

Unit 1

Inspiration

Reading A : Patriotism

Reading B : How The Little Kite Learned To Fly ?

Reading C : A Great Moment for
all Those Children



Inspiration

Pre-reading



1. Who is this famous person in the above picture?

Here are some of his utterances :

- i. *'Don't read success stories, you will get only message. Read failure stories, you'll get some ideas to get success.'*
 - ii. *'To succeed in your mission, you must have a single-minded devotion to your goal.'*
 - iii. *'Life and time are the world's best teachers. Life teaches us to make good use of time and time teaches us the value of life.'*
2. Which of these observations do you like most and why?
3. What according to him are some of the most important steps that we need to take to get success in life?



“Nanaji, what is patriotism?” asked Ajit.

“It means going to jail like Gandhiji and Chacha Nehru or dying for your country like Bhagat Singh,” explained his sister Naina.

“Yes, Naina you are right. But it also means a lot more. To be a patriot one need not die or go to jail. One can show one’s love for one’s country in many small ways,” Nanaji said.

“How?”

“By loving its culture and its people. Do you remember Ajit, on 26th after the Republic Day Parade, a tune was being played?”

“Yes, Nanaji, as soon as the tune started you stood and continued standing till the end.”

“Do you know what the tune was?”

“I know, Nanaji” Naina said. “It was our National Anthem - ‘Jana gana mana’...”

“Good. But do you know why I got up and stood to attention?”

“No, Nanaji. Why?”

“As a mark of respect to the National Anthem. And unfortunately I was the only one to do so. Your father continued to read the paper and your mother went on with her conversation on the phone. Earlier, in the cinema halls at the end of the movie the National Anthem was played. But it was found that the people used to leave the hall midway, laughing, shouting and creating a racket. The government then decided to stop the playing of the National Anthem. The reason why I gave you this example is to explain to you that a person’s patriotism can be reflected in simple day to day things like his respect for his language, his nation’s anthem or flag and above all the love for his fellow countrymen.”

“Nanaji, I still don’t understand. I thought patriotism was all about dying for one’s country or making a big sacrifice.”

“Yes, Beta you are right. It is about big things but also little ones too. And remember it is not the battlefield alone which produces patriots. In the battlefield of life too you will find many martyrs. Okay, let me tell you a story which will help you understand better.”



“Yahoo! Nanaji, tell me a story about dragons and dinosaurs,” shouted Ajit.

“No, Ajit I’ll tell you a story about real people and their real problems. But not today. This Sunday I’ll take you for a picnic to a small village around 100 kilometres from here. We’ll spend the day there and return by night.”

~*~

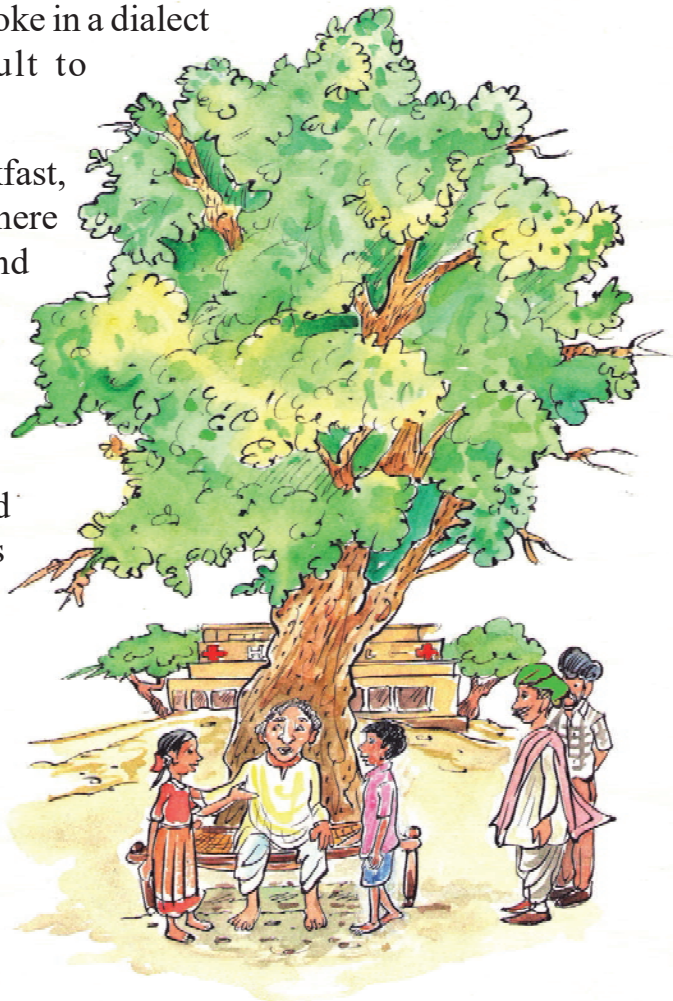
On Sunday Nanaji, Naina and Ajit started very early for their ‘picnic’. They took the first train to the village ‘Himapet’.

