

ગુજરાત રાજ્યના શિક્ષણવિભાગના પત્ર-ક્રમાંક  
મશબ/1215/173/છ, તા. 17-01-2017 થી મંજૂર

# ENGLISH

(Second Language)

Standard 10



## PLEDGE

India is my country.

All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.

I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall respect my parents, teachers and all my elders and treat everyone with courtesy.

I pledge my devotion to my country and its people.

My happiness lies in their well-being and prosperity.

રાજ્ય સરકારની વિનામૂલ્યે યોજના હેઠળનું પુસ્તક



**Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks**  
**'Vidyayan', Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar-382010**

© Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks, Gandhinagar

Copyright of this book is reserved by Gujarat State Board of School Textbook.  
No reproduction of this book in whole or in part, in any form is permitted without written permission of the Director, Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks.

**Subject Advisor**

Dr. Rajendrasinh Jadeja

**Writers**

Dr. Mahendra Chotalia (Convenor)

Mr. Dinesh Patel

Mr. Varahmihir Patel

Dr. Surendrasinh Gohil

Dr. Kiran Chauhan

Mr. Mehul Bhal

Mr. Jatjis Kazi

Mr. Dipak Joshi

Mr. Kishor Vaghela

**Reviewers**

Dr. Tejal Pandit

Mr. Narendra Rathod

Mr. Mayur Unadkat

Mr. Kiran Joshi

Mr. Kanubhai Khant

Mr. Devang Mehta

Mr. Sunil Aparnathi

Mrs. Bhairavi Dave

Mrs. Dharmistha Mehta

Mr. Dilip Padhiyar

**Language Correction**

Dr. Indira Nityanand

**Designing**

Lajja Communications

Vallabh Vidyanagar

**Co-ordinator**

Dr. Krishna Dave

(Subject Co-ordinator: English)

**Preparation and Planning**

Dr. Kamlesh Parmar

(Dy. Director : Academic)

**Lay-out and Planning**

Shri Hareish S. Limbachiya

(Dy. Director : Production)

**PREFACE**

Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks has prepared a new textbook as per the new curriculum developed by the Gujarat State Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board which has been sanctioned by the Education Department of the Government of Gujarat. The textbooks of Standard - 1 to 12 are in accordance with the guidelines of N.C.F. (National Curriculum Framework) and N.C.E.R.T.

A panel of experts from Universities/ Colleges, Teachers Training Colleges and Schools have helped in preparing the manuscript of the subject. It is then reviewed by another panel of experts to suggest changes and filter out the mistakes, if any. The suggestions of the reviewers are considered thoroughly and necessary changes are made in the manuscript. Thus, the Textbook Board takes sufficient care in preparing an error free manuscript. The Board is vigilant even while printing the textbooks.

This is the **English (Second Language)** Textbook for **Standard 10**. As per the new guidelines, this textbook provides a wider exposure to the communication skills, use of language and critical thinking skills.

Some of the Reads have been adapted to suit the level of the students. The Textbook Board is thankful to all those who have helped in preparing this textbook. However, we welcome suggestions in improving the quality of the text book.

**H.N. Chavda**

Director

Date : 08-02-2017

**Dr. Nitin Pethani**

Executive President

Gandhinagar

First Edition : 2017

**Published by :** H. N. Chavda, Director, on behalf of Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks, 'Vidyayan', Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar

**Printed by :**



---

---

## FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

---

---

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India :\*

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) 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;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) 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 ;
- (k) to provide opportunities for education by the parent or the guardian to his child or ward between age of 6 to 14 years, as the case may be.

## આ પાઠ્યપુસ્તક વિશે...

### વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે...

ઘણાં વર્ષોથી તમે અંગ્રેજીનો અભ્યાસ કરી રહ્યાં છો. એકવાર નવી ને અઘરી લાગતી ભાષા હવે તમને ગમવા માંડી હશે. કેટકેટલી વાર્તા, પ્રસંગો, રમૂજ, પ્રવૃત્તિઓ ને રમતોની મજા માણતાં માણતાં તમે તરુણ બની ગયાં. હવે તમારામાં જોશ, ઉત્સાહ, જિજ્ઞાસા ને લાગણીઓનો ઉમેરો થયો છે. નવી આંખો ને નવી સંવેદનાઓથી તમે આ પાઠ્યપુસ્તકને હાથમાં પકડશો, પાનાં ફેરવશો ને અજબગજબની દુનિયામાં ખોવાઈ જશો.

અગાઉ તમે શીખી ગયાં છો લગભગ તેવી જ ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ આ પુસ્તકમાં તમને ઠેર ઠેર દેખાશે. તમે કહેશો : ‘આ તો મને આવડે છે.’ થોડા નવા શબ્દો અને નવા ભાષા-પ્રયોગો દ્વારા તમારી અંગ્રેજી અભિવ્યક્તિ વધારે સમૃદ્ધ બને તે માટે મજા પડે તેવી વાર્તાઓ, જીવનચરિત્રો, સાહસકથા ઉપરાંત વિજ્ઞાન, ઇતિહાસ, સ્વાસ્થ્ય, હાસ્ય વગેરે જેવા વૈવિધ્યપૂર્ણ વાચનપાઠ આ પુસ્તકમાં મૂક્યા છે.

હવે તમે સમજતા હશો કે: અંગ્રેજી શીખવા માટે વ્યાકરણના નિયમો યાદ રાખવાની જરૂર નથી. સંવાદ, વાતચીત, વર્ણન, પ્રશ્નોત્તરી, વાર્તા વગેરે સાંભળીને તમે સમજી શકો છો કે કેવી પરિસ્થિતિમાં કેવાં વાક્યો પ્રયોજાય છે ને કેવી અભિવ્યક્તિ થાય છે. પછી એવા જ પ્રકારની પરિસ્થિતિમાં તમે થોડા જુદા શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરીને અંગ્રેજીમાં બોલી કે લખી શકો છો. આવી રીતે આપણે communication (પ્રત્યાયન કે સંભાષણ) શીખી જઈએ છીએ.

આપણી માતૃભાષા કે બીજી કોઈ પણ ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ આપણે અન્ય લોકો સાથે પરસ્પર અનેક જાતના વ્યવહાર કરવા માટે કરીએ છીએ. જેમ કે પ્રશ્ન પૂછવા માટે, સરખામણી કરવા માટે, પ્રસંશા કરવા, સંમત કે અસંમત થવા માટે. આમ અનેક જાતનાં ભાષાકીય કાર્ય (જેને function કહેવામાં આવે છે) કરવા માટેની ક્ષમતા આપણે પ્રાપ્ત કરી લઈએ છીએ. આ રીતે ઉપયોગ કરતાં કરતાં નવી ભાષા શીખવાનું સરળ પડે છે. જ્યારે તમે અંગ્રેજીમાં બોલવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરતા હો ત્યારે ભૂલો પડે તેની ચિંતા ના કરશો. જેમ જેમ સાંભળવા અને બોલવા(listening and speaking)નો મહાવરો કરતા જશો તેમ તેમ વધારે સારું આવડતું જશે.

આ પાઠ્યપુસ્તકમાં Language practice ને ખૂબ જ મહત્ત્વ આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. કેમ કે ભાષા શીખવાનો હેતુ ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરવાનો છે. જુદી જુદી પરિસ્થિતિમાં, જુદા જુદા હેતુ માટે અંગ્રેજીનો ઉપયોગ તમને આવડી જાય તે માટે ઘણા બધા મનોયત્ન (tasks)ની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. તમે જેટલા વધુ પ્રમાણમાં નવા શબ્દોનો અને વાક્યની તરેહ (pattern)નો ઉપયોગ કરવાનું સાહસ કરશો તેટલું વધુ જલદી અંગ્રેજી ભાષા પર પ્રભુત્વ આવી જશે. એક વખત સાચું-ખોટું બોલવા-લખવાનું શરૂ કરી દો એટલે તમારી જીભ અને મગજમાં અંગ્રેજી ભાષા ગોઠવાઈ જવા માંડશે. તમારા શિક્ષકો મોટા પ્રમાણમાં આવો મહાવરો તમને કરાવશે. યાદ રાખો કે સાંભળ્યા ને બોલ્યા વગર ભાષા શીખી શકાતી નથી. માર્ગદર્શિકાઓ અને અપેક્ષિતમાં પ્રેક્ટિસ માટે આપેલાં છૂટાં વાક્યો દ્વારા કે ભાષાંતર કરવાથી અંગ્રેજી ભાષા શીખવાનું મુશ્કેલ છે. તમે સૌ અંગ્રેજી જેવી global languageમાં સાંભળતાં, બોલતાં, વાંચતાં, લખતાં શીખી શકો તે માટે પહેલાં અધકચરો પણ ઉપયોગ કરવા માંડો. કરશો ને?

આ પુસ્તકમાં તમને જે ગમે ને જે ન ગમે તે વિશે અમને જાણ કરશો તો હજી વધારે સારું પાઠ્યપુસ્તક બની શકશે. Happy Learning !




### શિક્ષકો, વાલી અને અન્ય સહાયકર્તાઓ માટે...

ધોરણ 10, દ્વિતીય ભાષાનું આ નવું પાઠ્યપુસ્તક તમારી સમક્ષ મૂકતાં આનંદ થાય છે. આપણાં તરુણો વિશ્વસ્તરે વ્યાપક રીતે પ્રયોજાતી અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં સરળ-સહજ રીતે વ્યવહાર કરી શકે તેટલી સજ્જતા પ્રાપ્ત કરે તે હેતુથી આ પુસ્તકની રચના થઈ છે. પ્રાથમિક કક્ષાથી જ જે રીતે modified communicative approach (સરલીકૃત પ્રત્યાયન અભિગમ)નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે તે રીતે જ માધ્યમિક કક્ષાનાં પુસ્તકોમાં પણ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. અર્થાત્ અહીં પણ વ્યાકરણની પરિભાષા, નિયમો અને ભાષાંતર કરતાં પરિસ્થિતિ અને સંદર્ભ અંતર્ગત સમુચિત રીતે અંગ્રેજી ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરવા પર બધો ભાર મૂક્યો છે.

“જો કૌશલ આપણે શીખી લીધું હોય તો જ તેનો ઉપયોગ કરી શકીએ; અથવા જ્ઞાન પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા પછી જ તેને અમલમાં મૂકી શકીએ” એવા અવાસ્તવિક ખ્યાલને આપણે સ્વીકારતા નથી. વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાં પણ પહેલાં ઉપયોગ કે પ્રેક્ટિસ શરૂ કરીએ છીએ અને આવી વારંવારની પ્રેક્ટિસ દ્વારા જ કૌશલ કે જ્ઞાન હાંસલ કરીએ છીએ. પહેલાં પાણીમાં પડીએ ત્યાર બાદ તરતાં આવડી શકે છે. જગતભરની શાળાઓ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાં આ પ્રકારનો communicative language teaching approach ખપમાં લેવાય છે ને તે functional syllabus દ્વારા અમલમાં મુકાય છે. આ અભિગમને સફળ કરવા માટે આટલી બાબતોને બિનચૂક રીતે ધ્યાનમાં રાખશો :

- (1) જે ભાષા બહોળા પ્રમાણમાં કાનમાં જાય (input) તે જ થોડા પ્રમાણમાં મુખમાંથી પ્રગટ (output) થાય. જે જન્મથી જ સાંભળી શકતા નથી તેઓ બોલી શકતા પણ નથી.
- (2) શ્રવણની સાથે સાથે સંભાષણ (speaking) પણ શરૂ કરવું. પ્રારંભિક સ્તરે બોલવામાં થોડી કે ઘણી જે કંઈ ભૂલો થાય તે સુધારો નહિ. વારંવાર પરિસ્થિતિ અન્વયે અંગ્રેજીનો ઉપયોગ કરી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ‘વાયા-વ્યાકરણ’ શિખવવાનું છોડી દો. વ્યાકરણ-કેન્દ્રી લેખન પ્રેક્ટીસ કરાવવાથી પણ વ્યવહારુ અંગ્રેજી ન આવડે.
- (3) રોજ વર્ગમાં ખૂબ અંગ્રેજી બોલો. વાર્તા કે રમૂજ પ્રસંગો કહો, અગાઉ બની ગયેલી ઘટનાઓનું અંગ્રેજીમાં વર્ણન કરો, ચિત્રો બતાવી તેનું વર્ણન કરો-કરાવો. વર્ગમાં functions(ભાષાનાં કાર્યો) અનુસાર જોડી કે જૂથમાં બોલવા-સાંભળવાની તક ઊભી કરો.
- (4) ‘પહેલાં પ્રેક્ટિસ ને પછી નિપુણતા’ના આ અભિગમ અંતર્ગત પ્રારંભિક સમયે વિદ્યાર્થીની વાક્યરચના કે ઉચ્ચાર અંગેની ભૂલો ન કાઢો. નવા શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો પડે તેવી પરિસ્થિતિ સર્જો. વર્ગમાં ભયરહિત, મુક્ત વાતાવરણ રાખો. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ બોલવા-લખવામાં ભૂલો કરી શકે તેટલી છૂટ તેમને મળવી જોઈએ.
- (5) ભાષા-કૌશલોના વિકાસનો LSRW ક્રમ છે તે તમે જાણો જ છો.
- (6) નવા નવા શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ થાય તેવી રીતે સ્થિતિ/ચિત્રો/વ્યક્તિનો સહારો લો. પ્રારંભમાં સ્પેલિંગ પર ધ્યાન ન આપો.
- (7) અંગ્રેજીમાં inverted અને wh questions પૂછવાનું ચાલુ જ રાખો.
- (8) દરેક યુનિટમાં આપેલાં Functions શિખવવા માટે શક્ય એટલો વધુ સમય આપશો.
- (9) તરુણ વિદ્યાર્થીના બૌદ્ધિક અને ભાવાત્મક મનોજગતને અપીલ કરે તેવા વાચનપાઠ અને અન્ય સામગ્રી પણ ચૂંટીને મૂકી છે.
- (10) વર્ષાન્તે લેવાનારી પરીક્ષામાં પ્રશ્નપત્રનું માળખું એવું હોય કે જેમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓને સ્મૃતિ આધારિત (યાદ રાખીને કે ગોખીને) ઉત્તરો લખવાનું ભારણ 10 થી 15 % જેટલું જ હોય. બાકીના પ્રશ્નો શબ્દભંડોળ, ભાષારચનાનું અર્થગ્રહણ, ઉપયોજન અને લેખન અંગેના જ હોય.
- (11) આપણા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે વર્ગ જ એકમાત્ર એવી જગ્યા છે કે જ્યાં તેને અંગ્રેજી સાંભળવા, બોલવા, સમજવાનો ઔપચારિક અવકાશ મળે. જો વર્ગમાં આવો અવકાશ (input) નહિ મળે તો વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં વ્યવહારલક્ષી, communicative ક્ષમતાઓનો વિકાસ થવાની શક્યતાઓ ઘટી જશે.
- (12) ભાષાના મહાવરા માટે ઘણા task છે તો એ tasks માંથી શક્ય એટલા વર્ગમાં અને યોગ્ય લાગે તે home work માટે આપી શકાશે.
- (13) ઘણા taskમાં એવા પણ પ્રશ્નો હશે જેના જવાબ બધા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ તરફથી એકસરખા ન આવે. તે જવાબો દરેકની વૈચારિક શક્તિ અને વિશ્લેષણ શક્તિ પર આધાર રાખે છે. એવા પ્રશ્નોના જવાબમાં સમાનતા હોવી જ જોઈએ તેવો આગ્રહ ન રાખવો.

વર્ગમાં અંગ્રેજી સંભાષણનું વાતાવરણ બરાબર જામે; વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મુક્ત રીતે તેમની સાજાભાંગી અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં બોલતાં હોય, તેઓને રમૂજ પણ થતી હોય. શિક્ષક તેમના વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અંગ્રેજી અભિવ્યક્તિ માટે પુષ્કળ પ્રોત્સાહન આપતા હોય તેમ જ વર્ગમાં પરસ્પર સંવાદ કરવાની તક પૂરી પાડતા હોય - આવાં દૃશ્યો સર્જાય ત્યારે આ પાઠ્યપુસ્તક અંગ્રેજી ભાષા-અધ્યયન માટે અસરકારક માધ્યમ બની શકશે. આ સમગ્ર પ્રક્રિયા દરમિયાન અધ્યાપન કરનારાઓનું જે અધ્યયન થશે તે લાભ તેઓને પછીનાં વર્ષોમાં વધુ સફળતા તરફ લઈ જશે.

આ પાઠ્યપુસ્તકમાં સમાવિષ્ટ નિશાની	અર્થ
	જોડીકાર્ય (Pairwork)
	જૂથકાર્ય (Groupwork)
	ગૃહકાર્ય (Homework)

---

---

## CONTENTS

---

---

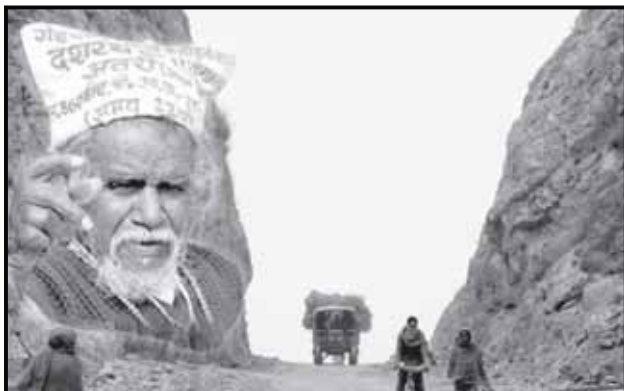
No.	Title	Function	Page
1.	Against the Odds	Describing and specifying time and location	01
2.	The Human Robot	Exchanging Niceties	15
3.	An Interview with Arun Krishnamurthy	Describing Action	28
4.	A Wonderful Creation	Describing actions active-passive	41
5.	Playing with Fire	Describing Process	55
6.	I Love You, Teacher	Reporting Event- 1	66
7.	Kach & Devyani	Reporting Event- 2	79
8.	Our Feathered Friends	Describing Place & Person (relative Pronoun)	94
9.	Tune up O Teens	Inquiry as Nature	106
10.	Test of True Love	Talking about time (Present Perfect Tense)	124

Poem	Page
1. My Song	137
2. Pencil	139
3. Growing	141
4. Vanilla Twilight	143



## Pre-task

### P.1 Read about Dashrath Manjhi and answer the questions.



Dashrath Manjhi ran away from his home at a young age and worked at Dhanbad's coal mines. He returned to his village, took up work and married Falguni Devi. While crossing Gehlour hills to bring him lunch, Falguni slipped and seriously injured herself. They could not reach her to the nearby hospital because there was no straight access to the town and which eventually led to her death. Manjhi was deeply disturbed and that very night decided to carve a path through the Gehlour hills so that his village could have easier access to medical services. He carved a

path 360-feet-long, 25-feet-deep in places and 30-feet-wide to form a road through the rocks in Gehlour hill. He quoted, "When I started hammering the hill, people called me a lunatic but that steeled my determination." He completed the work in 22 years (1960–1983). This path reduced the distance between the Atri and Wazirganj sectors of the Gaya district from 55 km to 15 km. Later, Manjhi said, "Though most villagers taunted me at first, there were quite a few who lent me support later by giving me food and helping me buy my tools." For his achievement, Manjhi became popularly known as the 'Mountain Man'. His name was also proposed by the Bihar government for the Padma Shri award in 2006. When a movie on his life was announced, Manjhi was on his death bed. He put his thumb impression on an agreement and gave away "exclusive rights" to make a film on his life. The mountain man was given a state funeral by the Government of Bihar.

#### Questions:

1. Dashrath lost his wife. He was terribly disturbed. What would Manjhi have told himself that night?
  - a) Cruel God took away my wife. Now I hate God.
  - b) I must do 'Dharna' against the government for pressing them to build a good road from Atri to Wajirgunj.
  - c) I myself will start making a road through hills, whatever odds I have to face.
  - d) I will unite the people of Atri and lead a procession to the authorities. Our demand will be: "Give us road, give us life."
2. Are you moved and impressed by Dashrath's great deed? Write a message (30 words) in memory of this Mountain man. You can begin like this: 🙏  
O dear Dashrath! we salute you because...  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What inspiration do we get from people like Manjhi? We should not \_\_\_\_\_.  
Instead we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## P.2 How would you solve these problems with minimum help from others?

