

14. Craze



Share with your classmates an experience of travelling to any distant place.

A new age disease that has been spreading fast goes by the name 'Travelia'. The root cause for this modern day disease is the travel bug. The disease particularly has a tendency to affect wealthy people. The symptoms of the disease are restlessness in early spring and just after winter. People become eager for information about tourist places and anxiously contact travel agents and start collecting brochures during this phase. The final seasonal outburst of the disease can be seen around the time of the summer vacation.

Those affected by the travel bug decide to board a train, bus or plane to a foreign place like thousands of others affected by the disease. People travel not because they are necessarily interested or attracted by a place but more because they cannot stop the bug. Even within the country, one can frequently observe the side effects of the disease.

What makes a person want to travel? People from different countries have different purposes in travelling!

Americans are fond of taking pictures of themselves at places of historical interest like the Taj Mahal and the Mughal Garden or beneath the arches of Bhulbhulayya or with a 'Chadder' in their hands in front of the Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chistie. One wonders of their urge to collect documentary evidence of their travels!

Germans on the other hand are eager to check the authenticity of details provided in the guidebook. They are especially keen to check whether the location of Jantar Mantar is actually in Delhi or elsewhere. They also check eagerly whether the old man who walks out of the big clock in the Salar Jung Museum actually does so when the clock strikes twelve. The German national makes sure to tick off the details in his guidebook when he is satisfied that he has not been deceived.

There is another way that this disease has made its strange appearance. Most of the urban population travels now-a-days because they have caught the infection from others in the office. If a colleague in the office has applied for a leave travel concession, the virus is sure to spread to others.

Many Indians travel in groups or venture out in joint families. They book a hotel or dormitory where the staff is of their own region. They eat their own regional dishes and sometimes even cook themselves in order to save money. Another thing that is observed is that people who normally don't interact much with neighbours, are particularly affectionate with familiar faces when they happen to meet them in a distant place such as Jammu or Andaman.

Research is still required on two things that could effectively work out to be the cure for Travelia. Firstly, the discovery that ones neighbours are interesting people and secondly that you do not have to travel too far to satisfy your curiosity. Once the answers to these questions are found, reliable treatment for the same can be prescribed.

-Writers' group

Word Meanings

disease	an illness affecting humans, animals or plants
symptom	a change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy
anxiety	the state of feeling nervous or worried that some thing bad is going to happen
afford	to have enough money or time to be able to buy or do something
outburst	a sudden strong expression of an emotion
infections	an infectious disease can be passed easily from one person to another, especially through the air that we breathe
anticipate	to expect something
monument	a building, column, statue etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event
documentary	a film or a radio or a T.V. programme giving facts about something
museum	a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public
authentic	known to be real and genuine and not a copy
victimize	to make somebody suffer unfairly because you do not like them
interference	the act of interfering
continent	one of the large land masses of earth such as Asia, Europe, Africa etc.
venture	a business project or activity, especially one that involves taking risks
motto	a short sentence or phrase that expresses the aims and beliefs of a person
pretend	to behave in a particular way in order to make other people believe something that is not true
familiar	well known to you, often seen or heard and therefore easy to recognize
tempting	something that is attractive and makes people want to have it
hesitate	to be slow to speak or act because you feel uncertain or nervous
brochure	a colourful printed material containing pictures and information about something
dormitory	a room for several people to sleep in specially in school or other institution

junk	things that are considered useless or of little value
tendency	change in behaviour
leave travel concession	scheme which allows workers to travel
interact	talk with one another
reliable	that which can be trusted
prescribe	treatment suggested by an expert

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following Questions:

- (1) What is 'Travelia' ?
- (2) Who falls prey to it ?
- (3) Why do people feel anxious to contact travel agents ?
- (4) When do we see the seasonal outburst ?
- (5) Research is still required on two things. What are they ?