Two and half hours later, they found themselves at a tiny, dusty railway station. They got down and stepped outside. A large well built man wearing a white dhoti and kurta and sporting a huge turban greeted them with folded hands.

He led them to a bullock cart and much to Ajit’s delight lifted and placed him on the cart. The cart trundled on for almost an hour till they finally reached the village. They alighted in front of a large brick house. An elderly man and a woman came out greeting Nanaji and fussing over the kids. They spoke in a dialect which Naina and Ajit found difficult to understand.

An hour later, after they had their breakfast, Nanaji took them to a huge peepal tree where there was a platform. They sat down and Nanaji started his story.

Around ten years ago there was a young man whose name was Akash. He was studying to be a doctor. After he completed his MBBS he worked hard and won a scholarship to USA. He got his masters degree and decided to come back. Along with him ten of his friends had also gone for higher studies to America. They all stayed back but Akash returned. Akash’s father was not very happy with his son’s decision. He was very proud that his son had got a foreign degree. He wanted his son to make America his home, earn a lot of money and finally



invite his parents and sister also to settle down in America. But Akash was adamant. “My country has spent thousands of rupees in educating me. I have to repay this debt. The only way I can do it is by serving the people here. And moreover India and its villages need good doctors far more than rich countries like America.”

“What happened Nanaji? Did Akash come back to India?”

“Yes child, he did. In the beginning he worked in a Government Hospital in the city. A year later an epidemic broke out in the nearby villages. When Akash learnt about that he just packed his bags and left. He didn’t even inform his parents.”

“Why?” asked Ajit.

“Because they would have stopped him. In science I have studied that during epidemics, sometimes the doctors who are treating the patients also die,” Naina said.

“Yes, Naina is right. Anyway, a week later, Akash’s father got a postcard from him saying that he was busy treating the patients and that the situation was very grim. But Akash did not mention where exactly he was, fearing that his father would land up and try to drag him back. Two weeks later, his father received a phone call saying that Akash had been admitted in the City Hospital in a serious condition.

His parents rushed to see him. He was in a very bad state. He could barely speak.

“Why are you torturing yourself, as well as us, son?” His father asked him while his mother started sobbing.

“I can’t help it father. I can’t bear to see people suffer.”

“Your friends are enjoying life in America, earning pots of money and living in comfort and look at you here - fighting for your life. I can’t understand what you are getting by doing all this. If you don’t care about yourself at least spare a thought for your poor mother. Just see her condition. She has gone half mad worrying about you.”

“Father, I don’t think I’ll ever be able to convince you about my actions. All I can say is that I have the satisfaction that I have been able to save so many lives. Forgive me if I have tortured you. But...but please try to understand that I could not help it. I can’t watch people dying all around me and not do anything.”

~*~

After battling for a month Akash died in his mother’s arms.

The entire village was there at his cremation and there was not even one eye which was dry.

The villagers decided to pay homage to Akash. They launched a drive to collect donations for building a small hospital in the village. They approached the local MLA who agreed



to organize a hefty donation thinking that the hospital would be named after him. However, the villagers were adamant. They took the money, built the hospital and called Akash's parents for the opening ceremony. Akash's father inaugurated the hospital.

"Come, I want to show you something," Nanaji said and taking their hands in his, he led them to a building, a few hundred metres behind the peepal tree."

They stopped in front of a blue board.

"Naina, please read what is written."

"Akash Memorial Hospital - in memory of Dr.Akash Rai, who saved this village from death."

Naina looked at her grandfather. His eyes were wet with tears.

"Nanaji, Akash Rai, but your surname is also Rai.....was he your..."

"Yes, my child, he was my son, your mother's elder brother. As a professor of Philosophy I always thought I knew everything about everything. But my son taught me the true essence of the term 'service' and the real meaning of the word 'patriotism'."



About the author

Ramendra Kumar is an Indian writer for children. He has written more than 20 books so far. His books have been translated in seven foreign and eight Indian languages.

Meanings in context

unfortunately	:	sadly
reflected	:	expressed
martyr	:	one who dies for a particular cause
racket	:	noise
trundled	:	moved slowly
fussing over	:	paying too much attention to some body
epidemic	:	sudden spread of an infectious disease affecting a large number of people
grim	:	unpleasant
torturing	:	act of causing a great physical or mental pain

spare	:	to stop (somebody) from having unpleasant experience
convince	:	to succeed in making (somebody) believe
satisfaction	:	the feeling of pleasure on achieving something
hefty	:	a large amount (of money)
adamant	:	not willing to change one's mind
inaugurated	:	start something in a formal manner
essence	:	basics or important quality

Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is patriotism?
2. Why is the National Anthem not played in the cinema halls these days?
3. Why did Nanaji take Ajit and Naina to Himapet?
4. Why did Akash decide to settle down in India? What does it show about his character?
5. How did the villagers express their gratitude to the service provided by Akash?
6. What difference do you notice between Akash and his friends?
7. If you were in Akash's position what would you have done?

