

Hobby Turns into a Successful Career

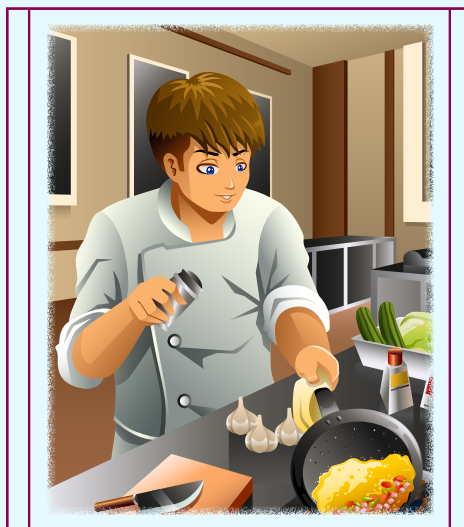
Warm up



Look at the pictures. Discuss in pairs and share your answers with your friends.



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1. What is the girl doing?
2. What is the man doing?
3. Will you like doing it? Why?
4. Do you like gardening? Why?
5. What are the benefits of listening to music?

Section -I

Reading



Listen to the teacher and read this section.

Once there was a boy named Mani. He was studying at the school in his village. He found it difficult to read and write. His grandfather noticed it and helped him by reading bedtime stories. Gradually, he started reading on his own. Now, he not only enjoyed reading but also has started writing his own stories. Let us read an essay written by Mani.



Hobbies are the activities that we do in our **spare** time. Hobbies are **unique** to people. Some like gardening, a few like photography, many have book reading as their hobby. While other hobbies are swimming, collecting stamps, playing video games, and many more.

People have hobbies not only to pass their free time but also to do something useful. Hobbies help people learn new things, relax after a day of tiring work and to **energise** their body and mind. Same is the case with me. I love writing, so it is my hobby.

"Whatever you like to do, make it a hobby."

-Warren Buffet

Writing is a unique hobby because most people don't want to **exhaust** themselves in their spare time. Many feel that writing is tough, but I do not think so. I feel writing is like painting our voice. When I get free time, I pick a pen and a notebook and start painting my ideas in words. I write stories, poems and sometimes, about my feelings. My mind relaxes when I pour my thoughts as words. So, writing energises me.

When I write things, my imagination is at its best. I imagine a world with magic and magicians, where I can fly, and birds can talk. Writing helps me completely immerse myself into that world! Sometimes, I sit with small children and entertain them with these stories of mine. The happiness of their faces makes me to write more and better.

Although writing is just a hobby for me, yet it is very beneficial. It opens my mind to think beyond the little things with a broader mind. It makes me more **passionate** about my life. It makes me learn new things and enjoy every moment of my life.

"Writing is easy. All you have to do is cross out the wrong words."

-Mark Twain

My hobby helped me in school too. When I started writing things, I was unable to describe them **accurately**. With time, my experiences helped me think of new ideas and this made me a good writer.

Now, I look out for things, which I was not able to see before. Hence, I can describe things better in my stories. I feel no problem with writing English essays or stories as it is my hobby. To become a better writer, I spend time on learning how to write in different forms like **fiction** and non-fiction. It is important to always learn and improve our hobbies. Who knows? One day I could be a writer like *R.K. Narayan*!



The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, **Mr C.N. Annadurai**, had the hobbies of reading and writing. He wrote many books, stories, plays, thought-provoking articles and cine dialogues which have contributed to reformation of society as we know it today!

