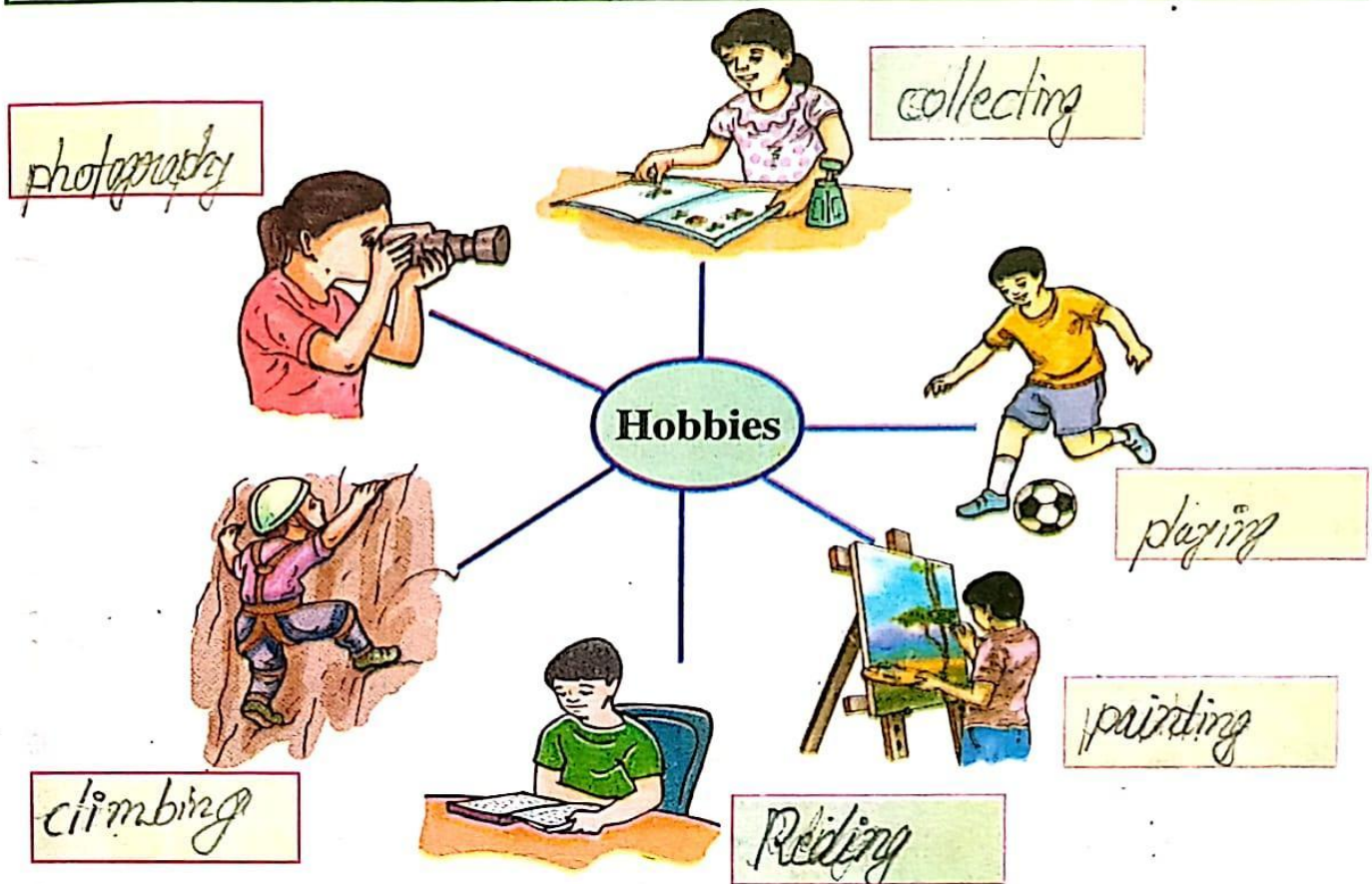


Lesson 1

Hobbies

What do you do in your free time? If you have a lot of free time, having nothing to do, life will be boring. A happy person is usually as busy as a bee. Such persons have a hobby. Look at the pictures below. Working with your friend, write down in the boxes the names of the hobbies shown in the pictures.



