopy and woebegone as so many molting chickens. The gallant flag was up, but it was under the spell, too, and hung limp and disheartened by the mast. Altogether, it was the bluest, bluest spectacle!



It was a pleasure excursion—there was no gainsaying that, because the program said so—it was so nominated in the bond—but it surely hadn't the general aspect of one.

1. Why is Saturday described as that distinguished Saturday?

- (a) because the much awaited Saturday has come when the voyage has to start.
- (b) because Saturday was a holiday.
- (c) because it is on Saturday that people were allowed to board the ship.
- (d) because it is in the afternoon on Saturday that ship would start the voyage.

2. Who are excursionists?

- (a) They are the research students.
- (b) They are pilgrims.
- (c) They are musicians.
- (d) They are tourists on a leisure trip.

3. What was the mood of the people on the ship?

4. What was the author looking forward to?



Fun fact

You can't judge a book by its cover

Don't base your opinion of something (or someone) on the way it looks.



Fun fact

Hit the nail on the head

Get something exactly right



Fun fact

Do something at the drop of a hat

Do something without having planned beforehand



5. Match the words/phrases in Column A with pictures in Column B.

Column A	Column B
Pier	
deck	
carriage	
valise	
mast	



VOCABULARY

1. Match the phrasal verbs in Column A with the meanings in Column B.

A	B
Look for	to try to find a piece of information
Look upto	await eagerly
Look forward to	having a great deal of respect for a person
Look up	search

2. Rewrite the following words by removing the suffix 'age'.

- (a) carriage _____
 (b) coverage _____
 (c) hermitage _____
 (d) marriage _____

3. Rewrite the following words by adding the suffix 'ful'.

- (a) beauty _____
 (b) colour _____
 (c) duty _____
 (d) revenge _____
 (e) help _____
 (f) mouth _____
 (g) mercy _____



Fun fact

If the word in question has two consonants before the Y, change the Y to I before adding the suffix -ly.

Sloppy – Sloppily

Happy – happily

GRAMMAR

Tense

1. Read the following passage carefully. What is the event described in the passage? Guess when it took place. Underline and name the tenses in the following passage.

This is a good place to enrich ourselves about plant species which are environment friendly. The residents could gather a lot of information about horticulture at the event.

Several states from north India are represented at this event and the florists showcase the best of their horticulture at the show.

The organisers said that several events are lined up for Sunday and these include dance, drawing, painting and a

horticulture: the art or practice of garden cultivation and management

fashion show competition, among others. As many as 85 stalls have been put up by florists, gardening equipment wholesalers and seed retailers. Entry to the show has been made free for all. However, this year, it's the pollution control plants that have been grabbing all eyeballs.

All plants emit oxygen, but it was established in a study conducted by National Aeronautics and Space Administration back in 1989 that some indoor plants could be extremely useful in controlling the air pollution by acting as a 'vacuum cleaner' against the pollutants and absorbing them.

Detox plants, which act as 'vacuum cleaners' inside the house, are a hit in the ongoing event. Nature enthusiasts are preferring them for pollution control as well as interior decoration.

(Source: *Hindustan Times*, Saturday, 24 Feb. 2018)

detox: rid the body of unhealthy substance

EDITING

1. Punctuate the following passage with appropriate punctuation marks.

Kathmandu is vivid mercenary religious with small shrines to flower-adorned deities along the narrowest and busiest streets with fruit sellers flute sellers hawkers of postcards shops selling western cosmetics film rolls and chocolate or copper utensils and nepalese antiques film songs blare out from the radios car horns sound bicycle bells ring stray cows low questioningly at motorcycles vendors shout out their wares

This passage is taken from the text 'Kathmandu' by Vikram Seth. You can compare and check your rewritten passage with the passage in the textbook and see how far you are correct.

Fun fact

The shortest, oldest and most commonly used word is "I".