Vocabulary

Work in groups

I. Quiz: Guess the words and spell them

1. Rules:

- i. You will be given three chances. If you get the answer
 - a. after the first clue you get 3 marks.
 - b. after the second clue you get 2 marks.
 - c. After the third clue you get 1 mark.
- ii. If you spell the word correctly, you get 1 mark. Thus if you guess the word and spell it correctly in the first attempt you will get 4 marks
- iii. If the first group isn't able to tell the word or spelling, it goes to the next group (2nd group) and they get 2 marks. If the third group gives the correct answer,, they get 1 mark.
- iv. If the group is not able give the answer, the chance rolls on to the next group but the clues won't be repeated for them.



An example is given. Take more words from the lesson and conduct the quiz with your classmates.

2. Clues:

- i. The first clue will tell about the number of letters in the word and its meaning.
- ii. After a short while you will get the second clue which would be a rhyming word.
- iii. The third clue will tell about the letter /letters to be added/ replaced/ deleted from the rhyming word

Eg. Spare

- a. First clue: 5 letter word and means 'to save from trouble'
- b. Second clue: rhymes with rare
- c. Third clue: replace 'r' with sp

II. There are some words that are misspelled in the sentences below. Circle the words and correct their spelling.

1. In the party the children were lafing shauting dancing and kreating a rekat.
2. Peeple vizit the gardan on weak days.
3. The vilajers dicided to pay hamoge to Akash.
4. Don't pul the tale of the puppy! shouted the old men .
5. The trafic single shoed the red light.

III. Compound words

Look at the following words from the text.

breakfast

battlefield

grandfather

Each of these words is a compound word. They are formed as below:

break + fast = breakfast

battle + field = battlefield

grand + father = grandfather

Now complete the following compound words.

1. Identity _____
2. _____ master
3. pen _____
4. letter _____
5. _____ light
6. book _____
7. _____ pen
8. black _____
9. _____ lamp
10. chain _____

Grammar

Read the following pairs of sentences and notice what is common in them.

1. Yes, Naina you are right. **But** it also means a lot more.
2. “Good. **But** do you know why I got up and stood to attention?”
3. “Forgive me if I have tortured you. **But**...but please try to understand that I could not help it.”
4. “No, Ajit I’ll tell you a story about real people and their real problems. **But** not today.”
5. The senior students have a library period **while** the juniors go for games.



As you may have noticed that all the second sentences begin with ‘**but**’. We use ‘**but**’ to introduce contrasts with the idea expressed in the first sentence.

Sentences with **while** do not take **but**

But/Although/Nevertheless/even though/

But	The car may be the most common form of transport but it causes the most pollution.
Although	Although the car may be the most common form of transport, it causes the most pollution.
Nevertheless	The car may be the most common form of transport, nevertheless it causes the most pollution.
even though	Even though the car may be the most common form of transport, it causes the most pollution.



1. Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogues.

i. Doctor: Take this medicine for a week and you'll start to feel better.

Patient:I've used it before and it did not help at all.

Doctor: Are you sure? It's the best in the market.

Patient: Yes I am. Can you please suggest some other medicine?.

a. Although

b. In spite of

c. But

ii. Sarah : I can't wait for you. You are coming, right?

Ramdeen: Yes! I have to work late; I'll be there later.

a. Though

b. In spite of

c. But

2. Fill in the blanks with correct alternative:

i. the public's anger, the government passed the new law.

a. Nevertheless

b. In spite of

c. Even though

ii. You did very well in your test, I recommend you to practice reading some more for the next one.

a. while

b. in spite of

c. nevertheless

iii. They decided to go ahead with the public, the bad weather.

a. while

b. in spite of

c. even though

Listening

- I. Listen to the story about Medicine Baba and put a tick (✓) in the box under his picture and the features/qualities that describe him.


☐

☐

☐

Qualities / Features

doctor

☐

hardworking

☐

handicapped

☐

lazy

☐

young

☐

inactive

☐

social worker

☐

sincere

☐

Speaking

Work in pairs and role play the following conversation between Smita and Soha.

Smita – (Dialing the number) 8769540321

Soha – (receives the call) Hello!

Smita – Is it 8769540321? Soha – Yes! May I know who I am speaking to?

Smita – Yes, Good Morning! Soha, this is Smita calling from 'GO GREEN GO CLEAN', an organization working for health and sanitation. Actually, we are organizing a Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in your locality from 15th Nov 2015 to 18th Nov 2015. We would like to have your support during that period.



Soha- Oh ! Great ! I would be pleased to work with you.

Smita- Thank you very much Soha! So... meet you on 15th.

Soha- Welcome Smita! Sure I'll be there.

Study Skills

Go through the time line given below and complete the information about Phoolbasan Bai Yadav.