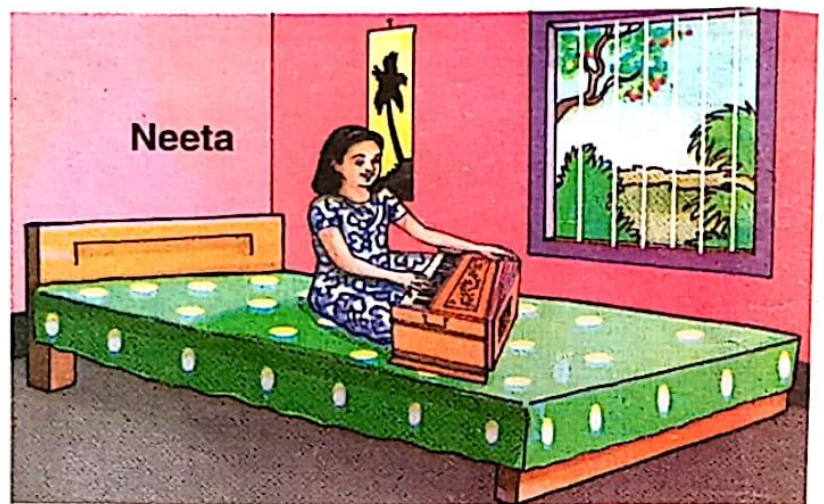
Now read more about hobbies and why it is good to have a hobby.

We all love to occupy ourselves with different activities in our free time. We love to play different types of games. We love to sing and dance, draw and paint, read books and travel. These activities give us pleasure. As people say, all work and no play can make our life dull. There should be a combination of work and play that makes our life happy. Activities which give us fun and joy are hobbies.

There are many kinds of hobbies. Some are indoor activities and some are outdoor activities. Collecting stamps and coins, listening to music and reading books are indoor activities. Gardening, travelling, swimming, trekking, photography are outdoor activities. Playing and painting are both indoor and outdoor activities.

Here are a few hobbies of some of our classmates:

I love to sing. Singing is my hobby. I love singing *borgeet*. I also love listening to classical music. Every morning I practise singing. I like to take out my harmonium and play tunes on it. It gives me great joy.



I like to paint. Painting is my hobby. I use water colours in my paintings. I always carry my art materials with me while visiting different places. I like to sit and paint landscapes. When I am lonely and bored, I take out my paint box and brush and keep myself busy. I keep my paintings carefully. I have participated in different art competitions and won prizes.

Runa



My favourite hobby is gardening. At home we have a kitchen garden in our backyard and a flower garden in front of the house. We grow all kinds of vegetables in our garden. I also collect a variety of flowers for our garden. I like planting new plants and watering them. Every morning I water the plants and clean the beds. I also look after the garden in our school. It gives me a sense of joy seeing the plants grow. I feel fit and active working in the garden. I am also learning a lot about different types of plants.



I spend my free time reading. Reading is my hobby. I read all kinds of books. I enjoy reading story books and biographies of great persons. I also love to read adventure and mystery stories. I can read them over and over again and I enjoy doing so. After reading, I also write a review of the story.

My hobby is collecting stamps. The collecting and study of stamps is called philately. I started collecting stamps when I was in Class I. My uncle who stays in the United States used to write



letters to us. I used to take out the stamps from the envelopes and stick them in an album. My grandparents, parents and teachers encouraged me to pursue this hobby. I have a large collection of stamps. I have learnt a great deal because of this hobby. I not only collect stamps but also study the stamps. During my free time, I read about stamps issued by postal departments of different countries. Nowadays with the advancement of technology, communication systems have changed. People mostly communicate through email, SMS, MMS, etc., which are faster. But the old postal system is still popular.