 **LISTENING**

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

A Visit to Bhitarkanika

The sun was warm but the sea breeze kept up its cooling effect all along. Soon the steamer turned away and anchored near a creek by the river. The muddy fringe and the mangrove vegetation declared the gateway to the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha. The steamer could not negotiate these creeks at low tide, so a similar motorboat was hired to ferry us to the Dangmal forest rest-house in the heart of the mangrove forest. From the motorboat we had a good look at a large crocodile basking in the sun.

The boat moved on, taking us deeper into the forest. Here we felt as though we had stepped into a time warp. In this awesome and mysterious place, birds of extraordinary plumage appeared before us. For the moment we revelled in the magnificence of nature which had us completely in its thrall. Among the birds, the kingfishers were the stars of the show. Crocodiles, large and small, slid into the water at our approach. Through the foliage we could see chital deer delicately browsing on fresh outcrops of leaves.

A herd of wild boar was spotted searching for succulent roots. High above us, open-billed storks stood sentry-like following our progress through their remarkable kingdom. The evening sun was beginning to paint the tree-lined horizon crimson and gold and a brooding silence enveloped us all.

(Source: *Steps to English, Workbook for Class IX*, NCERT, 2003)

1. Where was the author going?

creek: a narrow area of water where the sea flows into the land

plumage: the feathers covering a bird's body

brooding silence: mysterious silence



2. Where was the forest rest-house? How did the group manage to get there?

3. Which creature did they see first?

4. What does the author mean by 'the magnificence of nature'?

5. How are the kingfishers and the open-billed storks described?

6. What were the chital deer and the wild boar doing when the motorboat went past them?

 **SPEAKING**

Prepare a short speech on the following and share it in the school assembly.

1. "Travelling—it offers you a hundred roads to adventure, and gives your heart wings."



PROJECT

1. You have read about the mesmerising effect of the music of flute on Vikram Seth in 'Kathmandu'.

Do you know the instruments for Sufi music differ from one culture to another? In Turkey, Iran and North Africa, the most prominent instrument is the 'Ney' which is the reed flute. In Sufi music the 'Ney' is accompanied by string instruments like *saz*, *santoor*, *rubab*, etc.

Create a class magazine on music and artists. Some suggestions are given below.

- Collect information on the commonly used musical instruments in the following categories:
 - ◆ Indian classical music
 - ◆ Ghazal singing
 - ◆ Bharatnatayam, Chau and Kathak dance
 - ◆ Folk music
 - ◆ Jazz
- Collect photographs of musical instruments.
- Prepare brief biographical sketches of musicians, dancers, costume designers, artists, etc. You can meet some of them or collect information from sources like books, Internet, magazines, newspapers, etc.
- Give a suitable name to the magazine.

2. Plan a trip to the North-east region of the country by road. Explore the various possibilities of the travel. Also, create a map of your travel.

reed: a piece of thin cane or metal, which vibrates in a current of air to produce various musical sounds

NOTES





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Unit 11

LET'S BEGIN

In the play 'If I Were You', you have read how Gerrard outsmarts the intruder with his 'presence of mind'. The intruder wanted to steal Gerrard's identity.

In our day-to-day life we share personal information like telephone number, house address, mobile number, date of birth, e-mail address, etc., everyday with people whom we may not know very well.

Don't you think it is not safe to share information in today's digital age? Someone like the intruder in the play 'If I Were You' might misuse your unique and personal identity details. This is called identity theft.

The cases of online identity thefts are increasing day by day. Collect information about cases of identity theft and share it in the class.

* READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

INTERVIEW WITH A DETECTIVE

His appearance was clean, cool and deliberately ambiguous. Under the sanctuary of his aviators, his eyes silently scanned the room. He is a Manhattan-based, third-generation private detective who's been in the business for more than three decades — specialising in surveillance and being an overall mystery-tinged badass. We asked him everything we've ever wanted to know about the profession.

Interviewer : So, what exactly do you do?

Detective : I do a lot of surveillance. Basically, someone who wonders, “What is this other person up to?” If it’s insurance company (surveying someone on workers’ compensation), they’ll ask, “Is he back working?” Things like that.