Glossary



unique (adj)	– distinctive / uncommon
exhaust (v)	– tire out
energises (v)	– give energy
passionate (adj)	– intense/ heartfelt
accurately (adv)	– exactly
fiction (n)	– imaginative writing
spare (adj)	– extra

Read and Understand



A. Say true or false.

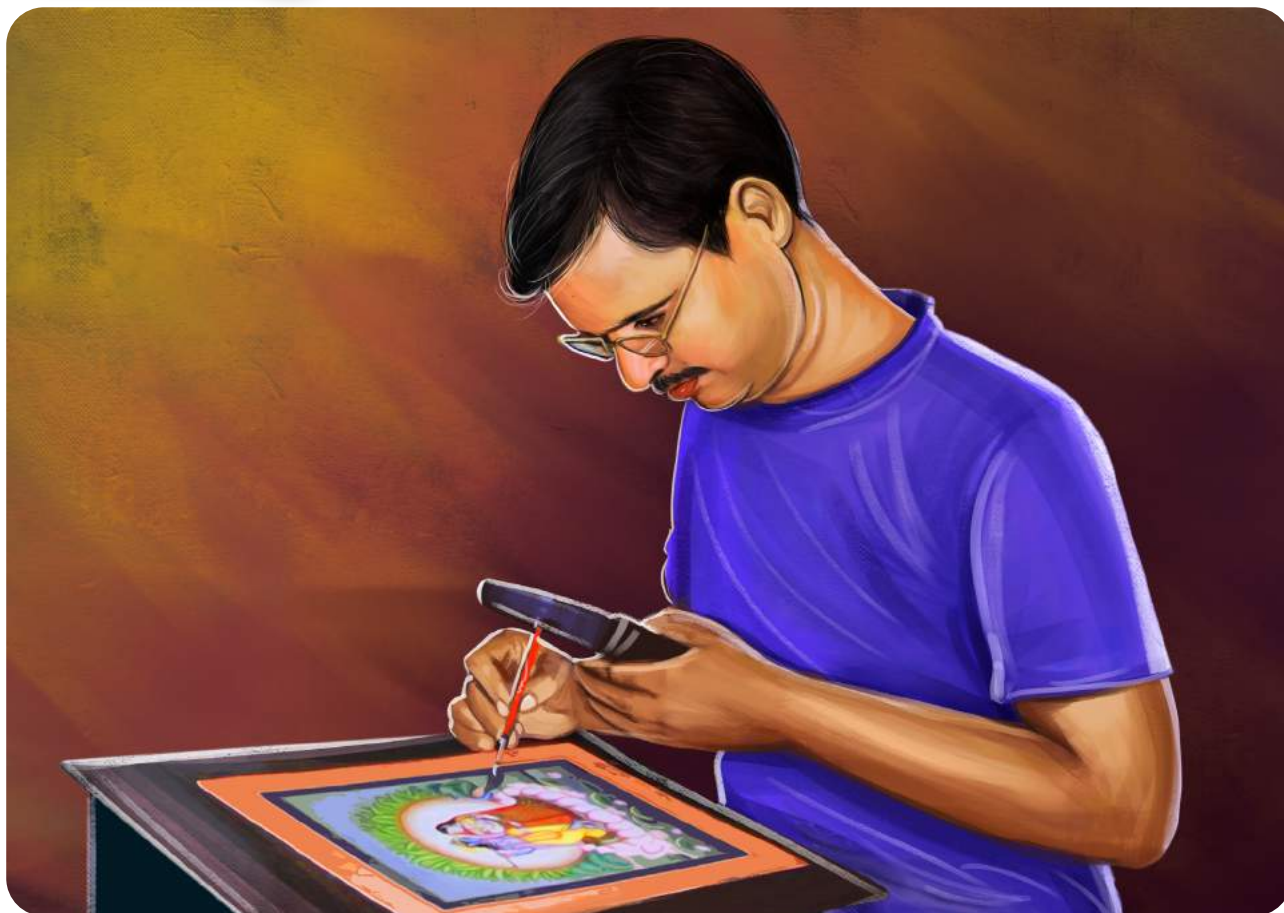
1. Mani's hobby is playing cricket.
2. Hobbies are unique to people.
3. People have hobbies only to pass time.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Mani imagined a world with _____.
a) music and musicians b) building and sculptures c) magic and magicians
2. When Mani started writing things, he was unable to _____.
a) describe them accurately b) describe them fluently
c) describe them imaginatively
3. Mani feels writing is like _____.
a) painting the voice b) engraving the voice c) designing the voice

Section -II

Reading



Take turns and read this section aloud.