Hobbies are thus activities that are entertaining and relaxing. They are pursued during leisure time for pleasure or relaxation. They can be educative too. Hobbies help us to use our free time fruitfully. We can keep ourselves busy and active if we take up a hobby.

ACTIVITIES

1. Let's find out how much we have understood:

- (a) What is a hobby?
- (b) What do hobbies give us?
- (c) What is philately? What difficulty would you face if you take up philately?
- (d) What is Irfan's hobby? What does he like to do?
- (e) Name a few indoor and outdoor hobbies.



- (f) What is a kitchen garden?
- (g) "Every morning I water the plants and clean the beds." – What does 'beds' mean here?

2. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Example: happy – joyful:

From the box below, choose words which are synonyms of the given words, and write each synonym next to the word in the blanks below:

pleasure	free time	lovely	begin
energetic	grow	happiness	sporty
pretty	spare time	launch	evolve

- (a) joy happiness
- (b) beautiful pretty
- (c) active energetic
- (d) leisure free time
- (e) start begin
- (f) develop grow

3. Look at the pictures of objects given below. Each object is related to an activity.

Write the name of the object and the related activity in the space provided. One has been done for you.



guitar: singing



bat: playing



cycle: cycling



Book: Reading



pen: writing



Boat: Boating

4. Let's play a game. Sit in groups according to your hobbies.

Discuss in your group why you like this hobby and how you pursue it.

☞ The teacher will make the students sit in groups, and ask the participants of each group to speak in turns. One participant will start with one sentence about his or her hobby and the next participant will continue the presentation.

5. Parveen's hobby is baking. Fill in the blanks in the paragraph below with words that rhyme with bake, such as shake:

Juri said to Parveen, "Please tell me how to bake a cake." Parveen replied, "Preheat the oven to 350°F and gather all the ingredients you need to bake a cake. Take 2 cups of flour, 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter or oil, 1 teaspoon baking powder and vanilla essence. You will need a cake pan and a sieve too. Put the flour and baking powder into the sieve. Shake the sieve to remove lumps, if any. Cream the butter and sugar. Add a few drops of vanilla essence. Take care to make the mixture light and creamy. Beat in the eggs and shake them one at a time. Add the dry mixture to the wet mixture little by little. Don't forget to grease the cake pan and dust it with flour. Then bake the smooth mixture and pour it into the pan. Place the mixture in the oven till your cake turns golden brown."



6. Roktim's hobby is travelling. He loves visiting places. He always prepares his itinerary before travelling. He leaves his itinerary with his mother. His mother knows where he is by looking at his itinerary. Read his itinerary.

Personal Travel

Destination : Majuli, Assam

Duration of stay: 2 days

Date of departure: 10 November

Date of arrival: 12 November

Place of stay: Maihang Lodge, Kamalabari Tini Ali

What to do: Visit *Satras*, enjoy *Raas* utsav, visit local markets

An **itinerary** is a plan of a journey. It is a travel plan - where you will go, when you will be there, what you will do, etc.

Now, think of a place you want to visit during your vacation and prepare your itinerary:

Destination : Lakhimpur, Assam
Duration of stay : 2 days
Date of departure : 18 January
Date of arrival : 18 January
Place of stay : uncle's house at Lakhimpur
What to do : visit Siva Mandir and durga
mandir

7. Read this sentence. Note the part of the sentence in italics.

A happy person is usually *as busy as a bee*.

The part of the sentence in italics is called an **idiom**. It means 'very busy'.

The use of common idioms makes English appear more natural. Some common English idioms are-

a blessing in disguise

bag and baggage

beat about the bush

Try to use these idioms in sentences of your own. You can look up the dictionary to learn their meaning.

Ans-1. His removal from this job has become a blessing in disguise. Farhi'm

Ans-2. The boy left his Delhi bag and baggage.

Ans-3. you will get nothing if you beat about the bush.