II. Write true or false in boxes:

- (1) The patient grows restless and starts rushing to the travel agent. ☐
- (2) Travelling increases knowledge. ☐
- (3) 'Travelia' is a modern disease of the rich. ☐
- (4) The people living in rural areas easily fall prey to it. ☐
- (5) The disease mentioned in the lesson is not infectious. ☐
- (6) The seasonal outburst can be seen during the summer vacations. ☐
- (7) The German and British are fond of taking photographs of themselves before places of historical interest. ☐

III Complete the table filling the blanks with the information you got from the lesson about the following:

No.	Places/idea	Information
1.	Places in Delhi
2.	Agra
3.	Religious place
4.	Museum

Vocabulary

A. Given are the names of diseases, categorise them in the table given below:

Malaria, Cancer, Paralysis, Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid, Pneumonia, AIDS, Jaundice, T.B., Polio, Diarrhoea.



Infectious disease	Non-infectious disease.
.....
.....
.....
.....

B. Complete the sentences with one of the words given in the brackets:

- (1) Our in the staff made a plan to visit Agra this week.
(colleague/neighbour.)
- (2) Scientists are trying to discover a vaccine for a called AIDS.
(disease/pneumonia)
- (3) The Red-fort, Jantar-Mantar and the Taj Mahal are
(monuments/museum)
- (4) 'Travelia' is a modern disease. People living in fall prey to it.
(urban area/rural area)
- (5) The disease mentioned in the lesson is (infectious/serious)

C. Give one word for the following expressions:

- (1) One who is sick. He is a
- (2) We can get it from a newspaper, radio and T.V.
- (3) The place where we can see old things
- (4) It is the opposite of 'familiar'
- (5) A sign of change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy
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Grammar



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kutumsar caves | 7. Bhilai Steel Plant |
| 2. Chitrakoot fall | 8. Bhoram Dev |
| 3. Kanger valley | 9. Sonakhan |
| 4. Sirpur | 10. Bastar Mela |
| 5. Bamleshwari Temple | 11. Keshkal Ghati |
| 6. Ramgarh paintings | 12. Mainpat |

Work in pairs :

- (1) Pick up the words given above and ask your partner questions, as given in the example and complete the table:

Example: (A) Have you ever seen Kutumsar Caves ?

(B) Yes, I have.

(A) When did you go there ?

(B) I went there in the summer vacations.

or

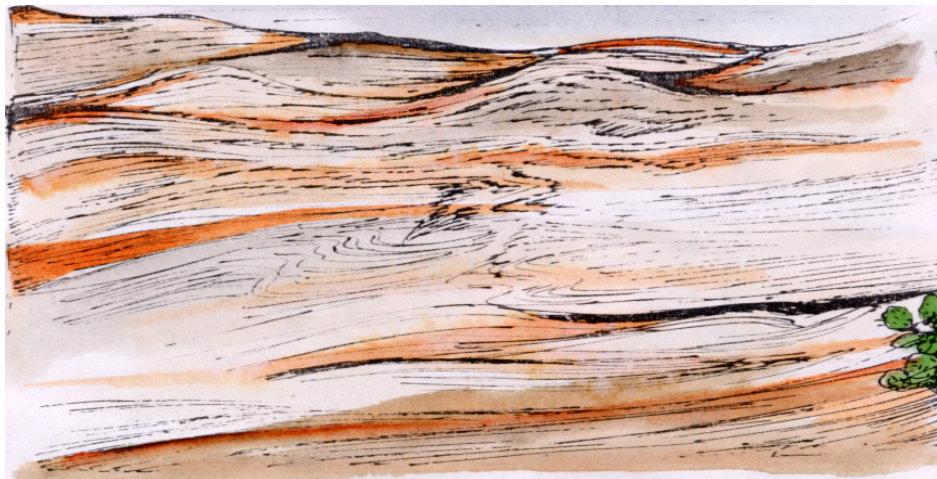
No, I haven't. I went to Orrisa.

- (2) Make your sentences from the table given below:

I		Sirpur
we	have seen	Kanger Valley
you		Bhoram Dev
they		Sonakhan
he		Mainpat
she	has seen	Chitrakoot fall
Ramu		

Writing

1. Look at the pictures given below. If you had a chance to travel to the places in the pictures given below:



I would like to visit the desert/I would not like to visit the desert because



I would like to visit the mountains /I would not like to visit the mountains because



I would like to visit the beach/ I would not like to visit the beach because



I would like to visit historical places/I would not like to visit historical places because.....