1. crossing a river
2. carrying your heavy friend to a hospital
3. staying for one rainy night in the forest
4. creating support for a very poor student

### Read

### AGAINST THE ODDS

#### Tracks to Taj Nagar

For twenty five years, residents of Taj Nagar village near Gurgaon lobbied for a railway station in their village. When their demand was not met, the villagers decided to take matters into their own hands. They pooled in twenty one lakh rupees and built a railway station on their own.

Most of the three thousand people living in the village are farmers. But such was the burning desire to have a station in the village, everybody contributed according to their capacity. Ranging from three thousand rupees to seventy five thousand rupees. "They donated money for the station and we started the construction in January 2008." said Ranjit Singh, a former village sarpanch.

"There are a large number of people in the village who need to go to Gurgaon, Delhi and Rewar. There are students who go to colleges. Till now, we had to either go to Halimandi or Patli to catch a train. Both the stations are six kilometers away from Taj Nagar. We thought when the railway lines passed through the village we would have a station here. But that didn't happen. So we raised the demand in 1982 and have been continuously asking for it, but the railways told us that they did not have funds. So, finally we decided to craft our own destiny," said Hukamchand, a member of the committee.

As a result, the panchayat passed a resolution in 2008, saying that since the railway was not able to build a station for them, they would do it for themselves and with their own money! Soon, an eleven member team was formed and the team started collecting money from villagers.

On 7 January 2010, as a result of their efforts, the first railway station in the country on which the railway did not have to spend a single rupee, started operations.

#### Sitapur's Light

In rural Uttar Pradesh, over sixty percent of households are without power. Sitapur district is one such place with no power. A small social enterprise called Mera Gao Power (MGP) is trying to change things. They are putting two solar panels at a time. In just over a year, MGP has connected more than 3,500 customers to solar power mini-grids at a village level.

Village by village, MGP is building a network of low cost solar micro-grids that provide two LED lights and a mobile charging point to all paying house holds at a cost of twenty five rupees per week. That is cheaper than kerosene which can cost almost double across a month. Solar power, as a 'smokeless' source of light, comes with added benefits to customer health.

Installing a micro-grid is a grand event in the village and every one gets involved. In the village of Damdampurawa, the team maps the village house by house beneath the scorching mid-day sun, working out where to place each wire so as to connect customer to the power source. Some house holders join in while others look on, calling out orders or watching the curious proceedings wide-eyed.

The roof of a sturdy, brick-walled home in each village is always chosen as the site for the panels and the battery. Azaz, one of the company's first electrician to be recruited from the local district block of Reusa, installs



the panel in a southerly direction to capture as much sun light as possible.

“We’re saving our environment with these lights, and there’s no pollution in our homes either,” says a farmer from the village.

“New businesses are starting to emerge amongst the customers too,” says another. “In one village, customers are using the light to weave saris by night. In another, one man now has a night business making plastic tablecloth,” he says.

“It’s nice to have light while we cook and eat. Our children are also studying more now!”

### Palakkad’s Public Library

In Kerala The Palakkad District Public Library has been up and running since September 2013. It is a fine modern library, a center for information, knowledge, wisdom, cultural activities, research and reference. But it has recently been in the news for different reasons. A third of its thousand members are women. These women, supported by the shared space the library offered them, launched a women’s unit in February, 2014. The unit got together to discuss methods of empowering women.

The library opened its halls for film screening, workshops in home economics or gardening, child care or the arts, and for women to get help in managing family conflicts, legal disputes and professional problems.

The secretary of the library pointed out that through reading, women would realize their own strength and forge a unity. It was noted that the lending libraries of earlier times were disappearing and the present rural reading rooms were too often full of only male readers. The unit discussed that if the once well-read women of Kerala continued to squander their hours in front of television, it would encourage a climate in which women are afraid to go out after dark. So, the unit has formulated plans on opening separate reading rooms for women.

Palakkad’s district library stands tall as a beacon to encourage women’s empowerment through classes, clubs, workshops and reading rooms. And then, there are the books, which will provide the women the strength they need to make good use of these opportunities.

## Glossary

*resident* residing in a particular place, *reside* **lobbied** joined hands to influence government **demand** a strong need **pooled in** collected and gathered **burning desire** strong wish **contribute** to give to common fund **capacity** ability **donate** to give something to help a person or organization **former** predecessor *पूर्व, अगलुङ्ग*, **Sarpanch** the head of a village **need** require, want **raise** increase **craft** shape *ഘട്ട* **destiny** fate, luck **resolution** an official decision **power** ability to control people **enterprise** a business organization **panel** a group of people who answer questions **provide** to supply **forge** to create something strong, enduring and successful **benefit** advantage **involved** to have as a part of something **beneath** below, under **scorching** burning **sturdy** strong and healthy **recruited** hired **reference** source **recently** *അടുത്തു* **share** participate **launch** start a unit **empower** to give power to **counsel** advice given to someone **discreet** not likely to be seen or noticed **dispute** a quarrel **professional** *പുരുഷാധിക* **lending** issuing (books) **squander** waste time in foolish manner **climate** atmosphere **formulate** to create by careful efforts **beacon** someone or something that guides or gives hope to others **rural** related to the village



### I feel...

- What is great about the people of Taj Nagar?
- What will be the qualities of the people of these places?
- Underline the sentences showing the sentiments of these people.
- What did you feel when you read the underlined sentences? What would you have done if you were the citizen of that village?

## Vocabulary

**V.1 In the group of four words, two words are either synonyms or antonyms. Circle these words, then circle S if they are synonyms, A if they are antonyms.**

1. destiny	merit	penal	fate	S	A
2. rural	urban	micro	social	S	A
3. sturdy	weekly	strong	burning	S	A
4. desire	demand	reason	wish	S	A
5. cheap	solar	costly	scorching	S	A
6. benefit	disadvantage	beacon	space	S	A
7. resolution	determination	decision	craft	S	A
8. curious	burning	afraid	incurious	S	A
9. opportunity	wisdom	chance	knowledge	S	A

**V.2 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word in bold print.**

*Sample : decide*

(a) We must come to a **decision** very soon as we are running short of time.

(b) We beat them **decisively**. We won 7: 0

(c) Manan can never make up his mind. He is very **indecisive**.

**1. reside (a)** Mr. P. G. Pathak is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Shastrinagar area. **(b)** The police inquired of his \_\_\_\_\_ in Delhi. **(c)** You can't have a ration card of this city as you are \_\_\_\_\_ of this city.

**2. strong (a)** You must \_\_\_\_\_ your body to face such hardships as you are going to join our army next month. **(b)** The inner \_\_\_\_\_ of our father of the nation, Gandhiji made the Britishers quit India. **(c)** Bhim gave such a \_\_\_\_\_ blow of his mace on Duryodhan's thigh that he was injured.

**3. construct (a)** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution of our country. **(b)** Students should be given \_\_\_\_\_ education rather than theoretical. **(c)** The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Tajmahal began in 1632 by Sahjahan at Agra.

**4. power (a)** Our government is trying its best for women \_\_\_\_\_ in every walk of life. **(b)** Don't you think that India need some \_\_\_\_\_ leaders like Sardar Patel nowadays? **(c)** The new law of RTI \_\_\_\_\_ us to get any information.

**Now make different forms of the words and use them in your own sentences. You may take help of a dictionary or your teacher.**

1. **inform** (a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

2. **direct** (a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

3. **beauty** (a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

**V.3 Complete the sentences selecting the proper word from the brackets.**

1. Aarzu wanted a job of an officer. So she \_\_\_\_\_ for the job. (applied/ worked)

2. Our society \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. 3,50,000/- for relief fund. (pooled in/ gave)

3. Aanandnagar has no electricity so the GEB is going to establish \_\_\_\_\_ there. (mini greed/ mini grid)

4. The Loksansar \_\_\_\_\_ a new scheme of flats. (declared/ launched)

**V.4 Make meaningful sentences placing the proper word at the proper place.**

1. The people of Bhavnagar have the demand for 'Bhavnagar Tarapur railway line' for many years. (increased, raised)

2. Our government has started a scheme of giving bulbs to the needy people. (CFL,LED)

3. Very soon Gujarat Government about 45000 persons in various administrative departments. ( will give , will recruit )

4. In Gujarat we face the Sun during May and June. ( scorching heat of , strong heat of )

**V.5 Write True(T) or False(F). If False, correct them.**

*Sample : Aarzu won the election of the village. She was elected as a Talati.*

*Aarzu won the election of the village. She was elected as the Sarpanch.*

1. We visited Ghogha last week because  we wanted to launch a new project.

2. There are lunar panels in our village.

3. Solar power is a smokeful source of  light.

4. In recent times most people use  florescent lamps to save electricity.

5. Most of our women squander in  watching TV serials of family drama.

**V.6 Rearrange the order of the letters of the word in the bracket to make the sentence meaningful. [ word anagrams: same letters different words: *silent: listen* ]**

*Sample: Your knowledge of computer is a big **seats** (asset).*

1. The (**metalic**) \_\_\_\_\_ of this region is humid; so being an asthma patient you can't stay here.

2. Dr. Batra's (**unclose**) \_\_\_\_\_ to Astha for her choosing a career proved fruitful.

3. It was Dashrath's (**density**) \_\_\_\_\_ that he would die when none of his sons was present there.

4. Mr. Khan is a (**inserted**) \_\_\_\_\_ of this society so he must pay the maintenance charges.

5. Brinda's (**reside**) \_\_\_\_\_ to educate her daughter in an English medium school was fulfilled as they shifted to Baroda from a small village.

6. They have (**design**) \_\_\_\_\_ the contract, so it's a bit late to change their minds now.

**V.7 Select the proper word and fill in the gaps to make meaningful sentences.**

(contribute, brilliant, pooled in, dispute, finally, empowering, issue, lobbied, provide, formulate, poverty)

Sudha Murthy found that Hanumanthppa was a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. But unfortunately, he was not able to study further because of his \_\_\_\_\_. She wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ in his study. She talked about this \_\_\_\_\_ in her staff and they \_\_\_\_\_ one lakh rupees. They had a little \_\_\_\_\_ over the course of his choice. \_\_\_\_\_ the issue was resolved by \_\_\_\_\_ a senior colleague to take decision.

## Comprehension

**C.1 Tick mark True(T) or False(F). If False, correct them.**

1. The Government funded twenty one lakh rupees to build the railway station. 

T	F
---	---

2. Majority of people living in Taj Nagar are businessmen. 

T	F
---	---

3. Ranjitsingh is the Sarpanch of Taj Nagar village. 

T	F
---	---

4. Azaz, the electrician was given the job of a technician. 

T	F
---	---

5. Out of thousand members of the library, three hundred are women. 

T	F
---	---

6. The library arranged seminars to solve the family problems of women. 

T	F
---	---

7. Separate reading room for women was set up to give them safe space. 

T	F
---	---

**C.2 Tick mark the most appropriate option.**

- The wish of villagers was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) collect fund for a railway station. (b) renovate the railway station.  
(c) build a railway station. (d) ask the authority for a railway station.
- Railway authorities refused a railway station because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) lack of fund. (b) no tracks. (c) no need. (d) no staff.
- What is the source of smokeless light?  
(a) kerosene. (b) electricity. (c) solar power. (d) thermal power.
- Palakkad's library is unique for its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) women members. (b) cultural activities.  
(c) strength and unity of members. (d) social reforms.

5. The library set up a separate reading room for women because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) there were only male members. (b) the women could feel safe.  
(c) the women could not waste time. (d) the women could come at night.
6. The solar panels are installed \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) on the tall buildings of the village. (b) on the roof of the strong walled homes.  
(c) on the tops of every house in the village. (d) on the tall towers raised in the villages.

**C.3 Correct the text by replacing the underlined words with words from the bracket.**

*(farmers, capacity, construction, burning, donated, living, contributed, funded, demanded)*

"Most of the three thousand people leaving in the village are merchants. But such was the willing desire to have a station in the village, everybody contributed according to their limitation. Ranging from three thousand rupees to seventy five thousand rupees, they borrowed money for the station and we started the renovation in January 2008", said Ranjeet Singh, a former village Sarpanch.

**C.4 Match the sentences from the text with the paraphrased sentences. Write the number in the box.**

Paraphrased sentences	Original sentences
1. The villagers collected 21 lakh rupees to build a railway station—after the rejection of demand.	A. Palakkad's district library _____ <input type="checkbox"/> These opportunities.
2. The villagers had to go six kilometers to catch a train to Gurgoan, Delhi and Rewari.	B. Installing a micro-grid _____ <input type="checkbox"/> proceeding wide-eyed.
3. A place in Sitapur got transformed with the help of a plan for electrifying it with solar energy.	C. Village by village _____ <input type="checkbox"/> twenty five rupees per week.
4. An organization arranged for power at a low cost.	D. For twenty five _____ <input type="checkbox"/> on their own.
5. Villagers watched (with surprise) the set up of grid at a proper place as it was like a festival.	E. The library was also _____ <input type="checkbox"/> professional problems.
6. The library started to settle all kinds of disputes of women.	F. There are a large _____ <input type="checkbox"/> from Taj Nagar.
7. The library provides the women the strength to empower them.	G. In Sitapur district _____ <input type="checkbox"/> at a village level.

**C.5 Read the sentence in A and relate them with the question in B. One is done for you.**

A	B
1. They pooled in twenty one lakh rupees. (C)	a. What is that?
2. We had to either go to Halimandi or Patli to catch a train.( )	b. How did they do it?
3. In Sitapur district one such place with no power, a small social enterprise is trying to change things. ( )	c. Who gave the money?
4. But it has recently been in the news for different reasons.( )	d. What are they doing?
5. The unit got together to discuss methods of empowering women. ( )	e. What was the problem in that?

**C.6 Answer these questions.**

1. How long did the people of Taj Nagar try to persuade the railway authorities for a railway station? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where did the villagers have to go to board a train? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the main problem in rural Uttar Pradesh? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
4. In just one year's time, what has MGP achieved in Sitapur district?  
Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the main advantage of solar light according to a village farmer?  
Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
6. For what can people use Palakkad's District Library? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did the women unit get together? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
8. What did the Library open its halls for? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
9. What does the Palakkad's Library stand for? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.7 Answer these questions in two or three sentences.**

1. What was the burning desire of the people of Taj Nagar? What did they do for it?
2. Why did people raise their demand for a railway station in their village? How did the authorities respond?
3. What is MGP - an NGO doing in Sitapur district? Why?
4. How were the panels installed?
5. How have solar micro grids helped the village people?
6. What did the secretary of the library point out?
7. What did the library do for women?

**C.8 Write short notes using the points given in the brackets.**

**1. Palakkad's District Library:**

(established - a center for various activities- women's unit - halls for - safe venue for women - a beacon of women's empowerment)

**2. Dream of Railway Station Comes True:**

(need for a railway station- efforts of village people of Taj Nagar- funds collected- determination- struggle- dream came true)

**3. MGP's Drive for Solar Power in Sitapur District:**

(more than 3500 customers - set up solar micro grids - light - beneficial - opportunities for development- business growth)

**C.9 Reflect on these questions / points.**

- How would you encourage your village people to overcome their local problem? Discuss.
- Visit any NGO working in Gujarat. Collect information about the activities of the NGO and share it in the class. 🧑🧑🧑
- Invite a social worker in the school and arrange a talk with him/her on the scopes of rural development. (You may use your mother tongue.)
- Collect information about the work of a co-operative society in Gujarat. (Work in groups of four or five) 🧑🧑🧑
- Arrange a visit to a nearby village. Prepare a report on it and present the report in the class.

## Language Practice

*Function: Describing and Specifying Time and Locations*

### L.1 Read the paragraph about Saputara and answer the questions .

Saputara which is on a plateau(ઉચ્ચપ્રદેશ) of Western Ghats (Sahyadri range), is a famous hill station in the Dang District of Gujarat. It is situated at an altitude of about 900 meters above the sea level. It is 156 kms from Surat and 248 kms from Mumbai. The hill station is near Gujarat-Maharashtra boarder which is only 4 kms from the town. It is surrounded by rocky terrains and thick forests that house precious bio diversity.

Saputara is amazingly different in monsoon from summer. The monsoon season offers a different experience with fog and clouds dispersed all over the hills. The waterfalls become mighty and everything becomes a soothing green. Mornings and evenings become more beautiful. A walk in the morning or in the evening is a rewarding experience.

To attract more tourists, Gujarat Tourism Corporation organizes Monsoon Festival every year in the month of August. Different programmes are organized during the monsoon festival. One can enjoy water sports, heritage walk and other rides in the evening. The cultural programmes that start in the evening last till midnight.

#### Questions:

1. Where is Saputara located? (Location)
2. What is the altitude of the hill station? (Location)
3. How far is the hill station from Surat? (Location)
4. What is the atmosphere in monsoon like? (Describing)
5. When is the Monsoon Festival organized? (Time)
6. What are the main attractions of the Monsoon Festival? (Describing)

### L.2 Read the passage about the robbery carefully. The underlined words are misplaced. Put them in the right places and read it again.††

There was a phone call in the morning from 9.30 informing about robbery on a bank situated in the S P Road. The robbers took away Rs. 5 lakh at the box which was kept between the strong room of the bank. When we were trying to figure out who would have done it, there was one more call in 9.30 and 10.00 that informed about a robbery in a jewellery shop towards the bank. The jeweler informed that the robbers escaped in a small white car. This was the first clue that we got at 1:00 pm. All police stations around the town were informed to look for the white car. Meanwhile, a traveler who listened to the news on the radio called 101 (Police) and informed that he saw a white car going beside Ahmedabad on NH 8 at a speed of more than 100 kmh. Once again, highway patrol and police stations at NH 8 were informed. At 4.30 pm in the late afternoon, Vadodara police found an abandoned white car at a circle on the airport road. Robbers were very fast but the police could link the clues. The security was tightened in the airport and the railway station. It took time but at midnight the robbers were held near Vadodara railway station and the valuables were recovered.

#### Answer the questions.

1. What happened in the morning?
2. Where did the robbery take place?
3. Where was the money kept?
4. When did the police get the first clue?
5. What did Vadodara police find? When? Where?



**L.3 Study the excerpts from the Reads of the textbook. Identify the words/phrases indicating time and location/place. Underline them and write T=Time and L=Location/Place.**

- The good Lord was extremely busy that day. He was into his Sixth day of overtime. When he was working with full concentration an angel appeared and commented, “You are taking so much care for creating this creature.” (A Wonderful Creation)
- For twenty-five years, the residents of Taj Nagar village near Gurgaon lobbied for a railway station in their village. (Against the Odds)
- I still remember that morning of the year 1887. I was just seven years of age then. My teacher Anne Sullivan came to our house that day. Next day she led me into her room and gave me a doll. (I Love You,Teacher)
- In 1890, at the age of about ten, I moved to the Perkins Institution. (I Love You,Teacher)
- One of our favourite festivals in India is Deepavali , or Diwali as it is known in the North. There is nothing to match the excitement when crackers go off in the night sky with a loud bang and a brilliant shower of colour. (Playing with Fire)
- Six minutes to six, said the clock above the Information desk in New York’s Grand Central Station. A tall, young lieutenant lifted his face, narrowed his eyes, and noted the time. His heart was beating fast. In six minutes he was going to see the woman who had been in his thoughts for the past thirteen months. (Test of True Love)

**L.4 Read the clever answers and guess what could be the real answer.**

**Sample:** What is your name?

My name means Lotus in Gujarati.

Answer: Kamal

1. Where were you born?

I was born where Mahatma Gandhi was born.

Answer: At \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is your date of birth?

I was born when Dr Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan was born.

Answer: On \_\_\_\_\_

3. At what time where you born?

I was born when Lord Krishna was born.