Phoolbasan Bai Yadav

Phoolbasan Bai Yadav was born on 5th Decemberat Sukuldaihan, in the Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh. She got married in childhood when she was justyears old and had education only up to the seventh standard.

Yadav's social career started when she began taking part in the activities of the self help groups in the district. She faced many problems from family and society during these days. In ----- she combined the activities under one umbrella by forming the non governmental organization (NGO), -----



..... The organization has since grown to cover 12000 women self help groups with a reported total strength of over 200,000 members. The participating groups engage in activities such as health programs, education, sanitation and social reforms.

.....

Project Work

Think of any one person in your area who may have inspired you and complete his/her profile.

Name	
Born	(Date)
	(Place)
Education	
Occupation/Hobby	
Job	
Lives	
Qualities	
Incidents that inspired you	



Reading B

“I never can do it,” the little kite said,
As he looked at the others high over his head.

“I know I should fall if I tried to fly.”

“Try,” said the big kite, only try!

Or I fear you never will learn at all.”

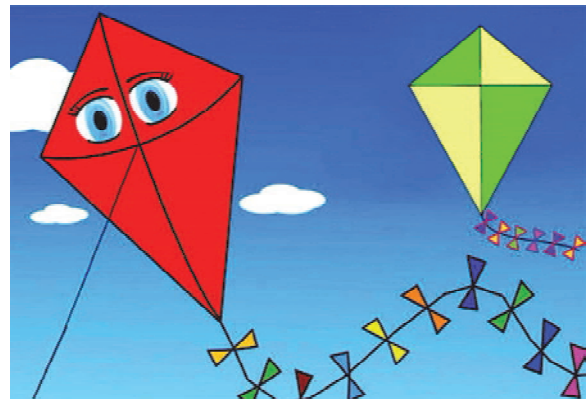
But the little kite said : “I’m afraid I’ll fall.”

The big kite nodded : “Ah, well, good-bye;
I am off.” And he rose toward the tranquil sky.

Then the little kite’s paper stirred at the sight.
And trembling he shook himself free for flight.
First whirling and frightened, then braver grown,
Up, up he rose through the air alone,
Till the big kite looking down could see
The little one rising steadily.

Then how the little kite thrilled with pride,
As he sailed with the big kite side by side!
While far below he could see the ground,
And the boys like small spots moving round.
They rested high in the quiet air,
And only the birds and clouds were there.

How The Little Kite Learned To Fly?



“Oh, how happy I am,” the little kite cried.

“And all because I was brave and tried.”

(Katherine Pyle)

About the author



Katherine Pyle was born in Wilmington on November 23, 1863. In 1879, while a 16-year old student at Wilmington’s Misses Hebb’s School, her poem “The Piping Shepherd” was published in Atlantic Monthly. During her career she wrote and illustrated about thirty books and illustrated a number of books by other authors, including Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty* in 1923. In 1924 her serialized article “The Story of Delaware” appeared in the Wilmington newspaper, the Sunday Morning Star. Many of her stories were drawn from fairy tales, ancient myths, nursery rhymes, and stories about animals. Katharine Pyle died on February 19, 1938 at her residence at 804 North Franklin St., Wilmington.

Meanings in context

nodded	:	moved head up and down or from side to side
tranquil	:	peaceful
stirred	:	inspired
trembling	:	shaking (with fear)
steadily	:	little by little / gradually
sailed	:	flew / moved smoothly
whirling	:	moving round and round (here expressing thrill)



I. In the table given below there are some sentences from the poem in column A. In column B put a tick mark (✓) on who said these sentences - the big kite or the small kite.

A		B	
S.No.	Sentences / Phrases	Big Kite	Small Kite
1.	I know I should fall if I tried to fly.		
2.	I can never do it.		
3.	Try only try!		
4.	Or I fear you will never learn at all		
5.	I'm afraid I'll fall		
6.	'Ah well, good bye; I'm off		
7.	Oh, how happy I am!		
8.	And all because I was brave, and I tried.		

II. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

- The big kite flew away because _____
 - he was kind.
 - he wanted to encourage the little kite.
 - he was clever.
 - he was bold.
- In the beginning the little kite was _____
 - inspired
 - not confident
 - thrilled.
 - excited.
- The little kite succeeded because of _____
 - the big kite.
 - his efforts.
 - the wind.
 - other kites.

Comprehension

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the little kite afraid of?
2. Why did the little kite's paper stir?
3. How did the boys look like from the sky?
4. Pick out the words from the poem that tell us that the little kite was frightened.
5. How did the little kite feel when it sailed up in the sky?
6. Who were the little kite's companions up in the sky?

IV. Complete the table given below by writing the feelings of the small kite described in the stanzas of the poem.

Stanza	Feelings
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

You may choose the words from the box.

Afraid, depressed, brave, tired, quiet, encouraged, inspired, thrilled, happy, sad, free



Reading C



A Great Moment for all Those Children

Telephone interview with Kailash Satyarthi following the announcement of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize, 10th October 2014. The interviewer is Adam Smith, Chief Scientific Officer of Nobel Media.