Ajay Kumar Garg, is a very talented young artist. He lives in Jaipur, India. His childhood was going on well, until he suffered an injury at the age of three. Ajay was treated, but that treatment left him permanently deaf. His parents tried several hospitals to cure his **impairment**, but it didn't cure him. His father, once bought him a paint set to play. Ajay started to paint happily. He painted on the walls, floors etc. He looked happy, while using the paint set that was gifted to him. Soon, Ajay's father realised that Ajay was talented in painting. When Ajay was five years old, a court artist of Dholpur (Rajasthan), Shri Sua Lal saw his painting and was very impressed with his work. He then took Ajay and started training him.

After completing his education, Ajay tried tailoring but, that didn't make him happy so he went back to painting. He became an apprentice of Asha Devi. She taught Ajay the old and dying technique of 'Traditional Indian **Miniature** Painting'. He mastered the technique of preparing colors and brushes and gained knowledge of the paintings. Soon he became an **accomplished** artist in the miniature style. He uses a **magnifying** glass and a single-haired brush for miniature paintings that depict Indian culture. Ajay is gifted in the practice of creating images on a grain of rice.

Ajay **exhibited** his work and sold 144 out of the 150 paintings displayed. He continued to show his work throughout India, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 2004, Ajay was awarded a national award of accomplishment from the Indian President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Apart from painting, Ajay is also very actively involved in the welfare of people with hearing **impairment** in India and has been the executive member of the 'Deaf & Dumb Association' in Rajasthan. He also gives free training to hearing impaired children in Jaipur as well as children in an orphanage in Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur. One of Ajay's current goals is to **revitalise** the dying art of traditional miniature Indian paintings.

Ajay's life shows us that we can turn our hobby or passion into a successful career, if we are ready to learn and develop our skills.

Glossary



impairment (n)	– disability
miniature (adj)	– very small of its kind
accomplished (adj)	– fulfilled
magnifying (adj)	– enhanceing
exhibited (v)	– show or reveal
revitalise (v)	– re-energise

Read and Understand



A. Write true or false.

1. Ajay Garg is an artist.
2. Asha Devi taught Ajay the miniature painting.
3. Ajay displayed 150 paintings.
4. Ajay was awarded by the Indian president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.



U7A1M1

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Ajay gifted with?
2. How was he honoured?
3. What is Ajay's current goal?
4. Does Ajay's hobby become a successful career? How?

Section -III

Reading



The hard working and the **passionate** people, always chase their dream and live it. Ilavazhagi is one among the many to achieve her dream amidst all odds. Mr. A. Irudayaraj, her father, was a district level champion in carrom. His dream **shattered**, since his family did not encourage and support him. He was determined to achieve his dream through his daughter. He used to put his daughter on the carrom board, while she listened to the sounds of striker and coins. When she was two years old, he would carry her with him to the tournaments; he played with his friends at local clubs. Her father began coaching her when she was around five. One day her father called her for a match, and she won that match, which gave her confidence. The confidence led her to win. Her victories included the Asia Cup and (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Cup and the world championship.



Irudhayaraj, a fish-cart driver who transports materials like pipes to make a living for his family – a wife and three daughters. They lived in a small one-room apartment in Vyasarpadi, Chennai, is not enough to **accommodate** the family. The **trophies**, she has won over the years are too many, and her home is just not big enough to keep them. The trophies left over after filling the space under the bed, were given to the neighbours and relatives. Financing the trips has always been a big trouble, though she has been playing for the state for almost 14 years. Still she says "**Victories follow me**".

Ilavazhagi is a member of the Thiruvallur District Carrom Association and also represented India at the Carrom World Championships, Asian Championships.