Answer: At \_\_\_\_\_

4. When do you get up everyday?

When I get up, the clock hands are 180°.

Answer: At \_\_\_\_\_

5. Where exactly is your house?

World’s most beautiful marble monument is only two minutes’ walk from my home.

Answer: In \_\_\_\_\_

6. Where do you live?

I belong to the city of Sabarmati Ashram.

Answer: In \_\_\_\_\_

7. Where exactly is the book?

It is where I take my meals everyday.

Answer: On \_\_\_\_\_

8. When do you learn photography?

I learn it once in a week when Bollywood movies are released.

Answer: On \_\_\_\_\_

9. Where have you kept the TV?

It is where I sleep every night.

Answer: In \_\_\_\_\_

10. Where is the photograph?

I need to turn 180° to see it.

Answer: Behind \_\_\_\_\_



**L.5 Take turns to ask questions to get the given answers. ††**

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. On MG Road

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. At 12.30 pm

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. In the room

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. Near Gandhinagar

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. On the banks of the Narmada.

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. Between Baroda and Surat.

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. At Dandi

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. In the evening

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

A. At midnight

Q. \_\_\_\_\_

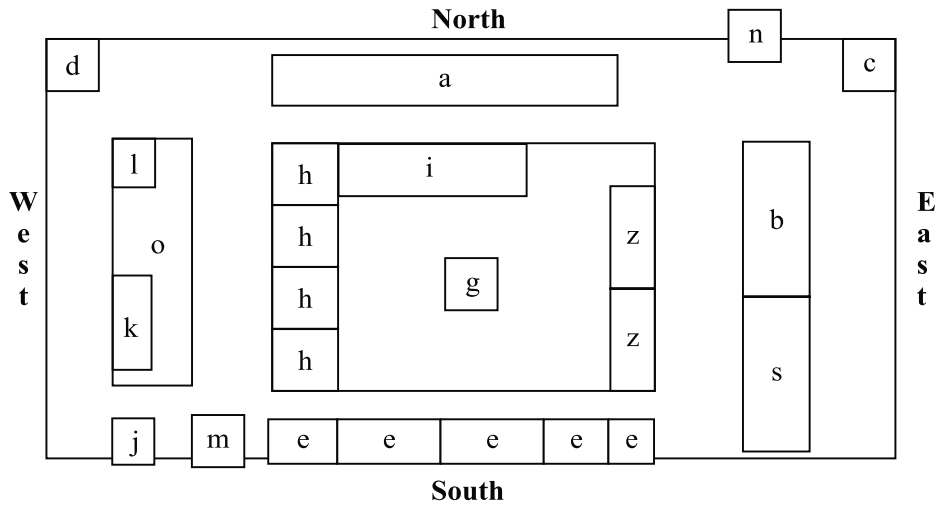
A. On Sunday

**L.6 Read about Sharmin's travel plan of India. Fill in the blanks using words from the brackets to complete the plan.**

[ at, on, towards, in, to, from]

Sharmin will take a flight to Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ Friday, 5<sup>th</sup> November \_\_\_\_\_ Heathrow Airport, London. She arrives \_\_\_\_\_ Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ 6<sup>th</sup> November sometime \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. She has booked an overnight stay \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel. Next day, she will visit the Gateway of India and Haji Ali Dargah \_\_\_\_\_ Mumbai. She has marked 8<sup>th</sup> November for the Elephanta Caves which is a network of sculpted caves located \_\_\_\_\_ the Elephanta Island, 10 kms to the east of the city of Mumbai. She is travelling \_\_\_\_\_ Ajanta Caves on 9<sup>th</sup>. The Ajanta Caves \_\_\_\_\_ Aurangabad district \_\_\_\_\_ Maharashtra state are 30 rock cut Buddhist cave monuments. The caves include some finest examples of Indian art. \_\_\_\_\_ the Ajanta caves, she is heading \_\_\_\_\_ the North West and arrives \_\_\_\_\_ Ahmedabad \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday morning. Following her hectic schedule, she will rest and visit the Sabarmati Ashram and Sabarmati River Front \_\_\_\_\_ the evening. She leaves for Lothal \_\_\_\_\_ 6 am \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday. She has also hired a travel guide who will accompany her \_\_\_\_\_ Lothal, one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, located \_\_\_\_\_ Bhaal region. Sharmin is staying \_\_\_\_\_ Gujarat \_\_\_\_\_ 11<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 13<sup>th</sup> November. During her stay, she will also visit Rani ki Vav \_\_\_\_\_ Patan and Lakshmi Vilas Palace \_\_\_\_\_ Vadodara. She is flying back \_\_\_\_\_ London on 14<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Sardar Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad.

**L.7 Here is a map of a school and the key to the alphabets. Describe the school using the key.**



Key:	You may frame sentences like:
m = Main Entrance n = Side Entrance b = administrative office o = Science Block j = Security Cabin k = Physics Lab l = Botany Lab a = Library g = Play Ground c = Boys' Washroom d = Girls' Washroom e, h = Classrooms i = Computer Lab s = Staff Room z = Canteen	The main entrance of the school is on the South. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**L.8 Study the table carefully. Add five more sentences to it using different words/phrases indicating time or location/place.**

Time	Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time
	I	have	breakfast	in the kitchen	every morning.
	They	play	khokho	on the playground	every Saturday.
	My friend	is swimming		in the river.	
Every Sunday	Robert	attends	prayer	in the church near town hall.	
In 1890 , at the age of about ten,	I	moved		to the Perkins Institution.	
On 28th June, 1904	Helen Keller	graduated		from the Red Cliff college.	

Time	Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time

## Writing

**W.1 Jeet, who has recently moved to a hostel, writes a letter to his mother about his roommate, food and the warden. Complete the letter by filling in the blanks using alternatives from the box given below it.**

Room No. 27,  
 Pragna Hostel,  
 Ahmedabad.  
 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2016

Dear Mamma,

I hope this letter \_\_\_\_\_.  
 There are no difficulties in the hostel. Introduction with one another is over. Everyone is having a fine time here. I am lucky to have a very fine boy as my roommate. His name is Mantra. We help \_\_\_\_\_. The food served here is good and nutritive. It is not very different from what I got at home. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_. The dining hall is clean and spacious. There is greater \_\_\_\_\_. Our warden takes good care of each of us. Not only this, There is \_\_\_\_\_. I participate in them regularly. I am doing fine here. \_\_\_\_\_ my study and my health. Convey my humble regards to Dear Papa and love to Aatmaja. Reply as early as possible.

With love,  
 Your loving son,  
 Jeet.

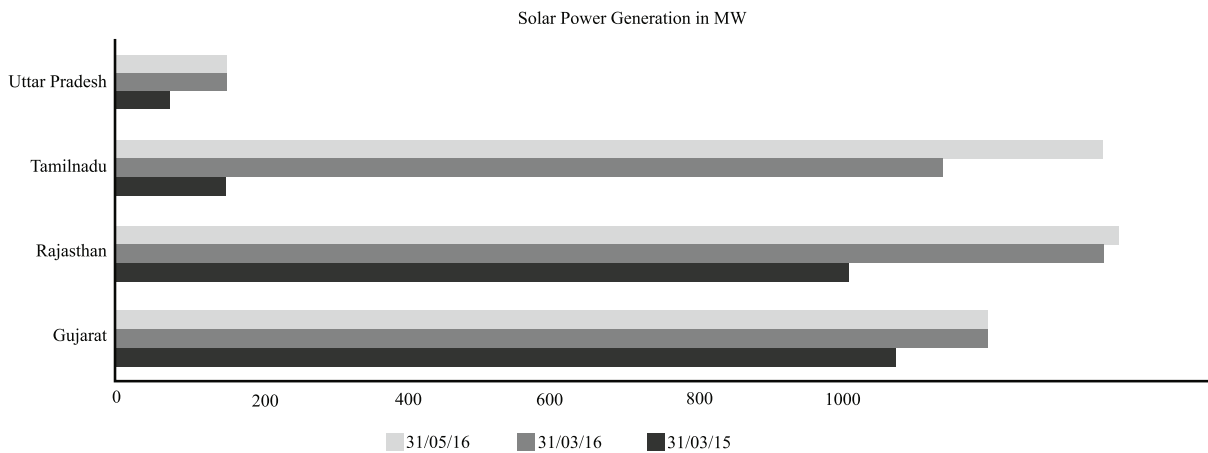
[provision of both outdoor and indoor sports - I don't like here at all - each other in our study and live like brothers - will end your worries about my stay away from you and home - variety if there is any special occasion - I hate the food provided here - Please don't worry about me-worry about the quality of food]

**W.2 Study the information about the Best village of Gujarat – Punsari. Now write a paragraph on it.**

- District – Sabarkantha
- System – Panchayati Raj
- Population – 6,000 (2012)
- Facilities – Mineral water supply, Health care centre, banking services, Toll free complaint center, mini buses for transportation, 120 speakers for announcements, five primary schools with CCTV cameras, underground drainage system, toilet in each home, school dropout ratio is zero, 25 CCTV cameras at the village junction
- Best Village Panchayat of Gujarat Award, Best Gram Sabha Award at National Level
- Future plans (2014) – WiFi connectivity, setting up a library

Now write a paragraph on ‘Punsari – the Best village in Gujarat’ describing the village in detail.

**W.3 Read the following bar graph showing details of solar power generation capacity of some states. Try to find out which state was a leader in solar power production in the past. Which one leads now? Which state is in stiff competition with the leading state? Which state is lagging behind? Explain the details in simple sentences. 🏠**



You can start like this: This bar graph shows the information of solar power generation capacity of some of the states of India. Gujarat was ahead of all in the production of Solar Power till 2015.

But \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**W.4 Write your ideas on ‘Making My Village/City Better’. You may use these clues. 🏠**

present facilities – facilities required – your ideas to motivate people – PPP Model (People’s Participation Programme જન ભાગીદારી યોજના) - plan of improving at least two facilities – possible effects on the village life – give a catchy name to the campaign



## UNIT 2



### Pre-task

- P.1** All of you must have used remote controls to operate a TV or a Music Player. Do you know how they work? †† Discuss with your partner. (In your mother tongue)
- P.2** Read the names and functions of some robots.

Name of the Robot	What do they do?/ Function
Moley	Quality of life is majorly decided by the food we eat. In the modern world, people want to eat good food but they don't have time to cook themselves. Therefore, Dr Mark Oleynic invented a robot that can cook healthy and tasty food to make lives happy. The robot can be operated by a smartphone and can cook food to be served at your convenient time.
Neuroarm	Neuroarm is designed to perform neurosurgeries (related to nervous system). Launched in 2007, the Neuroarm is guided by a neurosurgeon with the help of digital images. It can perform critical operations with high accuracy.
Seaswarm	Seaswarm works as a fleet (નોંકા કાફલો) and collects and removes oil from the sea surface. The small size robot is designed in such a way that it can operate without human support with the help of GPS and Wi Fi in the sea. It can protect precious aquatic life (સમુદ્રી જીવો) from the dangers of the oil spill.
DepthX	The Deep Phreatic Thermal Explorer is an underwater research robot. It can measure underwater space. It was designed to study underwater life and to collect samples. The DepthX project was funded by NASA with the goal of developing technology that can explore the oceans of Jupiter's moon.
Milo	Milo, the spiky hair robot that looks like a kid helps differently abled children in learning. It has a face like humans and it can make expressions too. It helps many children and families and brings happiness in their lives. The meaning of the name Milo is: merciful.

**Discuss why the robots are given such names. ††**

- P.3** Think of at least two robots you would like to invent to make lives of people easy. Give it an appropriate name and mention its possible functions. †††

No	Name of the robot	What would they do?
1		
2		

“May I help you, Sir?” grinned the short, narrow-eyed salesman inside the Super Robots Plaza.

“Well...er,” Prem Chopra responded, “I wish to purchase a robot...”

“For help, Sir,” completed the salesman. “That is our speciality. We manufacture efficient robots for industry, construction companies, plumbing and cleaning, caretakers - they are designed for only specialized work. Our best ones are for consumers like you - for the home,” he spoke like a recorded programme.

“Er...yes, that’s what I want” Prem Chopra spoke in a business-like fashion.

“Please come this way.” The salesman led him through a brightly-lit, richly-carpeted gallery into a huge dome-shaped hall glowing with fluorescent light. The right corner appeared to be crowded with robots in metallic silver, electric blue and green. Some were moving about as if practising to walk while some stood still switched out of operation. Just as Prem Chopra stepped on the threshold of the hall, one of the robots swiftly came forward. “Good day, Sir, welcome to Super Robots Plaza. We hope your visit here proves worthwhile,” the silver robot said in a metallic voice. “Brilliant,” mumbled Prem Chopra, somewhat bewildered.

The salesman gave a proud smile as he headed towards an isolated robot in a metallic blue. “This one is perfectly programmed to function in the household, cleaning, arranging, collecting groceries from the super market, tending the lawn, mailing letters, relating your programmes on the TV and selecting news of your interest from the paper.” The salesman paused for breath and continued, “All you need is the remote control monitor for command.”

“You mean sitting at home I can command the robot in the city market?” asked Prem Chopra.

“It operates within a limited radius of a kilometer. By the way, this one is called Ram Singh – 070,” the salesman explained.

Prem Chopra nodded. The salesman demonstrated the gait, grip, movement and some programmed functions. Everything was well tuned and fixed. Prem Chopra seemed satisfied with the deal.

“I must tell you, like all robots, and adhering to the discipline of robotics, Ram Singh has an in-built system of three principles: the robot will obey his master, the robot will not harm humans; and the robot will not take harm to self.”

Prem Chopra heard the first principle and it impressed him. He did not take notice of the other two. He nodded delightedly and assigned the sale deed and contract of ‘no misuse of the robot’. He had now got a servant and an accomplice.

“If Ram Singh 070, my robot, can shop for groceries, then why not for better things like jewels”, thought Prem Chopra.

In the market, robots carrying heavy packets, buying theatre tickets, carrying groceries to the cars were a common sight but still strange and amusing servants. Ram Singh – 070 was thoroughly efficient. With tremendous speed and accuracy, he collected the groceries into the shopping trolley and paused for the next command. “Two kilograms of mangoes – ripe and juicy,” commanded Prem Chopra from a distance, seeing a huge pile of mangoes. In no time Ram Singh-070 had selected the best ones.

“Pay at the cash counter,” Prem Chopra spoke into the commander.

Ram Singh – 070 followed Prem Chopra like a faithful dog when he stopped at Gopal Jewellers. Through the glass window he saw a generous display of gold ornaments. Quickly Prem Chopra disappeared around the corner and spoke into the remote control – softly and clearly. “Pick up a necklace and hide. No noise. Information not to be revealed. Top secret. Otherwise I will diffuse your system,” he threatened.

Ram Singh – 070 moved inside the shop, close to the counter. His metallic palm extended forward silently and a necklace went into the storage unit without a clink or a jingle. Nobody took notice.

From expensive antiques to ornaments and precious stones, the shop-lifting went on for some days without any trace of anxiety and recognition in the beginning. But the confused reactions of shop-owners gradually became louder. Unaware, Prem Chopra went on with his shop-lifting spree until a young fruit vendor noticed an expensive bunch of Afghani grapes disappearing inside the metallic blue robot. The incident was related all over and no sooner had they heard than some shop-keepers recalled the presence of a metallic blue robot in their shops before their valuables were missing. This information reached the police head quarters in no time.

One day Prem Chopra guided Ram Singh – 070 to Jhaveri Brothers for lifting precious gems. The police was waiting in readiness and the computerized cameras capable of split second recording, clicked him in the act. Ram Singh robot was caught, but Prem Chopra fled as soon as he saw, through the binoculars, two persons noting down Ram Singh’s license number printed on his metallic neck.

Prem Chopra was arrested from his home, as the owner of Ram Singh-070 - the thief.

Soon after his arrest, Prem Chopra was released on bail until the court hearing. None of the stolen articles were recovered from his house.

He had cleverly disposed them off through his gang. In the court he denied all the charges.

“Someone else seems to have tampered with Ram Singh-070’s programs. The police found me at home,” he argued.

Counsel Goel cleared his throat and reached closer to the judge. “Considering Mr. Chopra’s explanation and the happenings of the last few days when so many jewellers and curio dealers have been affected, it seems important to know the working of Ram Singh robot. I request Ram Singh robot to be called in the court.

“Robot goes to court” were the headlines in the next day’s papers.

The next day, the court was overcrowded with people keen to watch a robot in the witness box. Counsel Goel was ticking off points till the last moment. He appeared confident and crisp but so was Prem Chopra. Never would this machine man betray his master. The proceedings began and Ram Singh-070 appeared in the witness box.

“Your honour,” counsel Goel began, “I am told by Super Robots that the memory tape designed in these types of robots contains information of the previous week.”

“But the case started a fortnight after the incident; the needed information must be wiped out,” the judge said.

Counsel Goel smiled softly staring at Prem Chopra. “Sir, the robot has been switched out of operation ever since.”

Prem Copra’s face fell but he was confident Ram Singh-070 would obey his master. The secrets were sealed.

“You may continue,” ordered the judge.



Counsel Goel turned to Ram Singh robot. "Who is your master?" he asked briefly. A dull blue light flashed and after a momentary whirring sound, the robot squeaked in his metallic tone, " Mr. Prem Chopra."

"What did you do for Mr. Prem Chopra?"

A pause, a whirl, then a metallic answer, "Cleaning, mowing the lawn, washing, doing dishes, shopping..."

"Recall in detail your activities of last six days," counsel Goel interrupted.

The memory tape went on mechanically and monotonously - "Opened the boot of the car, emptied the grocery, shut the boot, turned, moved thirty steps, stopped, curio shop on the left, instruction signal – blank – moved left, turned, twenty steps..." At this point the counsel commanded, "Stop, reverse and play." Again there was an obvious pause after the instruction signal.

Counsel Goel stopped the tape. "Notice the pause, your honour. Some action is not revealed. What were those instructions? Who gave these instructions?" he questioned Ram Singh-070.

"Information not to be revealed," he responded.

"But why?"

"Robots do not disobey masters."

"Several people who have suffered losses will be harmed if these instructions are not reported. What were those instructions?" counsel (lawyer) Goel persuaded.

"Robots do not harm people," Ram Singh-070 responded mechanically.

"Many, many people have suffered. Speak up, Ram Singh-070," Counsel (lawyer) Goel stressed each word.

"No, Ram Singh," Prem Chopra shouted nervously but the judge warned, "Keep quiet."

"Come on Ram Singh-070," the judge said. Ram Singh-070 jerked his head left, then right towards the judge.

A clicking sound indicated the hampering of running tapes and jamming of caution signals - pip-pip, pip-pip. The crackling sound and the indigo light intensified. A red light flashed on the forehead of Ram Singh robot signaling "Danger. Reporting system failed." Tiny shutters in the center of his chest opened displaying a small TV screen flashing. "SYSTEM DISINTEGRATED." Ram Singh robot had defused.

"Oh, no," cried the salesman of Super Robots. "He is defused, he is dead. There was a hush in the court room. Silence prevailed for long in the court room. The Counsel cleared his throat and said, "Robots do not cause harm to people and neither can they disobey their masters. Those instructions from Mr. Prem Chopra were not to be revealed. They could have been injurious to his own existence - a threat to the robot's life. If he revealed them, he would disobey his master; if he did not, he would harm others. This conflict brought Ram Singh's end. He chose to break apart rather than to tell a lie, hurting human beings or becoming unfaithful." Traces of pain and depression marked the counsel's face.

The judge pondered for a while and proclaimed, "The court declares Prem Chopra guilty of theft!"

The counsel picked up his file and with a bow left the court room.