[Kailash Satyarthi] Hello.

[Adam Smith] Hello, Mr Satyarthi?

[KS] Speaking, hello.

[AS] Hello, my name is Adam Smith calling from the Nobel Prize website in Stockholm. Congratulations! on the award of the Nobel Prize.

[KS] Thank you so much, thank you very, very much. You have given the great honour and the .. [unclear] .. to hundreds of millions of children in the world who are deprived of their childhood and health and education, and fundamental right to freedom. It is a great moment for all those children, and thank you very much for that.

[AS] Well, thank you.

[KS] It is also a great honour for every Indian citizen, and I am really, really thankful to all of you.

[AS] That's very kind of you, thank you. What message do you hope that the Prize award will deliver to the world?

[KS] Well, I am quite hopeful and rather sure that this will help in giving bigger visibility and attention to the cause of children who are most neglected and most deprived. This will also inspire individuals, activists, governments, business houses, corporate to work hand in hand to fight this out. And I am quite hopeful about it, that the recognition of this issue will help in mobilising bigger support for the cause.

[AS] Marvellous. This will focus a lot of attention on your work. How can people around the world help you with your mission?

[KS] First of all, everyone must acknowledge and feel that child slavery still exists in the world, in its ugliest face and form. And this is an evil, which is crime against humanity, which is intolerable, which is unacceptable and which must go. That sense of recognition must be developed first of all. And secondly, there is a need of higher amounts of political will. There is a need of higher amount of corporate engagement, and the engagement of the public towards it. So, everybody has a responsibility to save and protect the children on this planet.

[AS] Thank you. And I suppose there is End Child Slavery Week coming up in November so everybody can get...

[KS] Of course! Yes, we are going to organise End Child Slavery Week from 19th November to 25th November, and that would be an annual event which we would be organising every year on different aspects of child slavery, and this year we are demanding to the information community that the abolition of child slavery must be incorporated into the post-millennium development goal or the sustainable development goal. So, that would be the emphasis of this year's End Child Slavery Week.

[AS] Thank you very much indeed for speaking to us, and again our congratulations on the award of the Nobel Prize.

[KS] Thank you once again on behalf of all my organisations whom I work with, all the activists and all my fellow Indians.

[AS] Thank you.

[KS] Bye, bye.

A note about Kailash Satyarthi



Kailash Satyarthi, along with Malala Yousafzai from Pakistan, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education. Satyarthi is the fifth Nobel Prize winner from India and the second Indian winner of the Nobel Peace Prize after Mother Teresa in 1979.



Meanings in context

Media	:	means of communication
visibility	:	clarity
neglected	:	ignored
deprived	:	disadvantaged
inspire	:	encourage
mobilizing	:	gathering together
incorporated	:	included
acknowledge	:	accept
intolerable	:	unbearable
unacceptable	:	undesirable
humanity	:	all the people in the world
marvellous	:	wonderful
abolition	:	ending
sustainable	:	capable of continuing
post-millennium	:	after a time period of thousand years

Comprehension

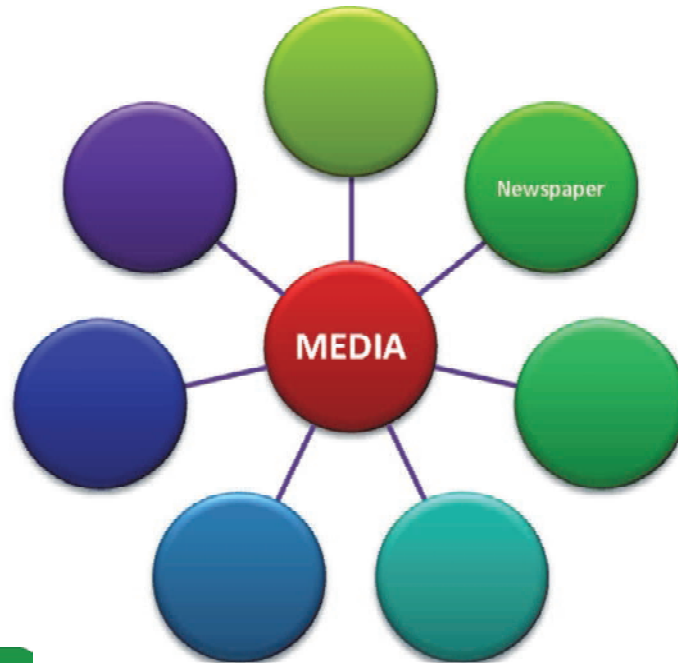
Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Adam Smith call Kailash Satyarthi?
2. Why was Kailash Satyarthi awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace?
3. What did Kailash Satyarthi say on being congratulated by Adam Smith?
4. What is the 'End Child Slavery Week'?
5. What does Satyarthi mean by 'planet' in the text?
6. As children how can you help in the movement started by Kailash Satyarthi?
7. Which are the two ways in which people can help to abolish child slavery according to Satyarthi?
8. "Child labour still exists in the world." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.