Another very common request is locating people, and it could be for a lot of reasons. I had a case recently, a man hadn’t been in touch with his mother for 20 years and I helped him find her.

surveillance: close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal

Interviewer : What kind of skills make for a good PI (Private Investigator)?

Detective : Patience— Number one. You have to pay attention. You have to be the kind of person, if you sit in front of a door watching it for six hours, and you haven’t seen your guy.

You have to plan accordingly, and be willing to make sacrifices in order to stay out there. It’s not a job for people who want to slack off.

Interviewer : If you needed to locate someone, what’s the ideal information you need to start?

Detective : Usually, this is what I tell people, “If you want to find someone, I need the name with the exact spelling, the DOB if you know it, the social security number, and a last known, official address where they’ve lived within the past 15 years.” Because that means they’ll be in our database.

DOB: Date of Birth

Interviewer : Do most private investigators have a relationship with local police?

Detective : I would say that’s kind of a myth. Most cops wouldn’t even do it in the first place, because they know how serious a violation it is.

Interviewer : Do most private eyes carry guns?

Detective : I don’t think so. We don’t kill people but help them.



Interviewer : What do films and television shows get wrong about being a PI?

Detective : The big difference is, the things you see in films do happen to private detectives, but they're shrinking down maybe 20 years of adventure into an episode. After 30 years, I probably have one good movie worth of experiences.

(Adapted from <https://www.thrillist.com/.../private-detective-interview-questions-you-ve-always-want>)

1. What is the profession of the person being interviewed?

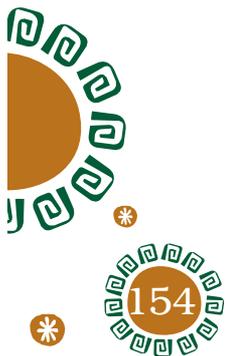
2. Complete the following sentence.
As soon as the detective entered the room, he_____

- (a) examined the place carefully.
- (b) was vague and uncertain.
- (c) knew what he was doing.
- (d) got ready for the interview.

3. Which of the following was not a part of the job of the detective?

- (a) to wander about
- (b) to find lost people
- (c) to carry guns
- (d) to keep a watch

4. According to the detective, there are some qualities that are essential in his profession. What are these and why are they essential?



5. What information should the PI have in order to locate someone?

6. In the sentence given below the word ‘aviators’ means sunglasses. Now choose the appropriate meaning for the underlined word from the options given.

Under the sanctuary of his aviators, his eyes scanned the room.

- (a) shelter
- (b) shade
- (c) hideout
- (d) refuge

Text II

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

SHARADINDU BANDYOPADHYAY

Do you know who is Sharadindu Bandyopadhyay? He was a Bengali writer. He is remembered for his most famous creation of a fictional detective, Byomkesh Bakshi.

He was actively involved with Bengali cinema as well as Bollywood. He wrote different forms of prose: novels, short stories, plays and screenplays. Besides, he wrote many songs and poems. However, his forte was short stories and novels. He also wrote historical fiction and supernatural stories.

Sharadindu Bandyopadhyay started writing Byomkesh stories in 1932 at the age of 33. He has written 32 Byomkesh stories. He continued to write till his death in 1970. He portrayed himself as a narrator of his stories named Ajit Bandhopadhyay who is also a companion of Byomkesh Bakshi. In some stories Ajit also investigates in the absence of Byomkesh. These stories are written in traditional Bengali language and have now been translated into other languages.

His stories are very engrossing and consist of a series of events. Byomkesh solves cases from international drug racket to household mysteries and crimes. Byomkesh

UNIT 11



Fun fact

Common Error

Incorrect

Which kind of car?

Correct

Which type of car?

forte: a thing at which someone excels



identifies himself as Satyanweshi meaning ‘truth seeker’ rather than a detective. Where he stands out from other legendary detectives like Hercule Poirot or Sherlock Holmes is that he is more concerned with truth than with the law.