Achievements:

1. 5th World Carrom Champion, 2008 in France.
2. Women's singles title at the 38th Senior National Carrom Championships in Visakhapatnam, 2009.
3. Women's singles title in the 37th National Carrom Championship in Chennai, 2008.
4. 13th SAARC Carrom Championship women's doubles with Rashmi Kumari in 2009.
5. The two time SAARC Carrom Championship women's singles title in 2009.
6. World Cup winner in 2006 and the next was the 2010 championship in the US where she secured the first place in singles and doubles.

She holds 260 medals, out of which 106 are gold, 17 are silver & 12 are bronze medals won in national competitions. She has won 111 gold, 9 silver and 5 bronze medals in international tournaments.

Her hobby of playing carrom took her to the level of world champion.

Glossary



accommodates (n)

– sufficient space for

trophies (n)

– a decorative cup given as a token of victory

shattered (v)

– break , damage or destroyed

Read and Understand



A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mani's grandfather noticed it and helped him by reading _____.
2. Ajay mastered the techniques of _____.
3. Ilavazhagi won her first match against _____.

B. Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

1. Writing is a **unique** hobby
a) common b) beneficial c) uncommon d) separate
2. Ajay started to paint **happily**.
a) depressed b) joyfully c) unhappily d) sadly
3. Miniature paintings **depict** Indian culture.
a) warp b) portray c) twist d) falsify

C. Choose correct antonyms for the italic word.

1. Ajay **suffered** an injury.
a) sorrow b) endure c) hurt d) mourn
2. Ajay **mastered** the techniques of painting.
a) skilled b) proficient c) unskilled d) experienced
3. Ilavazhagi **won** world championship in 2008.
a) win b) succeed c) lost d) well-skilled

D. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. What happened to Ajay at the age of three?
2. What did Asha Devi teach Ajay?
3. Why writing is beneficial according to Mani?

E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How did Ajay's father find his son's talent?
2. Write a note on Ilavazhagi.

Vocabulary



Singular and Plural

We have seen how to form plural from singular for certain nouns and now we are going to see the other forms of plurals.

Some nouns become plural when we change the vowels.

Singular	Plural
man	men
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese

'us' changes into 'i'

Singular	Plural
cactus	cacti
fungus	fungi
syllabus	syllabi

'is' changes into 'es'

Singular	Plural
hypothesis	hypotheses
oasis	oases
crisis	crises

'um' changes into 'a'

Singular	Plural
bacterium	bacteria
medium	media
curriculum	curricula

Add 's' to the first word in hyphenated word.

Singular	Plural
passer-by	passers-by
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law
runner-up	runners-up

Some nouns have same form for singular and plural.

Singular	Plural
deer	deer
fish	fish
hair	hair
furniture	furniture
luggage	luggage

Write the plural form of the given words

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1	food		6	commander-in-chief	
2	radius		7	thesis	
3	governor - general		8	forum	
4	syllabus		9	cattle	
5	datum		10	genius	

Compound words

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

Some important compound words using (NOUN + NOUN)

Noun	Noun	Compound Word
head	master	head master
key	board	key board
cell	phone	cell phone
school	boy	school boy
eye	sight	eye sight
home	work	home work
moon	light	moon light
note	book	note book

Some important compound words using (GERUND + NOUN)

Gerund	Noun	Compound Word
dining	hall	dinning hall
washing	machine	washing machine
waiting	hall	waiting hall
driving	school	driving school
walking	stick	walking stick
drawing	room	drawing room
calling	bell	calling bell
baking	soda	baking soda

Some important compound words using (NOUN + VERB)

Noun	Verb	Compound Word
snow	fall	snow fall
car	park	car park
book	mark	book mark
sun	set	sun set
cat	walk	cat walk
rain	fall	rain fall
hair	cut	hair cut
tooth	ache	toothache

A) Match the following compound words and write them:

First word	Second word	New word
match	mark	
air	cut	
blood	port	
Pop	machine	
sky	bank	
hair	blue	
book	corn	
sewing	box	

B. Choose the best answer to make a compound word

- Which can be placed after 'soft'?
a) play b) ware c) run d) cycle
- Which can be placed before 'light'?
a) try b) sun c) horse d) cat
- Which can be placed after 'safe'?
a) chair b) guard c) shop d) van
- Which can be placed after 'blue'?
a) cane b) print c) see d) land
- Which can be placed after 'water'?
a) food b) stick c) fall d) out

Listening



Questions on passage

- What is Philately?
- What is Numismatics?
- Do you know where the rarest and the most beautiful shells are found?
- Painting can help unleash your creative side. How?
- What is your friend's hobby? How does it differ from yours? Discuss and write.