8. In class VI you learnt that we can make a new word by adding a suffix, i.e., a letter or a group of letters at the end of a word. In the exercise below, write the new words by adding -**ment** at the end of the words. One is done for you.

advance

treat

encourage

entertain

ment

1. advancement

2. treatment

3. encouragement

4. entertainment

Suffix: A letter or a group of letters added at the end of a word is called a **suffix**.



Now read the lesson and write in the box the words ending with the following suffixes:

-ion

-ing

-ment

--	--	--

9. Read the lesson and locate the sentences where the following phrasal verbs beginning with 'take' occur. Then write the sentences in the space given below the word web.

up — **take** — out

Try to frame sentences of your own using these phrasal verbs.

For the Teacher

The theme of this lesson is 'hobbies'. The learners must be made aware of the need to pursue a hobby. You may explain to the learners that hobbies can provide a wonderful outlet for channelising one's creativity, relieve stress and boredom and provide the scope for developing new skills that aid in personality development. This lesson integrates language acquisition with providing encouragement to the learners to spend their free time in a creative and constructive manner.

Activity 1 is to be carried out in the class as oral activity. Teachers will ensure the participation of all the students in the oral work. For example, answers to question 1 (e) will be elicited from different students each naming a hobby that he/she would like to pursue. Encourage learners to write a few sentences on their hobbies.

Teachers may use the activities in this lesson to develop the students' vocabulary by giving them oral work on synonyms taking the examples as starting point (Activity 2)

Activities on comprehension and vocabulary building require oral work before proceeding to write them in their notebooks.

Activity 4 is a language game that aims to encourage students to interact and communicate. Conduct the game in a manner that creates a meaningful context for language use. You can divide the class into groups for the purpose.

In Activity 6, a new word 'itinerary' is introduced along with a sample of one. Help your learners to prepare a journey plan (itinerary). You may use pictures of different places of interest to ignite their imagination while they decide which place they would like to visit during their vacation.

An idiom is a figure of speech established by usage that has a meaning not necessarily deducible from the individual words. Idioms are a special use of language that make the language we use more interesting.

Activity 7 is designed to introduce learners to 'idioms' and their meanings. Help them to use the dictionary to find out the meanings of common English idioms and use them in sentences of their own. You may give learners a list of idioms and explain their meanings by giving enough examples. You may start with the idiom 'as busy as a bee' in



the lesson. Use the home language/mother tongue equivalents of some idioms. This will enable learners to understand better.

Suffix is a word ending added to a word to form a new word or give plural meaning. A suffix is placed after a word that has no ending attached to it. A suffix can be a letter [-s] or a group of letters like -ly, -ion, -ing, etc. that can change their meaning or function. Activity 8 is an activity which requires the learners to make new words by adding a letter or group of letters at the end of a word (suffix). Encourage learners to identify words ending with 'suffixes' (for example : -ion, -ing and -ment) from the lesson.

A phrasal verb is a combination of words. The first word is a verb and it is followed by an adverb (turn **down**) or a preposition (eat **into**) or both (put **up with**). In everyday speech, phrasal verbs often carry a special meaning. The learners will locate such phrasal verbs from the lesson as instructed in Activity 9, and help them to frame sentences using these.

Learning Outcomes:

The learner:

- engages in conversations in English with family, friends, and people from different professions such as shopkeeper, sales person, etc. using appropriate vocabulary
- identifies details, characters, main idea and sequence of ideas and events in textual/non-textual material
- thinks critically, compares and contrasts characters, events, ideas, themes and relates them to life
- infers the meaning of unfamiliar words by reading them in context
- refers to dictionary, thesaurus and encyclopedia to find meanings/spellings of words while reading and writing
- uses appropriate grammatical forms in communication (e.g. noun, pronoun, verb, determiner, time and tense, passivisation, adjective, adverb, etc.)
- organises sentences coherently in English/in Braille with the help of verbal and visual clues and with a sense of audience
- writes formal letters, personal diary, list, e-mail, sms, etc.