(Source: An excerpt from ‘A well-known literary figure of Bengal’/ *The Asian Age* online: <http://dailyasianage.com/news/109713/a-we-known-literary-figure-of-bengal>)

Fun fact

a **bolt** of lightning
a **deck** of cards
a **swarm** of bees
a **school** of fish
a **fleet** of cars
a **flock** of birds
an **army** of caterpillars
a **herd** of cows

1. Who among the following is not a detective?

- (a) Byomkesh Bakshi
- (b) Sharadindu Bandyopadhyay
- (c) Hercule Poirot
- (d) Sherlock Holmes

2. Sharadindu Bandyopadhyay is known for his

- (a) Short stories and novels
- (b) Poems and songs
- (c) Historical fiction
- (d) All of the above

3. State whether true or false.

- (a) Byomkesh is a ‘truth seeker’.
- (b) Byomkesh is a detective like Hercule Poirot and Sherlock Holmes.
- (c) Byomkesh is concerned with truth rather than with the law.
- (d) Byomkesh follows law to solve his cases.

5. What is the role of Ajit in Byomkesh stories?

6. Find the antonyms of the words given below. All of them are given in the text.

- (a) natural _____
- (b) fact _____
- (c) passively _____



- (d) discontinued_____
- (e) presence_____
- (f) modern_____
- (g) unconcerned_____

*** VOCABULARY**

1. The following words and phrases occur in the passages. Try to guess the meanings. Match the words with their meanings. You may refer a dictionary later.

database	the act of going against or refusing to obey a law, an agreement, etc.
violation	open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.
surveillance	a structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways.
insurance	close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
ambiguous	an agreement made with a company or the Government that provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a specified premium.
forge	an action or event regarded as morally or legally wrong and causing general public outrage.
sinister looking	to make an illegal copy of something in order to deceive.
scandal	suggesting evil or harm

2. The contextual meaning of 'sanctuary' in the comprehension passage I is 'shade'. The same word 'sanctuary' is used in a variety of sentences given below. They have different meanings in different contexts. Refer to a dictionary and write the meanings.

(a) Banita's home was a sanctuary for runaway kids.



(b) The refugees found sanctuary when they reached India.

(c) The sanctuary contains the altar of sacrifice.

(d) I found sanctuary in the cave to save myself from the storm.

(e) Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area for tigers.

Fun fact



Commonly misspelt words

Incorrect	Correct
Inadvertant	Inadvertent
Indispensible	Indispensable
Withold	Withhold
Bizzare	Bizarre
Carribbean	Caribbean
Fourty	Forty

3. Use the following pair of opposites in sentences. One has been done for you.

lose/gain

You've nothing to *lose*, but what have you to *gain*?

(a) hot/cold

(b) beautiful/ugly

(c) smart/foolish

(d) lonely/busy

(e) great/little

(f) live/die



GRAMMAR

An affirmative sentence can be changed into a negative sentence without changing the meaning of the original sentence. Look at the examples given below.

- You may be comfortable, but I am not. / You may not be uncomfortable, but I am.
- Few people take the trouble to visit me. / People generally do not take the trouble to visit me.
- Better be quick. / Better not be late.

1. Change affirmative sentences into negative sentences without changing the meaning. One has been done for you.

I know all the answers. / There are no answers that I don't know.

- (a) All the members liked the programme.

- (b) Amritsar is colder than Delhi.

- (c) I am free to go places and do nothing.

- (d) The farmer was too weak to walk.

- (e) She is always on time.

- (f) The intruder was foolish to let Gerrard go.



Fun fact

Some words that go hand-in-hand

Blood-red
Sky-blue
Pitch-dark
Skin-deep
Lifelong
Worldwide
Heart-wrenching
Noteworthy
Bed-ridden
Homesick
Headstrong
Handmade



Fun fact

Once in a blue moon

Rarely

Fun fact

Cutting corners

Doing something poorly in order to save time or money

Fun fact

Don't cry over spilt milk

There is no reason to complain about something that can't be fixed

2. Let us look at the sentence given below.

I am glad you are pleased *to see me*.