Note: The listening passage is given at page no.226.

Speaking



Role-play the conversation in the class.

Manoj : Hi Priya! How are you?

Priya : I am fine, and what about you?

Manoj : I am fine too. What are you doing in this early morning?

Priya : I am taking care of my garden.

Manoj : Oh! What a beautiful garden it is !

Priya : It is beautiful as I work every day in it.

Manoj : Who helps you in your work?

Priya : Myself have done this. It is my hobby and I have cultivated vegetables.

Manoj : Oh! that's nice. How long have you been doing this?

Priya : I have been doing this for

Manoj :

Priya :

Manoj :

Priya :

Manoj :

Continue this conversation with friends having atleast five to ten dialogues each.

Writing



Hints Developing

- Read the hints twice or thrice carefully.
- Understand the passage well.
- Be careful to connect as naturally as possible the various points given in the text.
- Arrange the matter in two or three paragraphs.
- Give a suitable title.

Example :

Hints

Farmer in a village - had a hen - golden egg - farmer became rich- selling golden eggs- he is greedy - an egg everyday - not enough - thought to get all eggs - kill to get all eggs - killed the hen - found no eggs - farmer is very sad.

The Greedy Farmer

There lived a farmer in a village. He had a hen. The hen used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell the golden egg in the market and got huge amount of money. Soon, he became rich. The farmer was very greedy. He thought, "At present I get an egg every day. This is not enough. Why should not I get all the eggs at a time? I must kill the hen to get all the golden eggs at a time." And the greedy farmer killed the hen. He did not find any egg. He was very sad now.

Develop the following hints:

1. Tortoise - hare - forest - tortoise walking- seen by a hare- hare laughs - tortoise speed - tortoise sad - bet - race - tortoise moving- slow speed -hare moves - fast - sleeps- tortoise - reaches winning point - first - wins the bet.
2. Akbar - Birbal - courtiers jealous of Birbal - ask Akbar - test Birbal wiseness - Courtier puts a question - How many crows in Agra - Birbal asks for a week - everyday sitting on the terrace - looking at the crows- after a week - courtier asks - Birbal says 156757 crows - asks the courtier to check- Akbar laughs.
3. A wood cutter - cutting wood - dropped his axe in the pond - started weeping - angel appeared - asked what the matter was - brought a golden axe - from the pond - wood cutter did not accept - brought a silver axe - not accepted - brought an iron axe - accepted - pleased with the honesty - offered all the axes to him.



Adjective

An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives of Quality

show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

Example:

Kolkata is a large city.

He is an honest man.

The foolish old crow tried to sing.

This is the Grammar of the English language.

Adjectives of Quality answer the question : Of what kind ?

Adjectives of Quantity

describe the quantity of something.

Example:

I ate some rice.

He showed much patience.

He has little intelligence.

We have had enough exercise.

He has lost all his wealth.

You have no sense.

He did not eat any rice.

Take great care of your health.

He claimed his half share of the booty.

There has not been sufficient rain this year.

The whole sum was expended.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: How much?

Adjectives of Number

show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.

Example:

Each hand has five fingers.

Few cats like cold water.

There are no pictures in this book.

I have taught you many things.

All men must die.

Here are some ripe mangoes.

Most boys like cricket.

There are several mistakes in your exercise.

Sunday is the first day of the week

Demonstrative adjectives

point to "which" noun or pronoun you're speaking about. These four words will help you spot demonstrative adjectives -this, that, these, those.