Vocabulary



I. Complete the word-web with words related to media, as shown below.



Grammar

1. Close **the** door, please.
2. I've got **a** friend in Canada.
3. **This** is my house.
4. **Little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.
5. **Their** bus is late.
6. Have you seen my keys?
- 7 **There** are a few students in the class today.
- 8 I don't teach **everyday**.
9. I go for walk **two days** a week.
- 10 Have you got **any** book for me?

All words in bold in these sentences are determiners. A determiner is a word that precedes and modifies a noun. This function is performed by the following.



articles (a, an, the)

determiners (this, that, these, those)

possessives (my, your, his, her, its, own, your, their)

quantifiers (some, any, few, little, much, many, each, every, both, all, enough, half, whole, less, etc)

Some quantifiers are used only with countable nouns and some only with uncountable nouns; some can be used with both. Look at the following examples to see this.

There are **a few** boys in the class.

There is **little** water in the cup.

There are **some** boys in the class.

There is **some** milk in the cup.

'Some' can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns('boys' and 'milk'). But 'few' can be used with a countable noun and 'little' can be used with an uncountable noun.

Examples	Meaning
I've got a little money. I'm going to the cinema. I've got a few friends. We meet everyday.	some / enough
I've got (very) little money. I need to borrow some I've got a (very) few friends. I need to make new friends.	hardly any/ not enough

I. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable determiners from the list given below.

a, an, the, every, one, a little, her, little, the little, first, his

— seed was no bigger than — nail on Deepa's little finger. It was as hard as — nutshell.

"I'll plant it, and — flower will grow from it," Deepa said to herself. She fetched — flowerpot and planted — seed. She watched it — day. — day — shoot sprang up. — plant was no bigger than — little finger. No one knew what it was.

“We’ll have to wait until it flowers,” said Deepa’s mother. — plant grew and grew. It grew very tall.

We’ll have to measure ourselves to see who is bigger, “said Deepa to — baby tree as she set off for school for — ——— time.

By summer, — tree had grown much taller than her. It almost filled — sitting room.

“I wonder what kind of — monster it is,” said mother. So she borrowed — book on plants, buried — nose in it and finally called out, “Here we are! It is — Semul also called Silk Cotton — enormous tree. It’ll bring — whole house down!”

Father dashed off to — shed to get — axe. “No!,” shrieked Deepa. “If you chop its top off, it will die. Father dear, please !”

II. Fill in the blanks with ‘some’/ ‘any’.

1. Would you like _____ milk?
2. There are _____ books on that table.
3. No, I don’t want _____ book.
4. She wants _____ papers to write a story.
5. They do not have _____ money with them.

III. Fill in the blanks with ‘little’, ‘few’, ‘a little’, ‘a few’.

Remember (‘little’ and ‘few’ are used to give a negative idea; ‘a little’ and ‘a few’ are used to give a positive idea.)

1. They are not happy because _____ food is left with them.
2. She is quite satisfied now. She has done _____ better than she expected.
3. Raju has made _____ mistakes in English paper that’s why he is sad.
4. He has _____ hope to get success.
5. There are _____ points to discuss still to get the expected result.



IV. Insert 'much' or 'many' in the following.

1. Did you buy _____ story books?
2. How _____ water is left in this tank?
3. They do not have _____ houses.
4. Raj is fond of reading books but he has not brought _____ books with him.
5. How _____ money you want?
6. How _____ students have their textbooks?

Writing

Read this story carefully.

One day a father took his son to a village.



He wanted to show him how poor someone can be.

They spent time on the farm of a poor family.

Dad asked, "Did you see how poor they are?"

What did you learn?"

Son said, "We have one dog, they have four;
we have a pool, they have rivers.

We have lanterns at night, they have stars;
we buy food, they grow their's.

We have walls to protect us, they have friends;
we have encyclopedias, they have the Holybooks"

Then they headed.

"Thanks Dad, for showing me how poor we are!"

You are a reporter impressed with this boy. Imagine that you have interviewed this boy. Complete the interview given below.

Reporter: Good morning, *Beta*. I am Arnab Ghosh from *Wisdom*.

Boy :

Reporter :?

Boy : I am Sankalp Sharma.

Reporter :

Boy : It was a very nice experience.

Reporter :
 Boy :
 Reporter :?
 Boy :
 Reporter :?

Study Skills

Read the profile and biographical sketch of Teejan Bai carefully.