## Glossary

**grinned** smiled widely **salesman** a person whose job is to sell things **respond** reply **purchase** buy **speciality** a special quality **manufacture** produce, the process of making products in a factory **efficient** effective, fruitful **construction (n)** structure, the process of building something **construct(v)** build, make up **counsel** lawyer/advocate **plumbing** a system of pipes that carries water through a building **caretaker** a watchman, a person who takes care of buildings while the owner is not there **design (v)** to plan **design(n)** blueprint, plan, strategy **specialized** made for one particular purpose **fluorescent** very bright **dome shaped** a large rounded ceiling that is shaped like half of a ball **threshold** edge, the point at which something changes **metallic** relating to a metal, of a metal **bewilder** to confuse very much, puzzle **isolated** separated from others **function** act, work **tend** take care of **household** all the goods in a house **pause** a short interval **breathe** to take air into the lungs **radius** a straight line from the center **nod** to move head up and down **gait** a particular way of walking **grip** hold tightly **satisfy** to cause to be happy **adhere** to stick to something **robotics** relating to robots **assign** to give someone a particular duty **deed** act, action **sale** an act of selling something, trade **accomplice** a person who helps someone who is doing something wrong or illegal **tremendous** very large **accuracy** the ability to work without making mistakes **generous** kind, liberal **display** show, to put where people can see it **diffuse** scatter, spread out over a large stage **threaten** ધમકી આપવી **extend** stretch **antique** old and valuable **recognition** ઓળખ **trace** ચિહ્નો/indication **expensive** dear, costly **valuables** things of high value **remain** stay **split** divide into parts **fled** ran away from danger **release** set free **allegation** charge, accusation આશ, આરોપ **curio** a small and unusual object that is attractive **tick off** rebuke **crisp** dry, hard and easily broken **betray** double cross **proceeding** action **wipe out** rub out, black out **briefly** in short **flash** shine of bright light **momentary** brief, temporary **whir** buzz, flutter **squeak** a sharp, high pitched sound **mow** ઘાસ કાપવું **reverse** opposite to the front **obvious** easy to see **hamper** to slow the movement **jam** to fill completely, crowd **crackle** to make a series of sharp sounds **intensify** strengthen, to become stronger **disintegrate** to break into pieces **prevail** win, conquer, triumph **conflict** a struggle for power, property, etc **proclaim** declare **hush** peace, silence

### I feel...

- Make a list of the sentences that you didn't like about Prem Chopra.
- What would you do if you have a robot like Ram Singh 070.
- Underline the words/phrases narrating Ram Singh's conflict.
- Discuss in the class 'Are robots a blessing or a curse?'
- Underline the sentences that Ram Singh spoke in his defense in the court.
- Which quality of Ram Singh did you like most?

## Vocabulary

### V.1 Circle the word which is an outsider in each set.

- |              |          |           |         |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. generous  | cruel    | kind      | liberal |
| 2. function  | act      | plan      | work    |
| 3. deed      | action   | display   | act     |
| 4. assign    | design   | blueprint | plan    |
| 5. sell      | purchase | buy       | pay     |
| 6. expensive | cheap    | dear      | costly  |

**V.2 Replace the underlined words and make meaningful sentences with the help of words given in the box.**

speciality, generous, salesmen, efficiently, bewilder

1. Nisarg visited a shopping mall. He saw many persons who sell things in the various sections of the mall.
2. Khaleda is a brilliant student. She has a special quality in drawing.
3. If you want to perform best, you will have to do your work effectively.
4. We are confused very much.
5. Mother Teresa was a kind woman.

**V.3 Match each word given in A with its opposite given in B.**

- A:** (i) beautiful ( )                      (ii) cheap ( )                      (iii) interesting ( )  
 (iv) relaxing ( )                      (v) wrong ( )                      (vi) efficient ( )
- B:** (a) inefficient                      (b) stressful                      (c) expensive                      (d) right  
 (e) ugly                      (f) dear                      (g) boring                      (h) dangerous

**V.4 Number these sentences to show the order in which the events occurred.**

- He pleaded guilty.
- He was charged with drink and driving.
- He was fined and banned from driving for two years.
- He was stopped by the traffic police.
- He went on a long drive with his friend on his eighteenth birthday.
- They arrested him.

**V.5 Complete the table with the words for act, actor and action. One is done for you.**

Act	Actor	action
forgery	forger	forge
murder		
		burgle
blackmail		
	kidnapper	
		smuggle

**Now use any two words from each column in your own sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**V.6 Tick mark True(T) or False(F). Correct, if false.**

1. If you are innocent, you are not pleaded guilty. T F

---

2. If you park your car in a 'parking area', you have to pay fine. T F

---

3. To arrest means that the police come and take somebody away because they think that he/she is guilty. T F

---

4. People who sell drugs are called a stockist. T F

---

5. A convict is a person who pleads for the accused. T F

---

6. If you kill, rob or threaten someone, it is called a crime. T F

---

**V.7 Unscramble the letters in part A and match the word with the description.**

No	Part A	The word	Pair	Description
1.	borotisc	robotics	1-B	to slow the movement of a robot. (A)
2.	kraccele			relating to robots (B)
3.	sasign			shine of bright light (C)
4.	haslf			to give someone a particular duty (D)
5.	tensiinfy			to become stronger (E)
6.	mphaera			to make a series of sharp noise (F)

**V.8 Frame sentences using all the words. You may change the forms of the words if needed.**

**Sample: manufacture – robot – efficient.** *We manufacture efficient robots for household work.*

1. design – work . \_\_\_\_\_
2. pause – breath – continue. \_\_\_\_\_
3. assign – nod – deed. \_\_\_\_\_
4. accuracy – excellent. \_\_\_\_\_
5. woman – generous. \_\_\_\_\_

**V.9 Use the proper word at a proper place to make meaningful sentences.**

1. My friend met the land owner and the sale deed. (designed / assigned)
2. The secretary explained her boss the agenda of the meeting. (briefly / brief)
3. A red light on the Mayor's car was. (flashing / shining)
4. Peter was on bail and went to Rajasthan. (released / free)

## Comprehension

**C.1 Make a list of activities/work done by the robot on Prem Chopra's command. One is done for you. ††**

*Sample: Collected groceries into the trolley*

**C.2 Tick mark the most appropriate option.**

1. What kind of robots are not made by the Super Robot Plaza?  
(a) helping in homes (b) helping in business  
(c) helping in robbery (d) helping in personal activities
2. What will Ram Singh do according to robotics?  
(a) hurt people (b) injure himself (c) steal something (d) follow the command
3. Prem Chopra was arrested because \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) he had stolen things (b) his robot had stolen things  
(c) he had threatened the robot (d) he was the owner of the robot
4. Which of the following is not true?  
(a) Ram Singh does not harm people (b) Prem Chora does not harm people  
(c) Ram Singh follows his master's command (d) Prem Chopra threatens Ram Singh

**C.3 Write "That's great", "Well done", "Very bad/how bad", "Oh! It's a shame", "That's wonderful", "How surprising", "Really amazing" as responses to the sentences. One is done for you.**

1. The silver robot said, "Welcome to Super Robot Plaza, sir."
2. That metallic blue robot is perfectly programmed to carry out all kinds of household functions.
3. It operates within the radius of a kilometer.
4. Ram Singh 070 carried out his work with tremendous speed and accuracy.
5. The robot paid the bill at the cash counter.
6. Ram Singh 070 picked up a necklace and hid it in the storage unit.
7. The computerized cameras capable of split second recording clicked Ram Singh in the act of stealing.
8. Prem Chopra refused all the allegations put on him.
9. Robots will never cause harm to human beings.
10. Prem Chopra pleaded guilty.

**C.4 Read the text carefully and find out the sentences having similar meaning to these sentences. Write the number of these sentences in the margin near the similar sentence in the read.**

1. There were a number of metallic, silver, electric blue and green robots in the right corner.
2. Prem Chopra ordered the robot to buy two kgs. of ripe, juicy mangoes from a huge pile.
3. With the help of remote control, Prem Chopra asked the robot to steal and hide a necklace.
4. The master warned the robot to defuse his system if he disclosed any facts.

5. Counsel Goel pleaded with the court to summon Ram Singh 070 to the court.
6. The court was full of people who were very eager to see a robot in the witness box.
7. Prem Chopra was confident that his servant would never break his faith in him.
8. The robot always obeys the masters.

**C.5 Rewrite the passage replacing the underlined words with those given in the bracket.**

[in no time/ paused/ collected/ commanded/ heavy packets/ calledback/ selected/ carrying/ groceries/ thoroughly efficient/ amusing servant/ a common sight/ obedient worker]

In the market the robots carrying very big boxes buying tickets, taking food items, to the cars were a general scene but still strange and wonderful helpers. Ram Singh-070 was very capable with tremendous speed and accuracy, he gathered groceries into the shopping trolley and waited for the next command. “Two Kgs. of mangoes- ripe and juicy” pleaded Prem Chopra from a distance, seeing a huge pile of mangoes. Very quickly Ram Singh-070 had sorted out the best ones.

**C.6 Answer these questions.**

1. What kind of Robots are made by Super Plaza?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who greeted Prem Chopra at the hall?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What did the salesman check before giving the robot to the customer?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which principles govern Ram Singh's behaviour?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

5. What instructions were given to the robot for picking up necklace?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

6. What did Prem Chopra think after buying the robot?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why was Prem Chopra given bail?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Why was Prem Chopra confident when Ram Singh was called to the court?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

9. What did Ram Singh do with himself at last?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.7 Write short notes.**

1. Ram Singh-070 - the human robot.
2. Conflict of Ram Singh-070 with itself.

**C.8 Reflect your views.(You may use your mother tongue.)**

- \* What would you have done if you were Ram Singh?
- \* If you were Prem Chopra, would you have done what Prem Chopra did? What would you have done?



\* Suppose you are creating a Robot. What kind of a robot will you create?

\* What would you do if...

(1) you find a purse on the road?

(2) someone has stolen your shoes?

## Language Practice

*Function: Exchanging Niceties*

**L.1 Read the conversations carefully. Select appropriate intention of the speaker from the list given at the end of all conversation samples. Write down their numbers in the box against each conversation. One is done for you.**

	Conversation
<b>A</b>	<p><b>Hirva</b> : Hello, I'm Hirva Shashtri.  <b>Kishor</b> : Hi! My name is Nandkishor Mistry. But you can call me Kishor.  <b>Hirva</b> : Nice to meet you, Kishor. <input type="text" value="12"/>  <b>Kishor</b> : Nice to meet you too. Sorry, can you tell me your last name again? <input type="text" value="3"/>  <b>Hirva</b> : Shashtri ... Hirva Shashtri.</p>
<b>B</b>	<p><b>A</b> : Excuse me! Can you show me the way to the Post Office? <input type="text"/>  <b>B</b> : Ya... sure. Take the first right and then second left.  <b>A</b> : Thank you so much.  <b>B</b> : You're welcome. <input type="text"/></p>
<b>C</b>	<p><b>Rehan</b> : How is your preparation for the exam today?  <b>Harsh</b> : Maths exam is always tough for me.  <b>Rehan</b> : Best of luck! <input type="text"/>  <b>Harsh</b> : Same to you. <input type="text"/></p>
<b>D</b>	<p><b>Nisha</b> : Hey Parag, do you know that Sana's grandmother passed away?  <b>Parag</b> : Oh... when? Sana has her internal exam today.  <b>Nisha</b> : Last night.  <b>Parag</b> : Oh, I'm so sorry for her. <input type="text"/>  <b>Nisha</b> : I'm afraid she would miss her exam too. <input type="text"/></p>
<b>E</b>	<p>(Announcement at the railway station)            May I have your attention please? The train number 19334 Valsad-Ahmedabad <input type="text"/>            Gujarat Queen Express which is scheduled to arrive at 4:55 is running late by 35            minutes. The inconvenience caused is deeply regretted. <input type="text"/></p>
<b>F</b>	<p><b>Soha</b> : Hi, Tapan. How are you?  <b>Tapan</b> : I am fine. How about you?  <b>Soha</b> : I am fine too. Thank you. By the way, meet my cousin Shivani. <input type="text"/>  <b>Tapan</b> : Hello Shivani, nice to meet you.  <b>Shivani</b> : Nice to meet you too.  <b>Tapan</b> : Where are you from, Shivani?  <b>Shivani</b> : I'm from Raipur.  <b>Tapan</b> : Sorry/Pardon? <input type="text"/>  <b>Shivani</b> : Raipur, Chhattisgarh.  <b>Tapan</b> : Oh, great. Shivani, do drop in at my place. We will have a cup of coffee together.  <b>Shivani</b> : That's so nice of you. Thank you. <b>Tapan</b>: Have a nice stay in Bhavnagar!            Bye!</p>



<b>G</b>	<p>[on a dinner table]</p> <p><b>Vikas</b> : What would you have, Gopa? Plain Chapatti or Chapatti with Ghee?</p> <p><b>Gopa</b> : <u>Either please!</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Vikas</b> : Juhika, have you got enough gravy in Sabzi?</p> <p><b>Juhika</b> : Yes, <u>that's fine</u>, thanks. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Vikas</b> : Gopa, would you have another Chapatti?</p> <p><b>Gopa</b> : <u>That would be great!</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Vikas</b> : And Gopa, would you like some more sabzi?</p> <p><b>Gopa</b> : No thanks. <u>I have enough.</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Vikas</b> : What about you Juhika? Should I give you some more sabzi?</p> <p><b>Juhika</b> : No, <u>I am good.</u> Thanks. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
----------	--

### Intention of the speaker

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accepts the offer happily.</li> <li>2. Conveying good wishes.</li> <li>3. Didn't listen to what s/he said. Want to get something repeated.</li> <li>4. Don't like that it happened. Or Sorry that someone will face trouble because of you.</li> <li>5. Feels s/he is interrupting/disturbing someone.</li> <li>6. Feels someone's pain.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Feels that it's not good news for the listener.</li> <li>8. Greets/Wishes someone.</li> <li>9. Happy to help.</li> <li>10. S/He is okay with anything.</li> <li>11. Wants all to listen carefully. Something important is to be said.</li> <li>12. Wants to greet someone on meeting for the first time.</li> <li>13. Wants to open a new topic or add information.</li> <li>14. Wants to say 'No' politely.</li> </ol>
---	---

### L.2 Replace the intention of the speaker (mentioned in the brackets) with the appropriate expression to complete the conversations.

1. A: (Interrupting someone), where can I meet the principal of the school?  
B: She must be in her office on the first floor.  
A: (Wants to express gratitude for giving information).
2. A: Hey friends, let's go for dinner somewhere tonight.  
B: (Likes the idea. Excited to go.)  
A: (Wants to open a new topic), what happened in Pro Kabaddi today?  
B: No idea. I couldn't watch the match.
3. A: Do you have any choice in hot drinks?  
B: I don't know what they serve.  
A: Most probably only two popular choices would be available.  
B: In that case (can have anything).
4. A: Hi, how's life? long time no see?  
B: Actually, I am busy preparing for the final exams.  
A: (Wants to open a new topic/subject) meet my guest, Manav.  
B: (Greets the guest on first meeting).
5. A: These Laddus are delicious.  
B: Have one more then.  
A: (Wants to say 'no' politely).

**L.3 Read the situations and match them with appropriate expressions given in A. You may have to use the expression more than once.**

A			
1. Nice to meet you	2. Excuse me	3. I'm so sorry	4. I'm afraid
5. Deeply regretted	6. By the way	7. Sorry/Pardon	8. Have a nice stay
9. Either please	10. That's fine	11. That would be great!	12. I have got enough
13. No, I am good.			

Situations	No. of the expressions from A
a) Your friend introduces you to her cousin. You shake hands with him/her.	a) _____
b) You are in a town for the first time and want to ask a stranger how to reach the destination.	b) _____
c) Your friend's grandfather has died and you are meeting him the first time after that.	c) _____
d) You have lost a friend's book. You looked for it but couldn't find it. He asks if you have found the book. You want to say no.	d) _____
e) Your friend wanted some help but you couldn't.	e) _____
f) You want to change or introduce a topic.	f) _____
g) Someone is telling something to you. You couldn't understand it properly and want it to be repeated.	g) _____
h) You want to wish someone to enjoy the new place.	h) _____
i) You do not have a particular choice.	i) _____
j) You don't want anything more. You have enough.	j) _____
k) Someone has offered you something and you actually want it.	k) _____
l) You don't need it. You already have it.	l) _____
m) I have it. I don't want more.	m) _____
n) You step on someone's foot unknowingly.	n) _____
o) You are at a dining table. You have finished the dinner. You want to stand up and leave.	o) _____

**L.4 Complete the conversations choosing the right expression from the brackets.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. A: Hi, I am Firoz.<br/>B: _____, Firoz.<br/>(Excuse me / Nice to meet you)</p> <p>2. A: Hi, How are you?<br/>B: I am good. You tell me.<br/>A: I am good too. _____ what are you doing in the evening? (Excuse me / By the way)<br/>B: Nothing special.</p> <p>3. A: Have some more Halwa.<br/>B: _____. (I have got enough / No, I am good)</p> <p>4. _____, I am in a hurry to reach home. You please carry on with the dinner. I will take leave. (Excuse me / I'm afraid)</p> | <p>5. A: Hello, I am going out to get something to drink. What would you like to have-something hot or cold?<br/>B: _____ .<br/>That's so nice of you. (Thank you so much / Either please)</p> <p>6. Mohit: Aditya, I am going out to get some snacks. Do you want anything?<br/>Aditya: _____ I am not hungry. (Thank you / I'm afraid)<br/>Mohit: In that case, can I get you something to drink?<br/>Aditya: _____ (That would be great / I've got enough)</p> |
|---|---|

7. **A:** Your First name?  
**B:** Meera.  
**A:** Age?  
**B:** 21  
**A:** \_\_\_\_\_? (Pardon/ Sorry)  
**B:** 21

8. \_\_\_\_\_ I was not able to help. I should have taken your call more seriously. (I'm afraid / I regret)

**L.5 Think of a situation where you can use all expressions given in A, B, C and D. Write down the dialogue and enact it in the class. ††**

A	B	C	D
Nice to meet you Excuse me By the way	I'm afraid I'm so sorry for that. Thanks for your concern.	Thank you. Have a nice time! How do you do?	That would be great! I have got enough No, I am good.

## Writing

**W.1 Write a paragraph on My Dream Robot / My Dear Robbu . You may use these points:**

- name      • appearance      • skills      • use      • as a friend
- facility      • my comfort      • special qualities      • my pride

**W.2 Observe any one of these machines while it is working. Then write a paragraph in about 75 words on how it works.**

**Name of the machine:** *washing machine, grinder machine, roti-maker, etc...*

**W.3 Read the information and write a paragraph on Aryabhata, India's First Experimental Satellite. 🏠**

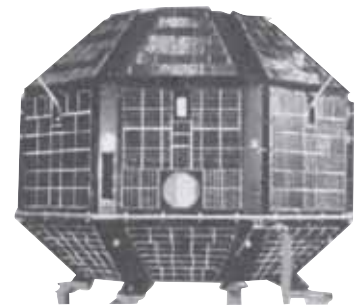
Launch date : April 19, 1975

Weight : 360 kg

Built by : Indian Space Research Organization [ISRO]

Launched by : Soviet Inter-Cosmos Rocket

- Named after the 5<sup>th</sup> century astronomer and mathematician, Aryabhata.
- Was named by the first woman Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi
- Reentered the earth's atmosphere after 17 years
- Image on Indian 2 rupee currency notes printed between 1976 and 1977
- Cost more than 3 crore



### Objectives

- To design and make a space worthy satellite system
- To establish infrastructure for the fabrication of space craft system
- To set up ground based receiving, transmitting and tracking systems
- To conduct investigations in the area of space sciences
- To broadcast weather report
- To set up stations required to communicate

\*



Pre-task

**P.1** “You must be the change that you want to see in the world”. Do you know who said this? There are people in India who followed these words of Mahatma Gandhi and influenced the lives of many. Let’s read about two such people who, with their small initiatives, changed the lives of many.

**a.** Wastage of water is one of the most serious issues of the country today. But there is one man who decided to help people stop it by helping them single-handedly. Therefore, he is also known as ‘One Man NGO’. The writer, artist and cartoonist Aabid Surti wages war against water wastage. Every Sunday, this national award winner walks around homes in Mumbai and fixes leaking taps to save every drop of water. Wonderful idea, isn’t it? Aabid says “*if I can, you can*”.