Example:

This lady is stronger than Maha.

That boy is industrious.

These books are good.

Those girls must be encouraged.

Demonstrative Adjectives answer the question: Which?

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives pose a question. They need a noun or pronoun by their side.

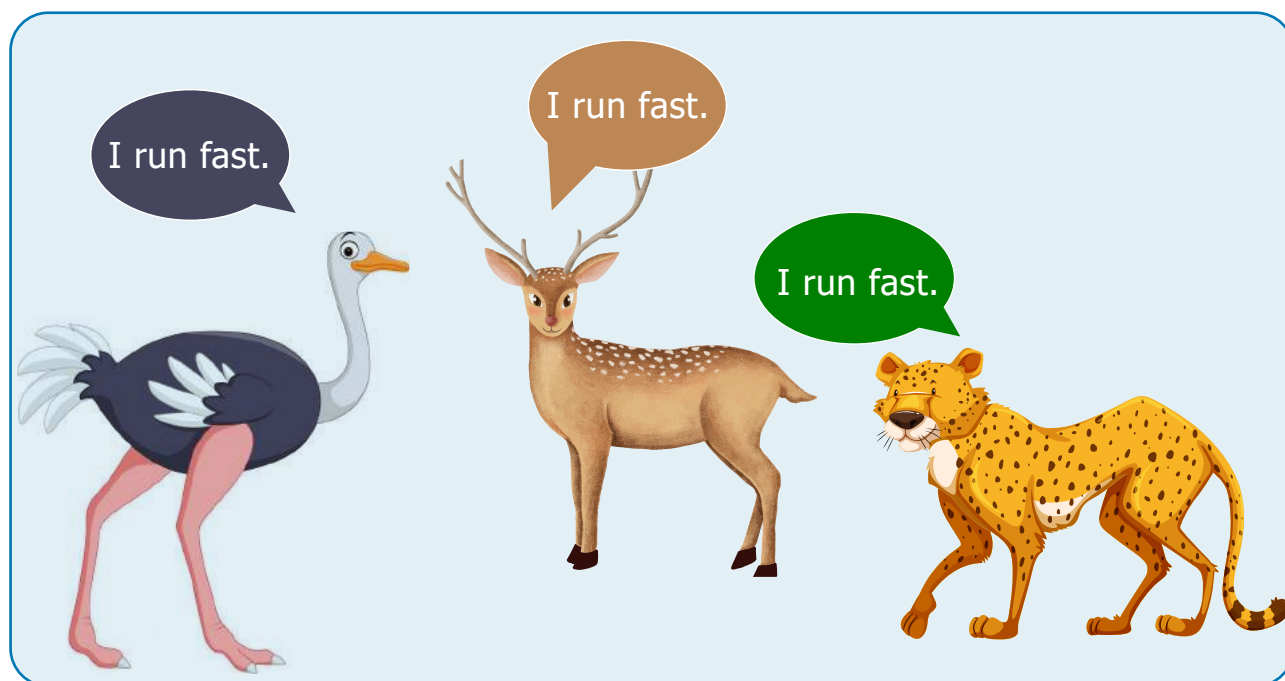
Example:

What manner of man is he?

Which way shall we go?

Whose book is this?

Degrees of comparison



Oh! They all say that they run fast. So who will win a race?

We need to compare their speed to help them decide. For example let us think that the ostrich runs at 40 km/hr, the deer at 60 km/hr and the cheetah at 80 km/hr.

We can see that the speed of the ostrich is lesser than the speed of the deer. The speed of the deer is lesser than the speed of the cheetah.

There are three ways to compare. That is positive, comparative and superlative. These are known as degrees of comparison.

Now, let us see how the word 'fast' changes to show us how fast each of them run.

The ostrich runs fast.

The deer runs faster than the ostrich.

The cheetah is the fastest of all.

We can see that the adjective 'fast' is changing form to show how fast each of them run in comparison to the other.