Teejan Bai	
Born	August 8, 1956
	Ganiyari Village, Chhattisgarh
Father	Chhunuk Lal Pardhi
Mother	Sukhwati
Occupation	Pandwani Singer (folk)
First performance	At 13 years
Job	At Bhilai Steel Plant
Lives	Bhilai
Awards	Padma Bhushan (2003)
	Hon. D.Litt., Bilaspur University (2001)
	Sangeet Natak Award (1995)
	Padma Shri (1988)

Teejan Bai was born to Mr. Chhunuk Lal Pardhi and Mrs. Sukhwati on August 8, 1956 in Ganiyari village of district Durg (Chhattisgarh). She is a well known Pandwani singer (folk). She gave her first public performance at the age of thirteen. She worked for Bhilai Steel Plant and lives in Bhilai. She has been felicitated with many awards. She has been honoured by Padma Shree in 1988. In 1995 she got the Sangeet Natak Award. Bilaspur University honoured her with the Doctor of letters (D.Litt) in 2001. She was given Padma Bhushan in 2003. She is an inspiration to the children of Chhattisgarh. We feel proud as she belongs to our state



Now, based on the profile given, write the biographical sketch of Saba Anjum in about 100 words.

Saba Anjum	
Born	June 12, 1985
	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
Mother's Name	Farida Begum
Father's Name	Rafique Baksh
Occupation	Hockey Player
Job	DSP (Deputy Superintendent of
	Police) at Durg
Lives	Durg
Games	Common Wealth Games
	2002 Manchester, Asia Cup
	2004 New Delhi, Asian Games
	2006 Doha
Awards	Gundadhar Sports Award
	Arjun Award (2013)
	Padam Shri (2015)



Project Work

Interview a person you like most from your area and ask him the following questions. Write down his/her replies in your notebook.

1. Who inspired you?
2. Where were you born?
3. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
4. At what age did you start?



PRACTICE EXERCISE - I

Link Unit : Inspiration

I. Read the following.

Around ten years ago there was a young man whose name was Akash. He was studying to be a Doctor. After he completed his MBBS he worked hard and won a scholarship to USA. He got his masters degree and decided to come back. Along with him ten of his friends had also gone for higher studies to America. They all stayed back but Akash returned. Akash's father was not very happy with his son's decision. He was very proud that his son had got a foreign degree. He wanted his son to make America his home, earn a lot of money and finally invite his parents and sister also to settle down in America. But Akash was adamant. "My country has spent thousands of rupees in educating me. I have to repay this debt. The only way I can do it is by serving the people here. And moreover India and its villages need good doctors far more than rich countries like America."

(An Extract from *Patriotism*)

Pick out the false statements and correct them.

- i. Akash got his MBBS degree from India.
- ii. Akash studied in USA only.
- iii. Akash got his master's degree from USA.
- iv. Akash wanted to settle in America.
- v. India had spent thousands of rupees in educating Akash.

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was the name of the young man?
- ii. Why was Akash's father unhappy?
- iii. What was Akash's father proud of?
- iv. Why did Akash return to India?
- v. How did Akash repay the debt?
- vi. Write the full forms of:
 - i. USA
 - ii. MBBS



2. Word Building

Sit in groups and make as many words as you can make from the word 'Patriotism' and then fill them in the table. The first one is done for you.

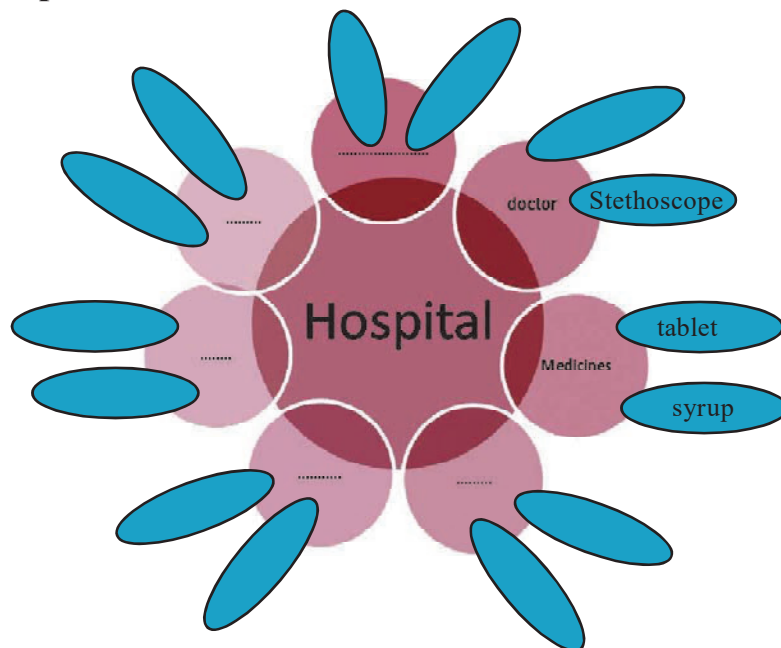
(You can change the order of the letters)

S.no	Two letter words	Three letter words	Four letter words	Five letter words
1	to	tap	trip	prism
2				
3				
4				
5				

3. Add some more opposites words starting with un-, mis-, dis-,il- , ir-, in to the list:

1. unfortunately (un + fortunately)
2. irrelevant (ir + relevant)
3. misuse (mis + use)
4. disappear (dis+ appear)
5. illogical (il + logical)
6. intolerance (in + tolerance)