**b.** Have you heard about the *Mother of Orphans*? Sindhumati Sapkal is a social worker who has adopted more than 1000 orphan children so far. Her life started as being an unwanted child. Her husband abandoned her when she was nine months pregnant. She had to beg on the streets to survive and realized about the condition of the orphan children. Her circumstances forced her to lose courage and succumb to the adverse situations. But Sindhutai emerged stronger with every difficulty she faced. Today, she proudly says “*I am there for all those who have no one*”.



**P.2** Brainstorm at least two problems or difficulties faced by common people around you. Think of what your group can do to solve them. Share your ideas with the class. One is done for you. 🙋🙋

Problem	Our idea to solve it.
-Plastic bags -Polythene bags	carry paper/ clothe bags while going shopping

**P.3** Study the table about the impact of pollution.

Cause	Effect	Solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Burning of Fossil Fuels</li> <li>•Agricultural activities</li> <li>•Exhaust from factories and industries</li> <li>•Mining operations</li> <li>•Indoor air pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Respiratory and heart problems</li> <li>•Global warming</li> <li>•Acid Rain</li> <li>•Depletion of Ozone layer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use public mode of transportation, conserve energy</li> <li>• Understand the concept of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle</li> <li>• Emphasis on clean(natural) energy resources</li> <li>• Use energy efficient devices</li> </ul>

Now write five sentences about the solution of air pollution. You can begin like this ...

We should use public mode of transportation instead of our own vehicle.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Read

## AN INTERVIEW WITH ARUN KRISHNAMURTHY



Arun Krishnamurthy was just 17 years old when he founded the NGO Environmentalist Foundation of India (EFI). Beginning with the Turtle Walk – a move to save turtle eggs and young hatchlings in Chennai, today Arun and his team of volunteers

have cleaned beaches and various water bodies in Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Coimbatore and Puducherry. The team cleans lakes, beaches and zoos, plants trees, educates people through street plays and also makes environment-friendly paper bags. Arun's team has students who joined him when they were in Class – 7 and continued to work with him even after five years.

*Which experience as a child inspired you to take up the cause of the environment? What was your first activity?*

A beautiful lake next to my house, which once had a lot of birds, frogs and snakes, was heavily polluted. It led to the spread of mosquitoes and turned a lovely place into an ugly neighbourhood. This hurt me badly and I wanted to do something about it. I got together with a couple of my friends and cleaned the pond next to my house. This was the first activity.

*What kind of support did you get from your parents and teachers? Was there any conflict between study-time and activism?*

I have supportive parents who understood that my interest was the environment. They have never stopped me from doing what I want. On my part, I also made sure that I did not fail my parents in any way. I always informed them about everything that I did and took their advice before

jumping into actions. I have teachers who taught me how to go about things. They also taught me humility – so that I did not become snobbish or arrogant and start thinking I was a superstar because I was doing all this environment work. They taught me to be simple and keep learning all the time. I am not an activist, I am an environmentalist. I have learnt so much by doing this work.

*How did your school and college further your interest?*

Both my school and college had plenty of green cover and both were home to several other life forms. This made me understand their importance, how beautiful they are and why we need to protect them. These animals are on their own, find their own food and are always active, on the move and never lazy. It is so positive; we have a lot to learn from them.

*Did you feel any hesitation in quitting a*



*well-paying job and venturing into this full-time? What were the options you weighed before you arrived at your decision?*

It is always good to decide in favour of what you really love to do. I quit my job at Google, but I still keep in touch with my friends there. So only my duties at Google have come to an end, not my emotional bond.

I understood that I had to leave the job at that minute in 2010, or else I would never be daring enough to do so. I could not sit back and enjoy life when environmental damage was happening on such a large scale. I wanted to do something and that something needed my full attention. So I left Google for EFI.

*What kind of garbage do people throw into water bodies? How do you deal with the removal of this garbage once you clean the waterbody?*

Everything from a diaper to worn out slippers – we find everything in our lakes. This is so disturbing because it is water and water is the basis of life. How can we not care for these water bodies? We use this garbage for landfill with no or minimal exposure to the outside environment. We ensure that the lake area and water-holding are free of garbage so that birds, frogs and snakes can live in peace.

*How many days does it take to clear a large lake? Do you use any special equipment for cleaning and safety?*

Depending on the size of the lake and the amount of garbage, it can take anywhere between 5 days and 3 months to completely clean a lake. We have our tools like rakes and spades.

*What kind of protective gear do you use?*

*Can you describe the cleaning process briefly?*

We wear nose masks, sanitary gloves and carry rakes and spades with which we collect the garbage and dump it into collection buckets which are taken to the garbage truck. We also use heavy machinery like earth movers and Poclain to desilt the lake and clear the weeds and shrubs that are harmful.

*What, in your opinion, can children and young adults do for the environment? What could be a small beginning by all of us in terms of protecting the environment?*

Firstly, we should all stop throwing trash outside our homes. Next, we should reduce the amount of trash we generate. Strows, tissues, wrappers, batteries, fast food junk, all these end up in lakes and they come from our homes. If we can reduce the amount of garbage at home and if we can dispose all garbage safely, that itself is a great deal. Every student is welcome to volunteer with us in helping the environment.

*How much time do school-going children need to devote, in say a week, for an environmental cause?*

Four hours a weekend – that is two hours on Sundays and two hours on Saturdays. This small beginning is more than enough to ensure larger participation later.

*How can students and schools join your fraternity? Do you have any programmes to introduce your work to them?*

Yes, we offer fellowships to interested students. Our programme looks at young animal lovers, young wild life photographers, film-makers, theatre artists and scientific researchers. We give them training in these areas and get them actively involved in all our work. Our youngest volunteer is in Class 3.



## Glossary

**environmentalist** પર્યાવરણવિદ્ a person who works to protect the natural world from pollution and other threats **wage** begin or continue a war **turtle** tortoise કચ્છો **volunteer** person doing some unpaid service willingly **beach** a sea-shore **water bodies** lakes, rivers etc. **environment** the natural world પર્યાવરણ **environment friendly** પર્યાવરણને નુકશાન ન કરે તેવું **planet** a large round object in space such as the earth **cause** something or someone that makes something happen **polluted** dirty પ્રદુષિત **conflict** a struggle **humility** the quality or state of being humble **snobbish** દંભી **arrogant** having insulting attitude અહંકારી **activist** a worker કાર્યકર **further** help the progress of something **hesitation** બચકાટ **quit** leave ( a job, school etc.) **venture** to start to do something new that is risky **weighed** thought carefully about something to make a decision **bond** relationship **large scale** મોટાપાયે **diaper** બાળોતિયું **landfill** a system under which waste materials are buried under the ground **worn out** too old or damaged **exposure** public attention and notice **equipments** tools **rake** a tool **spade** a tool **protective gears** tools that are used to protect from dirt and infection **dump** to put something somewhere in a careless way **weed** a useless plant **shrub** woody plant **trash** things that are no longer useful **devote** offer **enterprise** an activity that involves many people that is often difficult સાહસવૃત્તિ, ઝોખમીકાર્ય

### I feel...

- How do you feel when you see people throwing garbage around?
- What would you do to inspire young people to work for the cause of environment?
- Which qualities of Arun would you appreciate?
- As a student what would you advise your schoolmate to keep your school surrounding clean and neat?
- Usually do people keep a village pond clean? If 'No' what will you do to keep it clean? Present your group's idea to the class. 🧑🧑🧑

## Vocabulary

### V.1 Use the words from the box to complete this text about environmental problems.

polluted, disposal, layer, green house, environment, resources, deforestation, removal, garbage

Pollution is a major problem of our times. Air, water and land all are \_\_\_\_\_. Poor waste \_\_\_\_\_ is to blame for many of the problems. Pollution of the atmosphere has led to the destruction of ozone \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ effect. Moreover we are wasting our natural \_\_\_\_\_. The act of \_\_\_\_\_ has also created many problems. Each of us has to act sincerely to protect our \_\_\_\_\_.

### V.2 Match A with B and form a sentence (of more than four words) using both the words. One has been done for you. 🧑🧑

No	Part A	Part B	Sample
1	mosquitoes	paper bags	Generally mosquitoes spread malaria in monsoon.....
2	supportive	a job	_____
3	quit	malaria	_____
4	removal	clothes	_____
5	worn out	garbage	_____
6	team	parents	_____
7	environment-friendly	volunteers	_____

**V.3 Find and write the words having similar meaning from the first three paragraphs of A. Krishnamurthy's interview.**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. established - _____ | 6. few - _____         |
| 2. sea shore - _____   | 7. assist - _____      |
| 3. very dirty - _____  | 8. struggle - _____    |
| 4. varied - _____      | 9. beautiful - _____   |
| 5. keep on - _____     | 10. humbleness - _____ |

**V.4 Choose the most appropriate words to complete the sentences.**

volunteer, parent, environmentalist, super star, film maker, chemist, scientific researcher, musician

1. Every \_\_\_\_\_ is worried about the future of her/his son or daughter.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ works selflessly in the mission s/he joins.
3. People rush in to have a glimpse of a \_\_\_\_\_ wherever s/he goes.
4. Jenil's father is concerned about the environment and does something for it. He is an \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mr. Aiyer is busy in his laboratory inventing something. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ram Gopal Verma produces horror and suspense movies. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**V.5 Use the correct form of the words from the box to complete the sentences.**

support, decide, remove, beautify, inform, attend, pollute, devote

*Sample: Your attendance in both the semesters is low so you can't appear at the board exam.*

1. Kalpana Chavla had \_\_\_\_\_ parents that helped her to choose her desired career.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of giving text books free of cost to all the students by the government is praiseworthy.
3. Before you pass your S.S.C exam, you should have \_\_\_\_\_ about all the courses after 10<sup>th</sup>.
4. When mummy reached home, she found that everything was set \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
5. Our request of \_\_\_\_\_ the heap of garbage at the corner of our street was attended to immediately.
6. The government has launched a project to clean \_\_\_\_\_ rivers of our country.

**V.6 Clip- words ¶**

Clipping occurs when the original word is reduced to one of its parts, resulting in the formation of a new word. This process is also referred to as 'truncation' and 'shortening.' In clipping, the word is shortened but the meaning remains the same.

*Samples:*

- A **memo** is a brief written message often used in business. It is a clipping of **memorandum**.
- If your pet is sick, you take it to a **vet**. It is a clipping of **veterinarian**.
- A clip for **gasoline** is **gas**.

Now write the clip word for the longer words.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| brother -       | advertisement - |
| champion -      | graduate -      |
| doctor -        | teenager -      |
| popular music - | market -        |
| hamburger -     | gymnasium -     |
| demonstration - | influenza -     |
| revolution -    | president -     |
| refrigerator -  |                 |

**Find out some clip words from English news papers and write the main word.**

- (1) **con** : convict (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (10) \_\_\_\_\_

**V.7 Use the set of words to frame a sentence. You may change the order and form of the word.**

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. conflict-arrogant-office  | 2. hesitation-quit-job              |
| 3. humility-venture-activist | 4. volunteer-enterprise-large scale |

## Comprehension

**C.1 Make a list of trash/ garbage items thrown around. Make a list of things and equipments Arun and his team use.**

List of trash items	List of things/ equipments
diaper	rakes

**C.2 Note what you liked most and what you liked least in this text related to Arun Krishnamurthy's statements and his beliefs.**

I liked most	I liked least
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

**C.3 Tick mark the most appropriate option.**

1. Arun learnt from his teacher \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a) never to stop learning.	(b) to do great work to become great.
(c) to seek help of other people.	(d) to learn from his own deeds.
  
2. Water is the basis of life means \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a) we find everything in water.	(b) all living beings need water to grow and live.
(c) birds and animals need water.	(d) vegetation grows with the help of water.

3. The green cover around Arun's school inspired him \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) to plant more and more plants and trees.
  - (b) to think and understand about the importance of life form like birds and animals.
  - (c) to save birds and animals.
  - (d) to launch a movement to protect the greenery.
4. "My school and college had plenty of green cover." It means \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) his school and college had been covered with green net.
  - (b) there were lots of big trees, plants and greenery around his school and college.
  - (c) his school and college garden had a green lawn.
  - (d) his school and college had understood the importance of green cover.

**C.4 Answer these questions.**

1. Which organization did Arun found at the age of 17? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
2. What were Arun's parents like? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
3. What, according to Arun, should we ensure? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
4. What did Arun and his team do to protect themselves from dust? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
5. How much time should school going children devote for environmental causes? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
6. What hurt Arun badly? What did he decide then? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
7. How did Arun's parents and teachers encourage Arun in his drive for environment? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why does Arun believe that he is an environmentalist and not an activist? Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.5 Write short notes.**

**(1) Arun- a young environmentalist**

founded an NGO- 17 years of age- work for the cause of environment- left job at google- working for environment-water bodies- other life form

**(2) Arun's NGO EFI**

founded at the age of 17- cleaned the lake near his house- cleaned the surroundings- removed trash- garbage-restore water bodies- encourage students- offer fellowship

**C.6 Describe a clean/ beautiful lake and a polluted/ an ugly lake. Classify the listed words/ phrases. Use the words in your sentences and present them before the class.††**

looks very ugly, neat and clean water, dirty, foul smelling, clean-clear blue water, filthy things, trash, attractive look, boating, trees-greenery all around, plastic bags, pouches, wrappers, diapers, slippers in the water, likes to walk around, benches to sit and enjoy, water creatures like fish,

jelly-fish, turtles, snakes, frogs live in, birds fly around, no sea/ water creatures, turtles, snakes die because of poisonous things, spread of mosquitoes, nobody likes to visit, well structured, well maintained, clean banks, ill maintained

(A)	clean / beautiful lake	polluted/ugly looking lake

(B) Now write notes on both the topics using the words and phrases. Compare your writing with the writing of other groups. 🧑🧑

**C.7 Think and answer**

- How should we keep our surroundings neat and clean? What role should you play?
- Prepare a list of Dos and Don'ts to keep our water bodies (ponds/ rivers/ lakes) clean. 🧑🧑
- Discuss in groups: "Conserving our environment is now more necessary than ever." Present your views before the class. (Take help of your teacher) 🧑🧑
- Prepare cards about what to do and what not to do to save the environment
- How would your parents feel if you become a social worker like Arun? (You may use your mother tongue.)
- Observe your surroundings. Make a list of things you don't like. Give some suggestions regarding what can be done. 🧑

**Language Practice**

*Function : Describing Actions*

**L.1 Read the paragraph and underline the word(s) that tell you how often the person does something (referring time/ frequency).**

**Sample:** usually, sometimes

**Saina Nehwal** is the first Indian to win a medal (2012) in Badminton at the Olympics. She always states her winning mantra as 'hard work'. She never thinks about defeat when she is in the game and always tries to win the encounter. However, she never keeps a count of titles she wins. She has a pretty busy schedule and she always sticks to that. She rarely skips her practice sessions. She believes that to attain goals one must follow an unvarying and fixed routine every day. She usually follows three sessions in a day including warm up exercises and game practice on court. Although she has many hobbies, she often doesn't have time to fulfill her other interests. She likes reading short stories and sometimes spends time on watching movies.

**Answer these questions. Answer can be one word or yes/no.**

1. Does Saina think about defeat in the game?
2. Which winning *mantra* does she always state?
3. Does she skip her practice sessions?
4. How many sessions does she practice in a day?
5. Is Saina able to fulfill her other interests?
6. What does she do? (always/sometimes/never)

**L.2 (A) Look at some of the facts.**

1. All the crows are black. We rarely find a white crow.
2. Fish always keep their eyes open. Even when they sleep they never shut their eyes.
3. It seldom rains in the desert areas of Rajasthan.
4. Lions frequently enter villages of Gir. But they are never seen in city areas.
5. Saras cranes are always found in winter in Gujarat.
6. The Indian elephant usually sleeps for 2-3 hours per day.

**L.2 (B) Study the table and understand the words given in the steps expressing frequency of an action.**

Name	Month	Visits library	Name	Month	Visits library
Raghav	03	00	Jamshed	01	08
Junaid	10	01	Rizwana	01	12
Parv	06	02	Dilbar	01	26
Freny	03	06	Khushbu	01	30
Rishi	03	08			

1. Raghav doesn't go to the library. never
2. Junaid doesn't visit the library unless it is necessary. almost never
3. Parv visits the library once in two-three months. seldom / rarely
4. Freny prefers to read at home. She visits the library only to borrow books. occasionally
5. Rishi is not regular but many times he reads at the library as well. sometimes
6. Jamshed visits the library almost twice a week. frequently
7. Rizwana regularly visits the library. often
8. Dilbar visits the library every day except on holidays. almost always / usually
9. Khushbu visits the library every day. always

**L.3 Read about each situation and then answer the question.**

1. Jaimin usually does his homework. Ravindra always does his homework. Dipak never does his homework. Who is a regular student? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Shehnaz seldom walks to school. Mahima often walks to school. Rina walks to school sometimes. Who prefers to go to school by bus more than the other two? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Shemalbhai usually takes buttermilk during lunch. Kishanbhai sometimes takes buttermilk during lunch. Ramanbhai always takes *buttermilk* during lunch. Who is fond of *buttermilk* among them? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mona's grandmother sometimes takes a walk after dinner. Her brother always runs five kilometres in the morning. She hardly ever does exercises. Who is more health conscious? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jatin is seldom late to work. Aarav is usually late to work. Dev is sometimes late to work. Who is likely to be scolded by the boss? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mohit rarely reads English Newspapers. Rishi usually goes through the headlines only. Navin always prefers to read Gujarati newspaper. Who spends more time on reading English newspapers? \_\_\_\_\_

**L.4 Now, think of your daily life and answer these questions. Use always, never, often, sometimes, rarely, almost, never, almost always, frequently, occasionally, seldom.**

1. How often do you get up before 6.00 a.m.? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How often do you arrive on time at school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How often do you watch T.V.? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How often do you visit a temple / a mosque / a church? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How often do you fail to do your homework? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How often do you go to bed before 9 p.m.? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How often do you leave the book open while going to sleep? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How often do you use English while talking to your friends? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How often do you dream of becoming famous? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How often do you read stories about famous people? \_\_\_\_\_



**L.5 Fill in the gaps. Use always/never/sometimes/often/seldom.**

1. Yuvraj amazes me. He is \_\_\_\_\_ sad. He always seems so happy.
2. Sofia is fond of reading novels. Her vocabulary is good but \_\_\_\_\_ she uses dictionary to look for meanings of the new words.
3. Faizal is good at English. He \_\_\_\_\_ makes any grammatical errors.
4. Kunjal is the best singer of our school. He \_\_\_\_\_ attends his music classes.
5. Disha is a brilliant athlete. She \_\_\_\_\_ skips her practice sessions.

**L.6 Read the sentences and notice the difference in the word order.**

1. I am always hungry when I wake up early.	1. I always feel hungry when I wake up early.
2. Vikram is usually on time at school.	2. Vikram usually reaches the school on time.
3. Our teacher is often the first to arrive at school.	3. Our teacher often arrives early at the school.
4. I am sometimes shy around new people.	4. I sometimes avoid going to parties.
5. Pankti is rarely absent from the school.	5. Pankti rarely misses any class.
6. Vikram and Akram are seldom on time.	6. They seldom pass a test.
7. We are never at the school after 6 p.m.	7. We never stay back at the school after 6 p.m.

**L.7 Look at the group of sentences. Underline the frequency expressions. Tick(✓)the sentences which have acceptable word order and cross (X) mark the wrong ones.**

**Example:**  Often I feel like going for long walks by myself.

I often feel like going for long walks by myself.