Here, 'to see' is an example of the infinite form of a verb. The infinite form of a verb is usually preceded by 'to'. Choose the words from the box and complete the sentences given below.

phone up, pay, assist, change, clear off, help, team up, stay

- (a) Before we begin I would like you _____ my place.
- (b) I'll be glad _____ you.
- (c) You mean _____ with me?
- (d) But are you sure it's going _____ you?
- (e) Those are just the things I want _____.
- (f) Be willing to make sacrifices in order _____ out there.
- (g) Anju asked Hemant _____ Rs. 100 to avoid a scene.
- (h) Well, tell him _____ directly.

* EDITING

Some words are missing in the passage given below, indicated by '/'. Rewrite the passage by providing the missing words, and using appropriate punctuation marks in the space given below.

Sherlock Holmes is/ fictional private detective, the first scientific detective, created/ British author Sir arthur conan doyle. He is a 'consulting detective' in the stories written by Sir Doyle. Holmes is known for his skills of observation, knowledge of forensic science, / logical reasoning. He employs all these while investigating cases for/ wide variety of clients. Sir Doyle's four novels and 56 short stories, excluding one, are set in the victorian or edwardian eras, between about 1880 and 1914 Most are narrated by Dr Watson, Holmes's friend. he is also his biographer/ usually accompanies Holmes during his investigations/ often shares quarters with him at the address of 221B Baker Street, london, where many of the stories begin.

Sherlock Holmes is arguably/best known fictional detective, with guinness World Records listing him as the



LISTENING

Listen to the story of Shibi Rana and answer the questions that follow.

There are many stories in our mythology when gods have disguised themselves in the forms of human beings, birds, etc. This is done either to test the efficiency and ability of the kings or to see if people are happy and contented on earth. This is another aspect of changing the identity. Let us listen to story of King Shibi.

There was a great king, Shibi Rana who had immense power then, even gods in heavens were amazed. They feared that Shibi might take away their kingdoms. They devised a plan to test his sense of justice. So they decided to reach Shibi's kingdom in disguise.

One day, Shibi Rana was sitting on his throne. His courtroom was surrounded by majestic gardens. There came a scared dove flying to him and it was followed by a fierce looking eagle. The king gave shelter to the dove and saved her. The eagle argued that the king has taken away his food — the dove. It would starve. The king assured the eagle that he would give equal quantity of any other food. The eagle asked for King Shibi's flesh. The magnanimous king agreed with a smile. A balance was brought in the court. It was soon found that with each addition of the king's flesh the dove grew heavier. The equal balance was not arrived at. But the king remained calm and unperturbed.

The Gods in the guise of dove and eagle were assured of Shibi's righteousness. The forms of the eagle and the dove soon disappeared. In their place stood Indra, the king of the Gods and Agni, the God of fire smiling and blessing the king for his benevolence and greatness.

magnanimous: generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person

benevolence: kindness, generosity and helpfulness

1. Why were the Gods in heaven afraid of King Shibi?

2. What made the eagle angry?



3. What did the eagle demand?

4. Was the eagle satisfied?

5. Who were in the disguise of the eagle and the dove?

6. King Shibi was blessed for his:



Fun fact

Let the cat out of the bag

Give away a secret



Fun fact

A stitch in time saves nine

Fix the problem now before it gets worse



Fun fact

Cross your fingers

For good luck

SPEAKING

- In a group of four, discuss and take down notes based on the discussion.
 - Theft in the digital age. Theft that occurs when someone uses another's unique personal details like his/her name, credit card numbers, without his/her permission, to commit fraud or other crimes.
- You may talk to the manager of a Bank, Cyber crime cell, etc., about 'online identity theft' cases and measures to avoid them.
 - Discuss this in groups of four in the class.
 - Prepare posters on creating awareness about online identity theft.

WRITING

- Sometimes we think about what we are like and how each of us is different. We all are interesting people with our physical differences and attitudes to life. Write in about 300–400 words what you are like, your identity and what you enjoy doing and how do you envision yourself in future.