4. Complete the word web with the words related to Hospital.



5. Fill in spaces with some determiners -

It was around Eid. We wanted to buy clothes, Eid lights and other items. Anarkali is famous for such items. My mother asked me to join her. My mother and I went to Anarkali. It is near Medical College. There was crowd. Everyone was pushing each other. There were traffic jams and vehicles were blowing their horns. Street vendors were selling various items, which were very cheap. They were shouting on top of their voice to attract the customers. Many customers were bargaining with shopkeepers. beggars were asking for food and money. We went to saree shop, where my mother bought saree. She bought artificial jewellery for me. There were no fruit shops there. We wanted to buy fruits too but.....

We also bought sweets from famous shop, *Butt Sweets*. From the electrical market we bought Eid lights and mixer-juicer. I also bought records, cassette, tapes of classical music. We were all tired after shopping. We took cold drinks to refresh ourselves. Thereafter, we returned home. I enjoyedshopping very much, although market was very crowded.

6 (a). Fill in the blanks with ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘the’

Last year we went for holiday to Mainpat. It is beautiful place with mountains, rivers and rocks. We stayed there in hotel. When I woke up in morning, I looked out of window of my room. sun was shining brightly. There was small cottage outside the window, and old woman was standing with child in her arms. man was chopping some wood with axe. There was beautiful mountain far away.



7. You always observe your mother busy doing different activities from morning till night. Write the daily routine of your mother. You may choose the hints given below and add some more.

*eg.: My mother **gets up** at 5 O'clock in the morning*

takes bath, cleans, worships, cooks, serves tea, reads news paper, packs lunch, brushes teeth, goes to work, prepares dinner.....

8. Here is a description of Anant's Library. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.

My library is near my local shopping centre. I use it every week. There are books all around the library and there are books on these shelves. Also, there are tables and chairs where people can In one corner are the and in another corner are the computers. In the of the library is a counter. The sits here. He is very helpful. Library is a place and I can read or study there. I love to read many different books, newspapers and at the library.

9 . Sanjay will be given an award for full attendance on School Annual Day. You are Manoj and you are interviewing Sanjay. Some parts of the interview are missing. Complete the interview using the hints and enact it.

Manoj : Congratulations, Sanjay! You will be given an award on our School Annual Day Celebration. How did you manage to come to school every day?

Sanjay : I love my school, so I don't like missing the school even for a day.

Manoj : How do you keep yourself fit?

Sanjay : _____

Manoj : Tell me how _____ feel?

Sanjay : My mother was very happy. She takes care that I'm regular to school.

Manoj: Congratulations, Sanjay! nice talking to you.

.....: Thank you. It's my pleasure, Manoj.

II. 1. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

In India, Mother Teresa had the first glimpse of poverty. She loved children so she started off as a teacher; the young children loved her too. She even took care of those who were sick. She went for medical training to know how to help them. Soon, Mother Teresa felt that she had to do more. What she really wanted to do was to care for the poorest of the poor; people who were cast aside by society. She understood that to help them she had to sacrifice everything. She ate only rice, to experience their life, because that was all the poor could afford.

- i. Write two qualities of Mother Teresa.
- ii. Why did Mother Teresa decide to live among the 'poorest of the poor'?
- iii. Why did she eat only rice?
- iv. Why did she go for medical training?
- v. List the kind of work the Mother did.
- vi. Why do you think 'Teresa' was called Mother Teresa?

2. Mother Teresa wanted to care for the 'poorest of the poor'. Find out from the passage the phrases that tell about such people.

3. Read the passage carefully and tick (✓) the correct meanings of the words in bold.

- i. **Started off**
 - a. began
 - b. entered
 - c. became
- ii. **Cast aside**
 - a. rewarded
 - b. Ignored
 - c. punished
- iii. **Glimpse**
 - a. outcome
 - b. experience
 - c. Sight



iv. Afford

- a. Pay for
- b. Give up
- c. manage

v. Sacrifice

- a. Sell out
- b. Give up
- c. See off

4. Use the linking words given below and join the sentences in Column A and B

or and so but because

A

- i. Mother Teresa wanted to care for the sick
- ii. She ate only rice
- iii. She loved children
- iv. She helped the poor and cared for the sick
- v. To help the sick, she had to either arrange for a specialist

B

- She wanted to be with the poorest of the poor.
- That was all the poor could afford.
- She started off as a teacher.
- She felt that she had to do more.
- She had to go for medical training.

eg. : Mother Teresa wanted to care for the sick and to be with the poorest of the poor.

5. Based on the passage, write five sentences about Mother Teresa. You can use the hints given in brackets. We can begin as:

Mother Teresa had the first glimpse of poverty in India.

- _____ (love children)
- _____ (take care)
- _____ (get trained)
- _____ (sacrifice)
- _____ (help)