I feel often like going for long walks by myself.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.     | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> I read seldom the newspaper.        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes I forget my wife's birthday.        | <input type="checkbox"/> I seldom read the newspaper.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I forget sometimes my wife's birthday.        | <input type="checkbox"/> Seldom I read the newspaper.           |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> She is usually in at this time of the day. | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Never he gets here before 10.00 am. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usually she is in at this time of the day.    | <input type="checkbox"/> He never gets here before 10.00 am.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She is in at this time of the day usually.    | <input type="checkbox"/> He gets never here before 10.00 am.    |

**L.8 (A) Here are some activities : swimming, play cricket, play badminton, play carom, play games on phone, read newspaper, go to cinema hall, trekking, fishing, visit library, attend birthday parties, offer prayer, participate in competitions at school. ††**

**Put them into this table thinking about frequency in your life for last two/three years.**

always	sometimes	rarely	never	occasional

**L.8 (B) Exchange notes with your partner and speak five sentences about his/her activities. ††**

**L.9 Answer the questions using the information in the table. Follow the example.**

Name	Goes for a walk	Watches TV	Does homework	Reads newspaper
<b>Rahul</b>	sometimes	never	almost always	sometimes
<b>Virendra</b>	frequently	occasionally	sometimes	never
<b>Jasmin</b>	seldom	rarely	rarely	always
<b>Shafika</b>	almost never	sometimes	never	almost always

1. Who is regular in doing homework? Rahul
2. Who doesn't forget to read a newspaper every day? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who doesn't like to go for a walk at all? \_\_\_\_\_
4. "I watch special TV programmes only". Who says that? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who dislikes homework? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who reads newspapers on a few days of the week? \_\_\_\_\_
7. 'I dislike watching TV but I watch some programmes on weekends'. \_\_\_\_\_

**L.10 (A) Here are ways of learning a new vocabulary. How often do you use these ways to learn new words. Write the answer that is true for you. (Use always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never).**

1. I make a drawing to help me remember a new word. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I learn new words when I use them in sentences. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I write down the meaning in a special notebook. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When I come across a new word, I repeat the word aloud. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I try to use new words in conversation. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I look up the meaning of the new words in a dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I circle or underline new words when I find them. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I write new words repetitively in a separate notebook. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I write a Gujarati meaning next to the new English word. \_\_\_\_\_
10. When I come across a new word, I try to guess its meaning. \_\_\_\_\_

**L.10 (B) Take turns asking and answering these questions (in L.10 A). Begin each question with 'Do you ever...?' If the answer is 'yes', then ask 'How often do you...?' ††**

**Sample :** Do you ever make a drawing to remember a new word?

How often do you make a drawing to remember a new word?

**L.11 Step 1: Select your partner. Write that person's name here:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 2: Read the statements 1 to 5. Without talking to your partner, guess how often your partner does these things. Write your guesses in 'My guess' as always/regularly/usually/often/sometimes/rarely/never.**

	My guess	My partner's answer
1. How often is s/he late for school?	_____	_____
2. How often does s/he bunk classes?	_____	_____
3. How often does s/he respond to the teacher's questions in class?	_____	_____
4. How often does s/he share lunchbox with friends?	_____	_____
5. How often does s/he talk to the teacher in English?	_____	_____

**Step 3:** Now, frame interview questions following the example and interview your partner. Write your partner's answer in the column on the right. Did you guess correctly? Give yourself one point for every correct guess.

Question: How often are you late for the school?

**Correct guesses:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

**W.1 Observe the pictures. Sense the story. Develop a longer story adding names of people, places and other descriptions.**



Mr. Pappuji ate a banana and dropped its skin on the way. \_\_\_\_\_

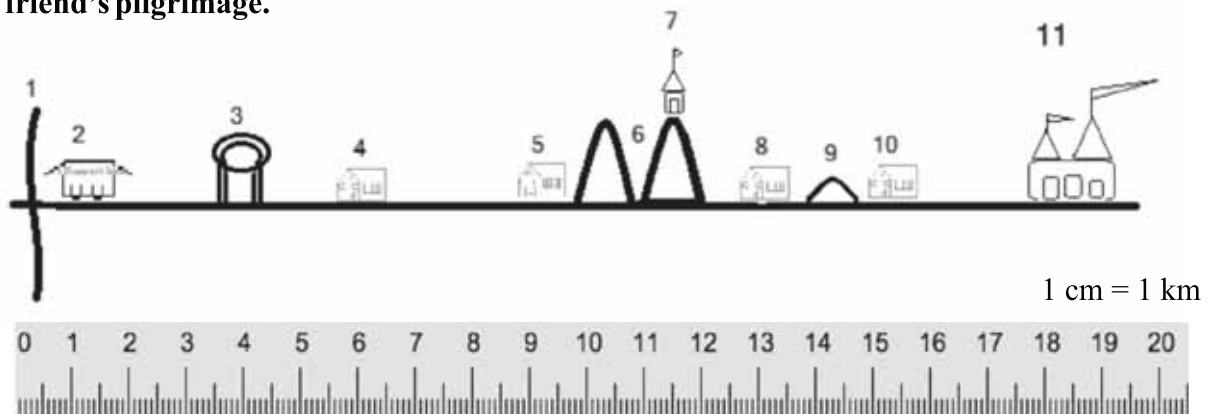
He visited a bookstall. \_\_\_\_\_

He returned reading \_\_\_\_\_

He realized his mistake. \_\_\_\_\_

We learn from the story that \_\_\_\_\_

**W.2 Your friend went on a pilgrimage on foot from Danta to Ambaji. The route is explained in the figure below. Now read the information and write a paragraph describing your friend's pilgrimage.**



1. Ukaanchali River 2. Sir Bhavanisinh Vidyalaya 3. Entrance to Sanctuary 4. Seva Camp ITI, Palanpur 5. Piplavali Vaav village 6. Trishuliyo Ghaat, Mountain pass 7. Trishuliyamata Temple 8. Dhabavali Vaav village 9. A small hilly pass 10. Paansa village 11. Ambaji

**You may begin like this:** My friend Vishvam is a great devotee of Goddess Ambaji. He often goes there on pilgrimage. This year on the full moon of Bhadrapad month, he went from Danta to Ambaji on foot. As soon as he started from Danta, he crossed the river Ukaanchali. Then after walking for about a kilometer, he reached Sir Bhavanisinh Vidyalaya. ....

**W.3 Suppose you are a resident of village Magarwada. Describe your planning of cleaning your 'Mohalla' under the 'Clean India Movement'. You can get help from the questions given below. 🏠**

#### Clean Magarwada – Green Magarwada

- Why did you decide to take up this project of cleanliness? Who inspired you?
- What will you do to explain the importance of cleanliness to the village people?
- Who will be your team mates for this purpose?
- What tools provided by the Gram Panchayat will you get for your team?
- What help do you expect from the elderly people?
- How much time will it take to clean your mohalla?
- Do you expect any reward? Why?
- What do you suggest to keep your mohalla permanently clean?

**W.4 You are a young leader of your locality. Write a report on what you did to celebrate the 'World Environment Day' in your locality. You may use these clues. 🏠**

5<sup>th</sup> June – the World Environment Day – Worried about the worsening condition of environment – collecting people – inspiring speech – poster and slogan competition – exhibition – short movie – oath – future planning – founding a club – procession with placards - great satisfaction

\*



Pre-task

**P.1 We find endless qualities in a mother. Some qualities are given here. Write about them as shown below. You can also add more qualities you find in your mother.**

- |                 |               |            |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| - Dedicated     | -Affectionate | - Diligent |
| - Hospitable    | -Generous     | -Reliable  |
| - Knowledgeable | -Confident    | -Sociable  |
| - Witty         | -Creative     | -Careful   |

**Examples:**

- (1) Mother does unceasing labour in housekeeping -> diligent (She is diligent)
- (2) She willingly shares what she has. -> She is generous
- (3) She combines humour with intelligence. -> She is witty.

**P.2 Read the poem**

મીઠા મધુ ને મીઠા મેહુલા રે લોલ  
એથી મીઠી તે મોરી માત રે  
જનનીની જોડ સખી! નહી જડે રે લોલ.  
પ્રભુના એ પ્રેમતણી પૂતળી રે લોલ,  
જગથી જૂદેરી એની જાત રે....જનનીની  
અમીની ભરેલ એની આંખડી રે લોલ,  
વ્યાલનાં ભરેલાં એના વેણ રે....જનનીની  
હાથ ગૂંથેલ એના હીરના રે લોલ,  
હેયું હેમંત કેરી હેલ રે....જનનીની  
દેવોને દૂધ એનાં દોહલા રે લોલ,  
શશીએ સિંચેલ એની સોડચ રે....જનનીની  
જગનો આધાર એની આંગળી રે લોલ,  
કાળજામાં કેંક ભર્યા કોડ રે....જનનીની

ચિત્તું ચડેલ એનું ચાકડે રે લોલ,  
પળના બાંધેલ એના પ્રાણ રે....જનનીની  
મૂંગી આશિષ ઉરે મલકતી રે લોલ,  
લેતા ખૂટે ન એની લહાણ રે....જનનીની  
ધરતી માતા એ હશે ધૂજતી રે લોલ,  
અચળા અચૂક એક માય રે....જનનીની  
ગંગાનાં નીર તો વધે ઘટે રે લોલ,  
સરખો એ પ્રેમનો પ્રવાહ રે....જનનીની  
વરસે ઘડીક વ્યોમવાદળી રે લોલ,  
માડીનો મેઘ બારે માસ રે...જનનીની  
ચળતી ચંદાની દીસે ચાંદની રે લોલ,  
એનો નહિ આથમે ઉજાસ રે  
જનનીની જોડ સખી! નહી જડે રે લોલ. - દામોદર ખુશાલદાસ બોટાદકર

- List the characteristics of the Mother from the poem.
- With whom/what is the mother compared?

Read

A WONDERFUL CREATION

The good Lord was extremely busy that day. He was into his Sixth day of overtime. When he was working with full concentration, an angel appeared and commented, "You are taking so much care for creating this creature."

"That's true," said the Lord. "Do you want to know the details?"

"What are they?" the angel was curious.

"All her parts should be movable and replaceable too. She has a lap that disappears when she stands up. I have to endow her with a kiss that can cure everything –from a broken leg to a broken heart. Moreover, she has to have six pairs of hands. She must be able to run on any food available....and.... should have three pairs of eye."

"The angel shook his head slowly and said, "A mighty impossible task, I suppose. Six pairs of hands? No way!"

"No, these hands are not a problem for me. It is the three pairs of eyes that the mothers have to have." Lord looked puzzled.

"Oh, so you are creating a standard model of a mothers? But three Pairs of eye? What for?" the angel got interested.

"One pair that sees her children through closed doors. Another pair to look at the children and say, 'I understand and I love you without uttering a word. And the third pair to see all secret things without opening them."

"Lord!" requested the angel. "Please go to bed, do not take so much trouble in a single day."

"I cannot," He refused. "I have almost completed the work. I have put the best of my ideas into this model. Now this mother will heal herself when she is sick. She would be able to feed a family of six members only on half a kilo of cabbage. And she would manage a child's bath, play, study, food and sleep

without getting irritated."

The angel went round the model of the mother very slowly. He touched it and said, "It's too soft."

"But very tough," said the Lord excited. "You cannot imagine what this mother can do and endure."

"Can it think?"

"Not only can she think but can reason and compromise too." said the Lord.

The angel was impressed. He went closer to the model and moved his finger across the cheek.

"Oh Lord, her eyes are leaking!"

"How did this happen? It must be a tear. I have not put it there. It is a miracle!" The lord exclaimed.

"But, what is a tear for, my Lord?"

"It is something unique. May be it is for pain, for joy, pride, disappointment, loneliness" the Lord explained.

"What a wonderful creation!"

## Glossary

*stay support soothe calm, relieve pain concentration attention angel messenger of God lap* ଧୂଳି, ଚାନ୍ଦି  
*uttering speaking tough hard, difficult heal cure endure bear, tolerate reason think logically*  
*compromise adjust, समझाना करुण genius highly talented, gifted leakage fluid coming out of a crack or hole may be perhaps extremely very much replaceable to be used in place of puzzled confused*  
*mighty powerful standard a level of quality moreover additionally refuse reject, deny irritate annoy*  
*reason(v) to think logically reason (n) cause miracle wonder, a very amazing achievement unique very special or unusual creation innovation* ଅର୍ଥ-*explain to make clear, simplify, clarify overtime extra time comment remark detail particular secret hidden, unexpressed sick ill tear* ଆସ୍ତ୍ର *pride ego*

### I feel ...

- What did you remember when you read this lesson?
- In what situations do you remember your mother?
- Underline the words/phrases that touched you most.
- How does your mother take care of you?
- How do you express your love for your mother?



## Vocabulary

### V.1 Here are some words.

*complain – complaint, imagine – imagination, inspect – inspection, endure – endurance, feed – food, declare-declaration*

#### (A) Tick mark (✓) the sentences with proper form of the expressions correctly used. If not, put (X) and correct them.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Our post office receives 25 complaints of loss of letters every day. | 4. The Inspector came to our school for inspect. |
| 2. A painter drew a nice picture. His imagine is excellent.             | 5. I like Punjabi feed because it is very tasty. |
| 3. Our principal never neglects students' complaints.                   | 6. Nowadays people have no ability of endurance. |

#### (B) Underline the proper form of the word to make a meaningful sentence.

*Sample: Australia made 437 runs. Everybody was eagerly waiting for the (declaration / declare) of the innings.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. We expected 50 guests. But we had only thirty guests. Our (calculate/calculation) went wrong. | 5. There is something wrong with my bike. It needs (repairing/repair). |
| 2. Buses are overcrowded these days. Do you have a (reservation/reserve)?                        | 6. The (refuse / refusal) of my friend's proposal disappointed me.     |
| 3. Exams are round the corner. How is your (prepare/preparation)?                                | 7. This book is very (interesting/interest)                            |
| 4. An angel was present at the time of the (create / creation) of a mother.                      | 8. I like Gujarati (food/feed).  |
|  | 9. Last week Khaleda (complained / complaint) about headache.          |

### V.2 Pair the sentences focusing on the meaning of the underlined words.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. As a mathematician Ramanujam is a <u>genius</u> . [ ]       | a. I always <u>adjust</u> myself in every situation.       |
| 2. Rustom always <u>compromises</u> with me. [ ]               | b. Sachin is a <u>talented</u> cricketer.                  |
| 3. Dipti always <u>utters</u> the truth in every situation [ ] | c. Jenil <u>endures</u> his younger brother's misbehavior. |
| 4. My brother is <u>ill</u> . [ ]                              | d. Birva always <u>speaks</u> frankly with all.            |
| 5. Vishakha <u>tolerates</u> her husband's bad mood. [ ]       | e. Natic is very <u>sick</u> now.                          |

### V.3 Write "yes" in the box if the sentence is correct according to the text. Write 'No' in the box and correct it without changing the underlined words.

*e.g. When I was working with full concentration my friend appeared. [Yes]*

- |   |
|---|
| 1. God gives her a <u>speciality</u> to see all secret things without opening them. [ ] |
| 2. The doctor will heal himself when he is <u>sick</u> . [ ]                            |
| 3. Chintu misbehaved. So the teacher was <u>impressed</u> . [ ]                         |
| 4. Nilofar always <u>compromises</u> with her family as she is the oldest member. [ ]   |

5. Examinations are round the corner. The students have to pay concentration to their studies. [    ]  
 6. Rama performs her duties without getting irritated. [    ]

**V.4 Match A with B to make phrases. Use each in a sentence.**

Part – A	Part – B	Sentences
closer	of	Sample: The engineer went <b>closer to</b> the model.
tear	to	_____
care	with	_____
details	for	_____
works	about	_____

**V.5 Frame correct sentences with the help of words in bold.**

1. Malaria is the **reason/result** of dirty water.    4. The topic of indirect speech was **difficult**.  
 2. Vishakha saw a strange bird. She looks    So the teacher **complained/explained** it  
**happy/puzzled**.    two times.  
 3. My teacher scolded me. I **calmed**    5. The student **urged/ordered** his teacher for  
**down/got irritated**.    leave.

**V.6 Find out the word with similar meaning and use it in your own sentence.**

1. mighty : (a) clever (b) powerful (c) weak (d) competent  
 2. explain : (a) simplify (b) expand (c) learn (d) teach  
 3. reason : (a) agree (b) cause (c) argue (d) explain  
 4. extremely : (a) slightly (b) terribly (c) very much (d) lots of  
 5. comment : (a) said (b) praise (c) hate (d) remark  
 6. refuse : (a) accept (b) reject (c) except (d) propose

*Sample: Bhim gave a powerful blow to Bakasur.*

## Comprehension

**C.1 Classify the information in the table. What facilities has God provided to the mother?**

	What (The facilities)	Why (The purpose for the facilities)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

**C.2 Tick mark the most appropriate option.**

1. The angel was very much eager to know \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) what the Lord was doing. (b) why the creation was still imperfect.  
 (c) about the details of God’s creation. (d) about the importance of a mother’s kiss.
2. The Lord planned to give six pairs of hands so that she can \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) look after her family (b) do the home work of her children  
 (c) run her family with limited resources (d) efficiently manage her family.
3. Besides thinking, a mother has an ability \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) to manage all her household work (b) to argue and compromise  
 (c) to challenge anybody (d) to endure anything.
4. What is the greatest virtue of a mother?  
 (a) kindness and tenderness (b) polite and loving nature  
 (c) love for children (d) ability to manage all her duties

**C.3 Rewrite the text replacing the underlined words with those given in the brackets.**

food, pair of hands, stands up, to run, a kiss, a broken leg,  
 all parts, replaceable, brain, repairable

Her body should be movable and flexible. } everything from an injured head to a broken  
 She has a lap that disappears when she } heart. Moreover she has to have six heads. She is  
sleeps or sits. I have to put lips that can cure } able to walk on any path available.

**C.4 Some statements about the creation of mother are given. Say whether they are true or false. If ‘false’, correct and rewrite them in the space provided.**

1. Mothers have self-curing power.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. The good Lord easily decided on how and where to put the three pairs of eyes. T F
3. Mother’s eyes quickly understand the feelings and emotions of her children. T F
4. The tears of mother are incomparable. T F
5. The tears of mother are for joy as well. T F
6. Mother really needs so many things to manage her kitchen. T F
7. The kiss of a mother can heal a broken head. T F
8. The Lord needed the advice of the angel so he called him. T F
9. The good Lord created the perfect model of mother in a day. T F
10. The Lord put the tear in mother’s eyes. T F

**C.5 You are playing the role of an angel and your partner is playing the role of a creator- the God. Complete the conversation in your words. Use information from the text. ††**

**You can begin like this:**

You (The angel): Oh, Good Lord, you seem to be very busy.

Your partner (The God): Yes, dear! Come in.

You: What are you doing here with such great concentration, my lord?

Your partner: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your partner: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your partner: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your partner: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your partner: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.6. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer.**

**Sample.:** The Lord was working with full concentration.

How was the Lord working?

1. All her parts should be movable and replaceable.

2. A mother's kiss can cure everything from a broken leg to a broken heart.

3. The Lord was thinking about three pairs of eyes.

4. The Lord wanted the mother to have six pairs of hands.

5. The angel moved his finger across the cheek of the model and knew that the model of a mother was very soft.

6. The angel requested the Lord to go to bed.

**C.7 Write short notes.**

1. **Mother- a wonderful creation:** parts- movable- kiss- lap- six pairs of hands- three pairs of eyes- model- feed her family- eyes leaking- tears- unique

2. **Qualities found in a mother:** kiss- cure broken heart- heal herself- feed a family of six members- reason-argue- compromise- manage nine years old child- strong- endurance- tough

**C.8 Imagine that you are creating a wonderful father/ a wonderful teacher. Think: What will you provide? Why? ( work in pairs)**

What facilities will you provide?	Why(purpose) (reason for the facilities)?

**C.9 Make a list of household work/chores you see your mother doing. (work in pairs)**

**Then read out your list in the class.**

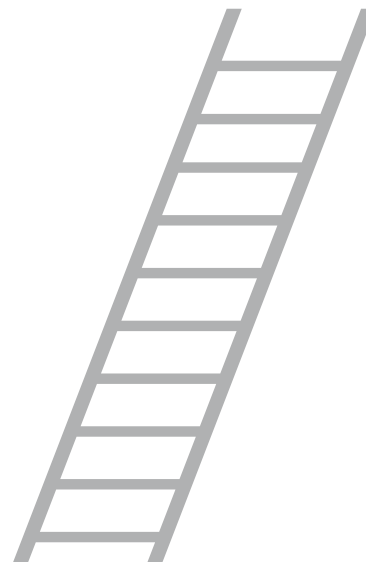
Begin in this way; My mother does.....