So, the cheetah, the fastest of all will win the race.

We add - **er** with the adjective to make it comparative and - **est** to make it superlative. Let us see some examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
tall	taller	tallest
small	smaller	smallest
strong	stronger	strongest
rich	richer	richest
poor	poorer	poorest
weak	weaker	weakest

For most one syllable adjectives you make the comparative form by adding -er and - est for superlative form.

Monosyllabic adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	tall er	tall est
long	long er	long est
fast	fast er	fast est

If the adjective already ends in e, you just add -r.

One syllable adjectives ending in e

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
large	larg er	larg est
wide	wid er	wid est

For some adjectives you need to double the last letter before you add -er. You do this when the last three letters of the word have the pattern consonant-vowel-consonant.

One syllable adjectives that need a double letter

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest

For adjectives ending in y, you make the comparative form by changing the y to an i, then adding **-er**.

Adjectives ending in y

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

Disyllabic Words

For most words with two syllables or more, you make the comparative form by adding the word more before the adjective.

Two syllable adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
important	more important	most important

The exceptional case

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
far	farther (further)	farthest (furthest)
late	later (latter)	latest (last)
much/many	more	most

a. Fill in the blanks

Positive	Comparative	superlative
tall		
	smarter	
		largest
big		
	later/latter	

Let's compare two things.

1. Which is faster? A train or a plane?
2. Which is cheaper? Gold or Silver?
3. Which is larger? City or village?
4. Which is bigger? A sea or an ocean?
5. Which is taller? A giraffe or a camel?

Let's compare three things.

A donkey - a horse - an elephant (strong)

A donkey is strong.

A horse is stronger than a donkey.

An elephant is the strongest.

1. Town – city – village (quiet)
2. Istanbul – Moscow - London (populated)
3. Windy weather – warm weather – rainy weather (good)
4. Ocean - river - lake (deep)
5. The USA – Russia – Spain (large)
6. The Mahanadi – The Cauvery – The Ganga (long)
7. Chennai – Hyderabad – Bangaluru (modern)
8. Giraffe – Horse – goat (tall)
9. Elephant - Cat - Dog (strong)
10. Maharastra – Tamilnadu – Rajasthan (hot)

Poem

My Hobby: Reading

Warm up



What are your leisure time activities? Why do you do them?
Do you read books? What types of books do you read?



**My hobby is reading
It helps me
In thought breeding.
It takes me to places
Near and far,
It keeps my rational
Doors ajar.
It teaches me
To cackle and cry
Without wings
It lets me fly.
I wish
If all the children could read,
In constructing a vigorous society,
Then we shall succeed.**

-Arunachalam Chandrasekharan.



Glossary



breeding	–	procreation
rational	–	intelligence
ajar	–	slightly open
cackle	–	informal laugh
constructing	–	establish / create
vigorous	–	powerful

1. Comprehension Questions.

1. What is the hobby of the poet?
2. What does 'ajar' mean?
3. Can the poet fly without wings?
4. What can children do to society if they read?
5. What is the theme of the poem?

2. On the basis of your understanding of the poem, tick the most suitable option to complete the statements.

Reading	a) wastes my time. b) helps me think deeply about every thing. c) keeps me busy. d) helps me in thought breeding.
My hobby	a) arguing in the court. b) working in hospitals. c) taking me far and near. d) selling goods in a wholesale market.
Reading	a) helps me to weep and cry. b) lets me fly without wings. c) works in fields to produce food. d) helps me asleep quickly.
Reading	a) blesses the children who read. b) helps the children to construct society. c) blesses the teachers who teach. d) blesses the farmers who produce food.