.....

.....

2. A. Look at the railway time table given below. If you had to make a journey from Raipur to Delhi, use the time table to fill in the form:

Railway Reservation Time Table

TRAINS BETWEEN A PAIR OF STATIONS

Train No.	Train Name	Origin	Dep. Time	Destination	Arr. Time	Days of Run							Classes					
						M	T	W	T	F	S	S	1A	2A	FC	3A	CC	SL
2409	GONDWAN EXPRESS	*RAIPUR JN	07:40	H NIZAMUDDIN	07:25	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-	-	-
2441	BSP NDLS RAJ EXPRESS	*RAIPUR JN	09:55	NEW DELHI	05:30	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
2807	SAMTA EXPRESS	*RAIPUR JN	17:00	H NIZAMUDDIN	16:50	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
2823	C G SMPRK KRNTI	*RAIPUR JN	11:15	H NIZAMUDDIN	09:10	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-
8237	+CHHATTISGARH EXP.	*RAIPUR JN	16:15	NEW DELHI	20:00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
8518	VSKP KRBA EXP.	*RAIPUR JN	16:15	NEW DELHI	20:00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-

.....RAILWAY

CM257

RESERVATION/CANCELLATION REQUISITION FORM

If you are a Medical Practitioner

Please tick () in Box

Dr. ☐

(You could be of help in an emergency)

If you want Sr. Citizen concession, please write Yes No in box ☐

(if yes, please carry a proof of age during the journey to avoid inconvenience of penal charging under extant Railway Rules)

Train No & Name _____ Date of journey _____

Class _____ No of Berth Seat _____

Station from _____ to _____

Boarding at _____ Reservation upto _____

S.No.	Name in Block Letter (not more than 15 chars)	Sex (M/F) Age	Concession/Travel Authority No.	Choice if any
1.				Lower Upper berth
2.				
3.				Veg. Non-veg. Meal for Rajdhni Shatabdi Express Only
4.				
5.				
6.				

CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS (FOR WHOM TICKET IS NOT TO BE ISSUED)

S.No.	Name in Block Letters	Sex	Age

ONWARD/RETURN JOURNEY DETAILS

Train No. & Name _____ Date _____

Class _____ Station from : _____ To _____

Name of applicant _____

Full Address _____

Signature of the Applicant/Representative

Telephone No. if any _____ Date _____ Time _____

1. Explain the important steps you used to fill up the reservation form:

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.....

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Activity

- A. 1. Trace the route on the map that Satish and his family took:**
See Appendix-1 Lesson-14



2. Complete the Table:

Place Visited (where)	Stayed with	Days spent

B. You are travelling by train. You are going back home after a tour to Delhi. A person (co-passenger) and her family sitting near you is going to visit the place where you belong (your home town). That person would like to know about your home town. Work in groups and develop a conversation by greeting and introducing each other. The co-passenger will have many questions to ask about your home town-like the places worth seeing, the history, achievements and hotels:

Some useful expressions for developing the conversation:

1. Introducing
 - a. Hi ! I'm Ronita.
 - b. Hello ! My name is Rahul.
 - c. Rahul, meet my sister, Rekha.
 - d. This is my dad, Mr. C. L. Verma.
2. Responding to introductions
 - a. How do you do ?
 - b. Nice, meeting you. (to meet you)
3. Asking for information
 - a. Can/could you tell me ?
 - b. Know anything about?
 - c. Have you got any idea about ?
 - d. Could you please give me any information about?
4. Responding to queries for information
 - a. Yeah ! sure
 - b. Yes ! of course
 - c. I'm not sure but
 - d. No idea
5. Parting :
 - a. Bye
 - b. Good bye
 - c. Had good company

Project

Maintain a diary

Note: Observe closely the diary given in the lesson. While writing a diary remember to write :

- the date.
- the events in sequence.
- your diary everyday.



Use the following proverb in your sentence. Meaning is given.

Proverb

Many hands make Light work.

Meaning

Work is quickly and easily done when many people help.