**Give your views. You may use your mother tongue.**

- Generally children are more friendly and closely attached to their mothers. Think of the reasons for such an intimate relation.
- Recall a memorable incident about you and your mother. Share it with the class.
- Work in groups of four or five. Collect some poems/ stories/ quotations/ saying/ proverbs and songs related to mother’s love and greatness and present them in the class.

**C.10 Here are some qualities of a mother. Arrange them in order of your preference. Arrange from lower to higher. Top is the most preferable. Write the number in the ladder.**

1. Mother’s lap
2. Mother’s kiss
3. Love and compassion for the family
4. Wonderful management skill
5. Tolerance
6. Manage children’s routine work
7. Softness
8. Toughness
9. Intellect
10. Tears



**Language Practice**

*Function: Describing Actions*

**L.1 Look at these sentences in A and B.**

<b>A (Statements)</b>	<b>B (Instructions, public notices)</b>
Someone stole my pen drive.	My pen drive was stolen. ( doer unknown)
We sell all types of books here.	All types of books are sold here. (doer not important)
The SSCE board announces the results.	The results are announced by the SSCE board. (object is more important)
The Principal will award a gold medal to Manisha.	Manisha will be awarded a gold medal by the Principal. (process more important)
The city disposes the waste materials in a variety of ways.	The waste materials are disposed in a variety of ways. (doer not important)

*Note: In some sentences ‘doer’ is not required. Especially in notices at public places and instructions.*

**L.2 Write sentences given in A without mentioning ‘doer’ in B.**

A (Statements)	B (Instructions, public notices)
1. The clerk issues passbooks here.	1. Passbooks are issued here.
2. The clerk books tatkal tickets here.	2.
3. The accountant accepts fees at the account office.	3.
4. Authority requests the visitors not to feed animals.	4.
5. Authority advises not to pack liquid items in suitcase.	5.
6. We allow maximum six persons per event.	6.
7. The principal will declare the results of the tournament tomorrow.	7.

**L.3 Study the sentences and find out the emphasis or importance. Sample :** See, how the places are changed when the doer is important and not important.

A rat killed a cat.  
A cat was killed by a rat.

Verb	Who (doer)	What/Whom (receiver)	Addition
killed	rat	cat	--
was killed	rat	cat	by

1. (a) Aditya writes poetry.


1. (b) Poetry is written by Aditya.

2. (a) Suzan bought this painting.


2 (b) This painting was bought by Suzan.

3 (a) Shekhar watched a movie.


3 (b) A movie was watched by Shekhar.

4 (a) Vedant will direct this play.


4 (b) This play will be directed by Vedant.

5. (a) The police caught the thief.


5. (b) The thief was caught by the police.

6. (a) The chief guest delivered a speech.


6. (b) A speech was delivered by the chief guest



**L.4 Look at these sentences. Turn the sentences and questions of ‘A’ type into ‘B’ type as shown in examples.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
She eats a mango. (statement)	A mango is eaten by her.
Does she eat a mango? (question)	Is a mango eaten by her?
What does she eat? (question)	What is eaten by her?
The secretary sent the file yesterday. (statement)	The file was sent by the secretary yesterday.
Did the secretary send the file yesterday? (question)	Was the file sent by the secretary yesterday?
What did the secretary send yesterday? (question)	What was sent by the secretary yesterday?
1. Aditi directs a play.	1.
2. Does she direct a play?	2.
3. What does she direct?	3.
4. Meenaben keeps the butter in the fridge.	4.
5. Does Meenaben keep the butter in the fridge?	5.
6. What does Meenaben keep in the fridge?	6.
7. Neha drinks a glass of milk every morning.	7.
8. Does Neha drink a glass of milk every morning?	8.
9. What does Neha drink every morning?	9.
10. Aquib plays cricket in the evening.	10.
11. Does Aquib play cricket in the evening?	11.
12. What does Aquib play in the evening?	12.
13. Simran bought a diamond necklace.	13.
14. Did Simran buy a diamond necklace?	14.
15. What did Simran buy?	15.
16. Rohit purchased an expensive gift.	16.
17. Did Rohit purchase an expensive gift?	17.
18. What did Rohit purchase?	18.

**L.5 Look at the sentences given in A and B.**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1	Divya eats a banana every day.	A banana is eaten by Divya everyday.
2	Nehal writes letters.	Letters are written by Nehal.
3	Javed wears a tie regularly.	A tie is worn by Javed regularly.
4	We play cricket every Sunday.	Cricket is played by us every Sunday.
5	The Principal closed the gates.	The gates were closed by the principal.
6	Chintu broke the window yesterday.	The window was broken by Chintu yesterday.
7	The children saw the movie.	The movie was seen by the children.
8	They grew these trees a few years ago.	These trees were grown by them a few years ago.
9	The principal will announce the winners tomorrow.	The winners will be announced by the principal tomorrow.
10	The President will deliver a lecture next Monday.	A lecture will be delivered by the President next Monday.
11	They will host the events next month.	The events will be hosted by them next month.
12	All the students will draw a picture in the next class.	A picture will be drawn by all the students in the next class.
13	Shivani has completed the project.	The project has been completed by Shivani.
14	I have invested a huge amount of money.	A huge amount of money has been invested by me.
15	Mihir and Mona have sent invitations.	Invitations have been sent by Mihir and Mona.
16	They have chosen the best movie.	The best movie has been chosen.
17	Friends had invited me last night.	I had been invited by friends last night.
18	The police had caught all the thieves.	All the thieves had been caught by the police.
19	Last ten students had submitted the assignments.	The assignments had been submitted by last ten students.
20	They had cleaned the house.	The house had been cleaned by them.

**L.6** Look at this example and observe placing of words in the blocks. Fill up the blocks for the remaining sentences.

Practice some more sentences from L.5. Sentence No. 3,7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20.

Ex.	Divya eats a banana every day.	A banana is eaten by Divya every day.
Doer	Action	Receiver
Divya	eats a banana	A banana is eaten by Divya
1	Nehal writes letters.	Letters are written by Nehal.
2	Chintu broke the window yesterday.	The window was broken by Chintu yesterday.

**L.7 (A)** Look at these sentences. Try to match these sentences with the sentences (according to tenses) given in L.5 (A). Take help of your teacher, if required.

Sr. No	Sentence	Looks like L.5. A Sentence No.
1	Parimalbhai offers prayer every morning.	
2	They practise dance every weekend.	
3	Radhika sang a song.	
4	The teachers corrected the mistakes.	
5	Vikas will buy a new computer next week.	10
6	Everyone will donate clothes in a camp.	
7	They have cycled five miles.	
8	Margi has paid the bill.	
9	She had delivered a lecture.	
10	They had distributed the books.	

**L.7 (B)** Now convert these sentences the way shown in L.5 (B).

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**L.8 Look at these sentences. Try to match these sentences with the sentences given in L.5 (B).**

Sr. No	Sentences	Looks like L.5. B Sentence No.
1	The letters are typed by her everyday.	
2	Blue shoes are worn by them.	
3	The Ramayana was written by Valmiki.	6 and 7
4	The museum was visited by the students.	
5	Dinner will be made by Sharon tonight.	
6	The prizes will be distributed by the guests.	
7	The robot has been designed.	
8	This Rangoli has been prepared.	
9	The politicians had been interviewed by the	
10	All his money had been withdrawn by Firoz	

**Now convert these sentences the way shown in L.5. A.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

**L.9 Write into the bracket which sentences are like L.5.(A) or L.5.(B). Convert the 'A' type sentences into 'B'. Convert the 'B' type into 'A' one. Add 'doer' in a sentence if it is not given.**

**Sample : Books are issued here. (B)**

**The librarian issues books here. ('doer' is added here)**

1. Rehana was out in the evening for shopping when she was attacked by a street dog.

2. Rehana's leg was bitten. ( )

3. She got stitches in two wounds. ( )

4. Two days later, her brother admitted Rehana to a hospital. ( )
- 
5. Even after she was discharged, she was told to take rest for two weeks. ( )
- 
6. Rehana is self-employed and her business was affected while she was sick. ( )
- 
7. Also, the dress and shoes she'd been wearing at the time of attack were ruined by bloodstains. ( )
- 
8. Rehana had claimed compensation from the owners of the dog. ( )
- 

**L.10 Read the page from the diary of a student. It describes his/her visit to a jail. However, some sentences are incorrect. Underline the incorrect part and write the correction in the space provided.**

**15 August, 2016**

1. I still wonder why I want to experience it. But it was the day today. wanted
2. After efforts of a year, I am allowed to visit Sabarmati Central Jail was  
on the Independence Day today.
3. I am gone there in the morning at 8 am and \_\_\_\_\_  
was stayed in the jail till 6 pm.
4. During my ten hours' stay I experience that there is a life in the jail as well. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I was late but the staff tell me that \_\_\_\_\_  
the day started at 6 am with the prayer.
6. There is a place where prisoners from all religions come together \_\_\_\_\_  
and worshiped according to their faith.
7. Prayers are follow by light exercise and Yoga. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Followed by the routines, the prisoners assigned duties in different jail \_\_\_\_\_  
departments.
9. There are departments like Kitchen, Library, Canteen, Carpentry Workshop, \_\_\_\_\_  
Snacks & Fast Food and Jail Administration in the jail.
10. The prisoners worked in different departments in the morning for three hours. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The lunch was served at 1pm in the dining hall. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The prisoners rest for two hours in the afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
13. At 4 pm, the prisoners is served Tea/Coffee. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The prisoners are free to play or read in the library for one hour in the \_\_\_\_\_  
evening.
15. It was an opportunity of a life time to visit the cell where Mahatma Gandhi is \_\_\_\_\_  
kept in 1922.
16. It was indeed good to see that there is an atmosphere that helps a person to \_\_\_\_\_  
change in the jail.
17. Only goodness can harvest goodness. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The jail authorities are trying all possible ways to help all in the jail become \_\_\_\_\_  
good citizens so that they can also contribute in the growth of the nation.

**L.11 Read this paragraph. Fill in the blanks using appropriate verb form.**

The movie-making industry \_\_\_\_\_ (give) away National Film Awards every year to recognize outstanding work of movie actors, directors, and others associated with the industry. These awards \_\_\_\_\_ (present) in a formal ceremony in Delhi. The President of India \_\_\_\_\_ (hand over) the awards. Several people \_\_\_\_\_ (nominate) in specific categories, such as Best Movie, Best Actor, Best Music, and Best Costumes. One nominee \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to receive an award in each category.

The Awards \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ (present) in 1954. The National Film Awards \_\_\_\_\_ (give) in two main categories: Feature Films and Non-Feature Films. The Directorate of Film Festivals in India \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) the juries. In addition, a Lifetime Achievement Award, named after the Father of Indian Cinema Dadasaheb Phalke, \_\_\_\_\_ (award) to a film personality for the outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian Cinema. Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the award ceremony. The record for the highest number of awards \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) by Satyajit Ray.

## Writing

**W.1 How would you help your mother in her daily work?**

(A) Make a list of work your mother does.

(B) Make a list of work you can do to help your mother.

**W.2 Write a paragraph on ‘the Tajmahal – a splendid creation’. Use this data.**

an ivory-white marble mausoleum (କନ୍ଦର, ମହଲ) - on the south bank of the Yamuna river in Agra - the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal – opened in 1648- Mughal and Iranian architecture- white marble with semi- precious stones - central dome of 240 feet (73 meters) surrounded by four smaller domes; four slender minarets, beautiful gardens with fountains - Architects: Ustad Ahmad Lahouri, Ustad Isa - more than 20,000 workers from India, Persia, Europe and the Ottoman Empire, some 1,000 elephants worked for around two decades - burials: Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan, Gauharara Begum.



**W.3 Write a paragraph in about a hundred words on: The Problems of Homemakers. You may use these points: 🏠**

most important role in the family - expectations of everybody – endless work – rising early before everyone else and going to bed late after everyone else – no holidays - problems at home – dedication and tireless work, usually not appreciated – not respected as working women are – selfless love for family motivates – wish for help and support from family members - desire for a vacation from household work

**W.4 Narrate an incident when you hurt your mother.**

\*





## Pre-task

Read this news paper report.

Sunday, April 10, 2016 | 12:06 p.m.

**THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, India** — The Hindu temple in southern India was packed with thousands for a religious festival early Sunday when the fireworks began — an unauthorized pyrotechnic display that went horribly wrong. Explosions and a massive fire swept rapidly through the Puttingal temple complex at about 3 a.m. in the village of Paravoor, killing 102 people and injuring 380 others. Scores of devotees ran in panic as the massive initial blast cut off power in the complex, while other explosions sent flames and debris raining down, a witness said. Many people were trapped inside. "It was complete chaos," said Krishna Das of Paravoor. "People were screaming in the dark. Ambulance sirens went off, and in the darkness no one knew how to find their way out of the complex." Das said the first deafening explosion occurred as the fireworks display was about to end and as he was walking away. It was followed by a series of blasts, he added.

Tick mark True (T) or False (F).

1. The accident occurred on a Sunday evening. 

T	F
---	---
2. About 380 people were killed in the accident. 

T	F
---	---
3. The accident occurred because of fireworks. 

T	F
---	---
4. There were many blasts when the temple caught fire. 

T	F
---	---
5. The devotees ran in panic as there was no electricity. 

T	F
---	---

## Read

## PLAYING WITH FIRE

One of our favourite festivals in India is Deepavali, or Diwali as it is known in the North. There is nothing to match the excitement when crackers go off in the night sky with a loud bang and a brilliant shower of colours. Many of us might wonder how these fireworks are made, and what goes into them. The physics and chemistry of fireworks is as interesting as the sound and the light they emit.

The science of fireworks is technically called, 'pyrotechnics' - from the Greek word, 'pyr' meaning fire and 'technics' meaning an art. Pyrotechnics includes not only fireworks but also a whole range of devices that use

similar materials and principles, from safety matches that we use everyday to solid fuel rocket boosters of the space shuttle. The household match is considered a special pyrotechnic device, as all the pyrotechnic effects- heat, smoke, light, gas and sound- are present in it.

Some historians say that 'black powder, the basic material used in fireworks, was invented in India. Shukranti, written more than two thousand years ago, has references to weapons similar to guns and projectile weapons. However, the Chinese are generally considered the pioneers of pyrotechnics. They are said to have developed, 'black

powder' more than one thousand years ago. It took at least two hundred years for the knowledge to spread to the west, and it was only in 1242 that an English monk, Roger Bacon, revealed the formula for "black powder". He considered it such a dangerous substance that he wrote of it in a code language.

The basic formula of the black powder, or gun powder, has remained unchanged for centuries. It is a blend of potassium nitrate, charcoal and sulphur in the ratio of 75:15:10 by weight. It is almost the perfect combination as it is and no further improvements or alternations need be made. Experts say that this might be the only chemical product still using the same age old proportions and manufacturing techniques.

However, with the development of modern chemistry, light and colour effects have become common in fire works. In the last century, the discovery of aluminium, magnesium and titanium, which burn at high temperatures emitting bright light dramatically improve the brilliance of fireworks. Similarly, colours too are a recent development. The principal colour emitters in pyrotechnics were identified after decades of research. These colours are formed in one of two ways – luminescence and incandescence.

Incandescent light is produced when a substance is heated so much that it begins to glow. Heat causes the substance to become hot and glow, initially emitting infra red, then red, orange, yellow, and white light as it becomes increasingly hotter. When the temperature of a fire work is controlled, the glow of its metallic substances can be manipulated to be a desired colour at the proper time.

The principle behind any firework is that when heat is applied to fuel (the gun powder), it burns using oxygen. However, because the fuel is packed tightly to keep the heat in the burning take place all of a sudden,

it causes the characteristic loud noise. The actual manufacturing process of fire work is simple. The raw materials required are fuel, binders, oxidizers (to make it burn), and a few other materials. The ingredients are ground and mixed well, the mixture is pushed through a machine from which it comes out as long rolls or strips, and then rolled in cardboard or old newspapers with a fuse.

The greatest danger of pyrotechnics is that it deals with fire. The industry is notorious for its accidents, whether in the U.S.A., Japan or India. Though the mixture is stable if kept cool and dry, it can catch fire if heat is accidentally applied, through too much friction sometimes, or from a spark or an impact. Scientists are looking for ways of making fireworks safer.

In India, fireworks used to be imported from China. During the Second World War, these imports were stopped, and the safety match producers of Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu began manufacturing fireworks for Deepavali. In 1992, the country used about 60 crores worth of firework and 60 to 70 percent of this came from Sivakasi.

In Sivakasi, fireworks are manufactured in a number of small units. Three months before the festival is the busiest time for these units. Fireworks are transported to every nook and corner of the country. The working conditions of these units are however far from satisfactory. There are very few testing facilities for quality or uniformity, and hardly any safety measures in force. This is why we hear of accidents in Sivakasi year after year. It is very difficult to get information on how to manufacture fireworks because it is not considered safe to give everybody the details. Only a very few reliable persons are taught this art.

In many countries, fireworks are not allowed to be used by individuals. Only community displays, specially organized with the help of experts, are allowed. A great

deal of care is taken for safety at these displays. However, since even children are allowed to play with fireworks in India, it is important to observe certain safety rules.

Fireworks should be stored, handled and lit with care. They should never be stored or unpacked near a flame, gas cylinder or heater. One should never wear long, loose clothes or nylon clothes when lighting crackers. And since the powder in crackers is

poisonous, they should never be carried loose in your pocket or your hand. Also, fireworks should never ever be lit inside a house. Never bend over a firework when you are lighting it and never use fireworks to frighten people. If in spite of being careful, you do get a burn, go to a doctor instead of applying oil or ointment.

With care and consideration we can make our favourite festival a much safer one.

## Glossary

**crackers** fireworks ફાટકા **bang** produce a sharp metallic sound **emit** throw out light or heat **pyrotechnics** the art of making and using fireworks **device** a weapon that explodes **include** make a part of something **principle** basic theory, law **shuttle** vehicle that travels back and forth between places **historic** famous or important in history **historical** relating to/ based on history **historian** person who writes on studies of history **weapon** something ( as a club, gun, knife) that is used for fighting, attacking or defending **pioneer** person who helps to create, develop new ideas, methods etc. **substance** material of particular kind **blend** combination **ratio** the relationship in quality, amount or size between two or more things **proportion** amount that is a part of a whole **incandescent light** ગરમીથી ઉત્પન્ન થતો પ્રકાશ **luminescence** પ્રકાશ **discovery** the art of finding something for the first time **invention** create something new અભિવિષ્કાર **decade** period of ten years **fuel** a material (coal, oil, gas etc.) that is burnt to produce heat or power **raw** in a natural state / not treated or processed **binder** material that is used to hold things together **ingredients** things that are used to make product etc. **notorious** infamous especially for something bad **friction** the effect of rubbing one thing against another **impact** to hit (something) with great force **uniformity** the quality or state of being the same **reliable** likely to be true or correct **nook and corner** in all the directions

### I feel...

- What attracts you most about the festival Diwali?
- What safety measures do you take while bursting fire crackers?
- Have you ever experienced any fear while bursting big fire crackers?
- What did you feel when you got injured while firing crackers? How did your parents help you in such circumstances?

## Vocabulary

### V.1 Circle the word which is an outsider and use it to make a meaningful sentence.

- |              |              |            |   |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---|
| 1. fireworks | black powder | substance  | a. A _____ doesn't include years.               |
| 2. coal      | LPG          | weapon     | b. A _____ is not a fuel.                       |
| 3. famous    | well known   | notorious  | c. _____ doesn't mean popular.                  |
| 4. decade    | century      | light year | d. _____ can't be in the group of fireworks.    |
| 5. discovery | invention    | pioneer    | e. _____ doesn't mean hit with force.           |
| 6. bang      | emit         | strike     | f. Sam Pitroda was _____ of telecom revolution. |

**V.2 Replace the words in *italics* with a single word from the glossary that has the same meaning. Write them in the blanks.††**

1. Have you collected *all the items* to prepare this delicious recipe? \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have been living in the same house for *ten years*. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Many people saw apples *falling*, but Newton *found out* the gravitation causing *its falling*. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Time Shuttle -I took off with *a big sharp sound* from the launching station. \_\_\_\_\_
5. This diamond is not *polished or processed* so it is not much valued in the market. \_\_\_\_\_

**V.3 What is 'it' in each of these sentences? The words in italics should help you to guess.**

1. It spreads everywhere in the house and *burns* all the furniture . \_\_\_\_\_
2. It gives us information about past *events* and details of many things. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is used to *kill* enemies in a war. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is a *material*/ part of something. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is what we use to *run* our vehicles. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It is what we use to heal our *burnt skin*. \_\_\_\_\_

**V.4 Strike off the misfit word for each sentence.**

1. It is believed that India **discovered/ invented** black powder.
2. Scientists use **shuttles/planes** to conduct research in space.
3. Do you know the **art/formula** of making carbon dioxide?
4. The person who works for the betterment of society **becomes famouse/notorious**.
5. We **import/export** rough diamonds from Brazil.

**V.5 Complete each sentence using a more common word than the word in the bracket.**

**Sample:** He usually comes by train but sometimes he comes by taxi. (occasionally)

1. His sharp memory to recite the Ramayana at the age of four \_\_\_\_\_ one and all. ( amazed)
2. When any firework is lit, it \_\_\_\_\_ light and gas. (lets out)
3. Once I came across a Buddhist \_\_\_\_\_ who explained Buddhism to me. ( saint)
4. The president of the Blind institution explained \_\_\_\_\_ objectives of that institution. ( principal)
5. If you take \_\_\_\_\_ of milk and butter milk, it will become less sour. ( combination)

**V.6 Circle the correct answer. There can be more than one correct answer.**

1. Which can be used as fuel?  
(a) coal                      (b) petrol                      (c) wood                      (d) oxygen
2. Which is an invention?  
(a) a TV set                      (b) a cell phone                      (c) the Mars                      (d) the law of gravitation
3. Which one is not a good quality?  
(a) famous                      (b) polite                      (c) notorious                      (d) well-known
4. What are an arrow, a gun, a sword etc. called?  
(a) tools                      (b) devices                      (c) weapons                      (d) instruments
5. A pen, a pencil, a book... What else can be added to this list?  
(a) a compass box (b) a ruler                      (c) shocks                      (d) shoes
6. Water is a blend of oxygen and what?  
(a) Nitrogen                      (b) Carbon Dioxide                      (c) Ozone                      (d) Hydrogen
7. Which can be similar to 'device'?  
(a) tool                      (b) weapon                      (c) spade                      (d) axe

**V.7 Some verbs have different meanings when they are used with different prepositions; they are called phrasal verbs. Read them carefully.**

Word with preposition	Meaning	Sentence
get out	to cause to leave	I heard a big noise and got out.
come back	return	We came back from the fun fair at midnight.
wake up	stop sleeping	The little child wakes up several times during the night.
run off	leave home	The thief ran off with my laptop.
get in	enter	When the thief got in, Rupal was doing sums.
shout out	speak or call in a loud voice	Jignesh shouted out when he sighted a snake near the pot.
get up	arise	My mummy always gets up at 5 a.m. sharp.

**Now complete the story with the words given in the first column of the table.**

Last night I left my bedroom window open and a burglar managed to \_\_\_\_\_. When he was near my bed, he made a noise and I \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the burglar at once ran to the window to \_\_\_\_\_. I think he hurt himself as he fell on the path outside but he \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. I don't think he will \_\_\_\_\_.

**V.8 Read and understand the following root words and their meanings and add one or two more words in the example.( you may take help of a dictionary)**

Words	Root	Meaning	More Examples
describe, transcribe _____	scribe	writing	
transport, _____	port	carry	
fluid, _____	flue	flow	
audience, _____	aud	hear	
primary, _____	prim	first	
microphone, _____	micro	small	
telephone, _____	tele	far off	
autobiography, _____	auto	self	

**V.9 Match A with B to complete the sentences.**

**A**

1. I consider
2. I lit
3. I imported
4. I allowed
5. I applied
6. I wonder
7. I burnt
8. I am looking for

**B**

- a wrist watch
- her to use my cell phone
- him my ideal
- a cracker
- my fingers
- different creams
- a good job
- how he got the prize

1. **I consider him my ideal** because he is honest and hardworking.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ which entered my neighbour's house and caught fire.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ for my father to present him on his birthday.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ because she had no balance in hers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ but haven't got rid of pimples on my face.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ though he didn't perform well.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and applied some ointment on it.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ which earns me a handsome salary.

## Comprehension

**C.1 Tick mark the correct option.**

1. What do the fireworks release?  
 (a) shower of colour. (b) excitement. (c) loud explosion. (d) sound and light.
2. What is gun powder a mixture of?  
 (a) heat and smoke. (b) oxygen and nitrogen.  
 (c) potassium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur. (d) charcoal, gas and magnesium.
3. Fire works were imported to our country from \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) China. (b) Japan. (c) United Kingdom. (d) the USA.
4. Roger Bacon was \_\_\_\_\_ and he belonged to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) a priest- China. (b) a scientist-England. (c) a priest-England. (d) a historian- Japan.
5. How do we feel when we see crackers exploding in the sky?  
 (a) fear of fire (b) surprise (c) thrill (d) respect for Science
6. When the firework is heated, it burns using \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) carbon dioxide (b) oxygen (c) nitrogen (d) helium
7. The art of fire work is taught only to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) trained workers (b) the reliable persons (c) the scientist (d) the monks

**C.2 Tick mark True(T) or False(F).**

1. The Japanese were the first people to invent fireworks. 

T	F
---	---
2. An Australian monk revealed the secret of fireworks. 

T	F
---	---
3. The ancient text describing fireworks is Shukranti. 

T	F
---	---



- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 4. Sivakasi is the major producer of fireworks in India.                 | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 5. On getting a burn due to fireworks, you should first apply oil on it. | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 6. Incandescent light is produced by heating an object till it glows.    | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 7. The formula of gunpowder is perfect and need not be changed.          | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 8. The household match is a special pyrotechnic device.                  | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 9. The greatest danger of pyrotechnics is sound.                         | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |
| 10. One must light a firework wearing long, loose nylon clothes.         | <table border="1"><tr><td>T</td><td>F</td></tr></table> | T | F |
| T  | F   |   |   |

**C.3 Find out sentences from the Read that have nearly the same meaning as these.**

1. According to some historians, the Indians invented 'black powder'.
2. For thousands of years, there has been no change in the basic formula of gun powder.
3. Modern chemistry has made light and colour effects more common in fireworks.
4. Burning of aluminium, magnesium and titanium at a high temperature emits bright light.
5. If the mixture is kept cool and dry, it is stable, but it can catch fire if heat is accidentally applied.
6. In India, even children play with fireworks. We must observe certain safety rules.
7. During the Second World War the safety match producers started manufacturing fireworks for Diwali.

**C.4 Answer these questions in one sentence.**

1. What does the word 'pyr' mean? **Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is the household match considered a special Pyrotechnic device?  
**Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did Roger Bacon write the formula of Pyrotechnic in a code language?  
**Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the basic formula of 'black powder'? **Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the principle behind any fire work? **Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why do fire accidents take place in Sivakashi? **Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why are only a few reliable persons taught the art of manufacturing fire works?  
**Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_

**C.5 Answer these questions in two to three sentences each.**

1. Which are the different 'pyrotechnics' effects in the household match device?
2. Describe the development of black powder in India.
3. Who introduced 'black powder' in the West? What was his opinion about it?
4. How have light and colour effects improved?
5. How is incandescence light produced?
6. What are the dangers of 'pyrotechnics'?
7. Describe fireworks production in Sivakashi.

**C.6 Write short notes with the help of given points.**

1. **Pyrotechnics:** science of fireworks - root words and meaning, a whole range of devices, safety matches, solid fuel rocket boosters of the space shuttle - pyrotechnic effects- heat, smoke, light, gas and sound.
2. **Safety Precautions:** Fireworks should be stored, handled and lit with care - never be stored or unpacked near a flame, gas cylinder or heater - one should never wear long, loose clothes or nylon clothes when lighting crackers - never ever be lit inside a house - Never bend over a firework – if get a burn - go to a doctor instead of applying oil or ointment.

3. **Gunpowder:** ‘black powder’ or gun powder, the basic material used in fireworks, was invented in India - *Shukranti* (shukraniti), -more than two thousand years ago - in 1242 that an English monk, Roger Bacon, revealed the formula for “black powder”- The basic formula of “the black powder, or gun powder”, has remained unchanged for centuries.

### C.7 Reflect your views on these questions.

- \* How do you dress while lighting fire crackers?
- \* Did you ever have a bad experience during lighting fire crackers? Share it with the class.
- \* Do you think your parents should remain present when you light fire crackers? Why?

## Language Practice

*Function: Describing Process (using Imperatives)*

### L.1 Read the dialogue carefully.

Sharan :Mummy, can we make Popcorn at home?

Mummy :Yes dear ! We can make it in a few minutes. Let me show you.

Sharan :Wow, that’s great ! Yeyyy...Lets’ do it fast.

Mummy :For making Popcorn, we need edible oil, corn, butter, salt and a pot.

Sharan :Do we mix the corn with oil and heat it?

Mummy :No, first of all we will take this large pot and put three table spoons of oil in it with a kernel of corn(अणु). Now, let’s heat the oil on a high flame.

Sharan :Why did you put only one kernel of corn?

Mummy :By putting it, we come to know when to pour the rest of the corn in it. See, this kernel of corn has popped up. Now, let’s pour the rest and cover the pot with a lid and reduce the flame.

Sharan :But when will you add butter and salt then?

Mummy :We need to shake the pot gently until all kernels of corn pop up. I think it’s done. Give me that large bowl. We will empty the popped up corn into it and mix melted butter and salt to taste. Your popcorn is ready!

### L.2 Now, read the instructions from a recipe book to make popcorn at home. Work in pairs and notice the difference in the way of showing/telling how to make popcorn in L.1 and L.2. Underline the verbs in L.2 that tell you what to do. Some are already done for you.

Popcorn is something you often eat when you watch a movie at a theatre. It is very easy to make perfect popcorn at home by following simple steps.

- Take a large pot and put three tablespoon of oil in it.
- Heat the oil on a high flame.
- Put a kernel of corn. When it pops up, pour a quarter cup of corn and cover the pot with a lid.
- Reduce the flame and shake the pot gently until the corn has popped up.
- Empty the popcorn into a large bowl.
- Mix melted butter and salt to taste.

### L.3 (a) Complete the instructions for making *Aaloo Poha* with appropriate verbs from the brackets. You may use a verb more than once.

heat, roast, pick, rinse, use, keep, sprinkle, pour, add,  
saute, remove, allow, stir, cover, steam, switch off, garnish

- \_\_\_\_\_ up a pan and add 2 table spoon peanuts. \_\_\_\_\_ the peanuts till they become crunchy and keep aside.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 table spoon oil in a pan or kadai. \_\_\_\_\_ to the pan, 1 large potato which has been chopped in small cubes. \_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes till light golden and crisp.
- \_\_\_\_\_ them with a soften spoon and keep aside.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the pan tightly with a lid and \_\_\_\_\_ poha for a minute or two on a low flame. softens the poha. \_\_\_\_\_ the flame and keep the lid covered on the pan for a further 4 to 5 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_ the lid and \_\_\_\_\_ the poha with chopped coriander/cilantro leaves and grated fresh coconut.
- \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{2}$  tea spoon turmeric powder, 1 tsp sugar and salt in the poha. Gently mix with your hands.
- In the same pan or kadai, \_\_\_\_\_ 1 tea spoon mustard seeds to the hot oil. When they splutter, \_\_\_\_\_ 1 tea spoon (tsp) cumin seeds. \_\_\_\_\_ the cumin seeds to change the color and crackle. Then \_\_\_\_\_ about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup finely chopped onions. \_\_\_\_\_ the onions till they become soft.
- Now add the 7 to 8 curry leaves, 1 tsp chopped green chilies. \_\_\_\_\_ for half a minute. \_\_\_\_\_ the roasted peanuts and \_\_\_\_\_ well.
- Add the poha. \_\_\_\_\_ gently but very well till everything is mixed evenly. Then add the sautéed potatoes. Again mix gently with the rest of the mixture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1.5 cups poha. \_\_\_\_\_ the poha in clean running water. \_\_\_\_\_ a strainer to rinse the poha. \_\_\_\_\_ the poha in the strainer and \_\_\_\_\_ it in running water. Make sure that you do not rinse it too much or else it breaks and gets mushy. While rinsing, the poha absorbs enough water and it becomes soft. The poha must become soft but remain intact, whole and separate. If the poha does not become soft, \_\_\_\_\_ few drops of water on the poha in the strainer.
- Serve aaloo-poha hot with chopped lemon pieces.

**(b) The above instructions are not in proper order. Put them in sequence for making Aaloo-Poha. Write the correct number of the instruction in the box.**

**L.4 Arrange the jumbled words/phrases to make meaningful instructions. Use Capital letters where necessary. Arrange them in the correct sequence to talk about the process of cleaning a refrigerator.**

No.	Instruction	No.	Instruction
	shelves properly wipe the drawers or and them dry let.		all food from take out the refrigerator.
	detergent mixed with clean the interior water.		switch on the refrigerator and plug the power supply.
	the refrigerator switch off and power supply unplug the.		them place back and attach properly.
	dish washing warm water soak them in mixed with oap/detergent.		drawer shelves detach.

**L.5 Complete the steps in the process of washing clothes using appropriate clue from the brackets.††**

[bucket - water | rinse – clean water | sort/separate – type of fabric/color: light/bright or dark | stir – dilute washing powder | soak four-five clothes – half an hour | dry – air ]

1. Check the pockets of the clothes that you select for wash.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ . Add washing powder.
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Start washing each item. Knead and twist the clothes so they get a thorough wash.
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**L.6 You have got a new phone and you are eager to start it. But wait. You will have to fill in the blanks using appropriate action words to start it. All the best!**

\_\_\_\_\_ the box carefully. \_\_\_\_\_ phone, battery and other accessories from the box. \_\_\_\_\_ the phone from the top front side down and carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the back cover. \_\_\_\_\_ the battery. \_\_\_\_\_ the SIM and the Memory card one by one . \_\_\_\_\_ the back cover. \_\_\_\_\_ the charger. \_\_\_\_\_ the power supply. \_\_\_\_\_ ‘100% Charged’ on the screen. \_\_\_\_\_ ‘Switch On’ button to start the phone. \_\_\_\_\_ , your new phone is ready to use.

**L.7 Avni has some problems as listed. Write a set of instructions for Avni to solve her problems using appropriate words from the table. You can use a word more than once. ††**

Shut down	Switch off	Search	Rub
open	wash	put	join
grate	click	read	dry
pick up	run	insert	press
wipe	put it	select	open

Problems	Your instruction/advice for solution
1. She dropped chatni on her white dress.	Wash it immediately, rub the stain, rinse with clean water and put it in the air to dry.
2. She wants a print using a pen drive.	
3. Her hands are wet and the phone rings.	
4. She finished working but doesn't know how to turn off the computer.	
5. She wants call Sushmita using her cell phone.	
6. She wants to put ginger in tea.	

**Now, work in pairs . A will frame two problems using words given in the table. B will advise/instruct using the words from the table. Take turns to repeat the exercise.††**

**L.8 Prepare a list of processes that your group will pose as a challenge to the other group. One student from the group will come forward and do the action and the other group will describe it step by step. Take turns. For each successful description, the team will get 10 points. †††**

**Sample:** A student from Team ‘A’ will act to wash hands using soap. Team B will try to describe the process as: “*Wet hands. Take soap and apply it on both palms. Put the soap back and take some water in hands. Rub the hands. Rinse them with clean water. Wipe them with a napkin.*”

## Writing

### W.1 Read the information and prepare a paragraph about Sivakashi.

A town – district Virudhunagar – Tamil Nadu – established in 15th Century during the reign of Pandya king Harikesari Parakkirama Pandian – had been a part of Madurai empire – Bhadrakali Amman Temple very famous – known for fire cracker, match sticks and printing industries – over 25000 people employed in them – has 520 registered printing industries, 53 match factories, 32 chemical factories, 7 soda factories along with a number of fire cracker manufacturers – combined estimated turnover is about 20 billion rupees – sometimes fire accidents due to negligence of safety standards

### W.2 Describe any two of these processes. You can meet/ask the concerned people or search on internet. Find out the required English words from a dictionary or take help of your teacher. [One in class, one as homework]

1. Preparation of pots and other pottery items
2. Preparation of any recipe (from TV show or ask your mother) 🏠
3. Process of any production in your village/town/city 🏠

### W.3 You are Mr. Suresh Raval, the secretary of Royal Apartment. Draft a notice for the members of your housing society about the compulsory installation of Fire Safety Equipment in every house. (Sample is given below:)

<p><b>Shree Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir, Anand</b> ←(Name of the institute)</p> <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> <p>Science Exhibition ←(heading/subject/event)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(date in full) → 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2017</p> <p>This is to inform all the students of Class IX to XII that the Science Centre of our school is organizing a Science exhibition from 7 to 9 July between 9 am and 6 pm at the Exhibition Gallery near Babuben Parikh Hall. All the students of class IX to XII can participate in the exhibition by creating their own working-models on any topic of science subject and display them. The projects must be submitted latest by 4<sup>th</sup> July. Only the selected projects will be displayed in the Exhibition. Students can take help and guidance of their parents, friends and their science teachers in making projects. The projects can be individual or team projects.</p> <p>As this exhibition is going to be visited by schools from our district, students are requested to take part whole heartedly. The last date of project submission is 4<sup>th</sup> July. For any further help or for project submission, please meet Mr. G. R. Gauswami either during the first period or during the long recess.</p> <p>(Signature)</p> <p>Mr. P. T. Modh, ←(name)</p> <p>Teacher - in - Charge, Science Centre ←(designation)</p>	<p>(body) (further details)</p>
---	-------------------------------------

### W.4 Write a letter to your uncle living outside Gujarat about how you celebrated Diwali this year.

You may use these points -great celebration and enthusiasm in Gujarat –festival of lights lasting for five days –lamps –new clothes –fireworks –sweets and other food items –meeting and greeting relatives and friends –getting blessings from elders –missed uncle and his family a lot

\*

# UNIT 6



## Pre-task

**P.1 Recite this poem.**

A teacher is a friend  
 Who tries to give you wings  
 By teaching English, reading  
 And fun things.  
 A teacher is like another parent  
 So caring, and makes sure  
 You have no troubles and  
 For all problems a cure.



**P.2 Show your likes or dislikes for these characteristics and behavior of a teacher. Put L (like) or DL(dislike) in the box against each point.**

Gives a lot of home work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never gets angry.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tells interesting stories.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gets annoyed very often.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaks very loudly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Helps every student.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a pet student.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never allows the students to talk.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Favours some students.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refuses to teach anything again.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaks softly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guides the students.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Takes care of each student.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Counsels the student or parents.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Makes you stand in the class	<input type="checkbox"/>	Makes you write home work five times.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**P.3** Do you know how blind people read? They have a special script called Braille-Script. The letters in it are raised on a thick paper with a writing pin. The pin is carefully pressed from the reverse side of the paper so there are raised and unraised marks. Each letter has six marks. The small dots mean unraised marks and the big dots mean raised marks. Study the alphabet carefully.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
• ••	••	•	••	•••	•	••	••	•••	••	•••	••	•
••	•	••	•••	•	•••	•	••	••	••	•••	•	••
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
••	•••	•	••	•••	•••	•	•••	•	••	••	•••	••
•••	•	•••	•	•••	••	••	••	•	•••	•	••	••
••	••	••	••	•	•••	••	•	•••	•	••	•••	•

Now using small and big dots write these sentences.

1. I LOVE YOU, MY TEACHER
2. A QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOGS. (This sentence contains all the letters of the English Alphabet.)