3. Complete the table given below in order to understand the poem better.

The poet mentions uses of reading	The lines in the poem describe the uses	The rhymes used in the lines	Meaning of the line
Thought breeding			
Opens rational doors			
Fly without wings			
Constructing society			

Figure of speech

A 'Figure of Speech' is a word or a phrase which gives a separate meaning from the normal one. It means something more than it seems to mean. It is used figuratively, to give an implied meaning to the given context. It can either be used to make comparisons, or even to insist repetition or exaggeration. Figures of speech provide a dramatic effect.

a. Rhyming words

'**Rhyming words**' are two or more words which have the same sound. Words 'rhyme' if they have similar sounds when said aloud. 'Rhyming words' usually occur at the end of the lines in a poem. Rhyming words make poems or songs fun to sing.

A Tiny Little Plant

Deep in the heart of a little seed,
Lay buried so, so **deep**,
A tiny little plant fast **asleep**.

Out came the bright Sunshine,
Down crept its **light**,
Into the seed, too **bright**.

A little plant woke up to **see**,
How bright the world might **be**.

Answer the following:

1. List the rhyming words in the first three lines.

2. Which word in the poem rhymes with 'light'?

b. Rhyme Scheme:

A 'Rhyme Scheme' is a specific pattern used in a poem which determines which lines rhyme in the poem. Poets write poems with a rhyme scheme or a pattern. It is the arrangement of rhymes in a poem or a stanza.

Example:

Upon a nice mid-spring day,	a
Let's take a look at Nature's way,	a
Breathe the scent of nice, fresh air,	b
Feel the breeze within your hair.	b
The grass will poke between your toes.	c
Smell the flowers with your nose.	c
Clouds form shapes within the skies.	d
And light will glisten from your eyes.	d

The rhyme scheme of this poem can be determined by the end word in each line. The first line ends with the word 'day' and the second line ends with 'way'. As both words rhyme with other, they are given the letter 'a'. The third line ends with the word 'air' and the fourth line ends with 'hair'. These two words do not rhyme with the ending words of the first two lines. So, they are given the letter 'b' and so on. We get a rhyme scheme aabb ccdd for this poem.

Answer the following:

a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given short poem.

My dog likes bones,
He eats them up,
He's very sweet,
He's just a pup.

b. Complete this poem on your own with a abab rhyme scheme.

Peas porridge hot,
Peas porridge cold,

Good Books

Good books are friendly things to own.

If you are busy they will wait.

They will not call you on the phone

Or wake you if the hour is late.

They stand together row by row,

Upon the low shelf or the high.

But if you're lonesome this you know:

You have a friend or two nearby.

The fellowship of books is real.

They're never noisy when you're still.

They won't disturb you at your meal.

They'll comfort you when you are ill.

The lonesome hours they'll always share.

When slighted they will not complain.

And though for them you've ceased to care

Your constant friends they'll still remain.

Good books your faults will never see

Or tell about them round the town.

If you would have their company

You merely have to take them down.

They'll help you pass the time away,

They'll counsel give if that you need.

He has true friends for night and day

Who has a few good books to read.

Edgar Guest

Supplementary

Jim Corbett, A Hunter Turned Naturalist

Edward James Corbett, popularly known as Jim Corbett was a British wild life photographer, hunter, tracker, naturalist, and writer. He has hunted a number of man-eating tigers and leopards in India. He had a lot of experience with tigers and other wild animals to shoot with his cine film camera. Corbett always preferred to hunt alone and on foot. He often hunted with Robin, his dog. Though he was an expert hunter, he admired wild life. He did not like to kill wild animals for pleasure or sport. But he did not **hesitate** to kill man-eating tigers or leopards. He hunted these animals only to help people and only at the request of the Government. He took no joy from the kill. He often said that not against the law of nature, but against the laws of human."



According to his theory, a tiger starts eating humans, when they grow old or get hurt. As, they can not run fast, they start killing humans. People can not run as fast as animals, so they become easy prey. After eating human flesh once, a tiger will not eat any other flesh. These tigers are called man-eaters.

His first, man eating tiger hunt was, The Champawat Tiger. It was a Bengal tigress responsible for nearly 436 deaths in Nepal and the Kumaon area of India. Her attacks have been listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the highest number of **fatalities** from a tiger. She was shot in 1907 by Jim Corbett.

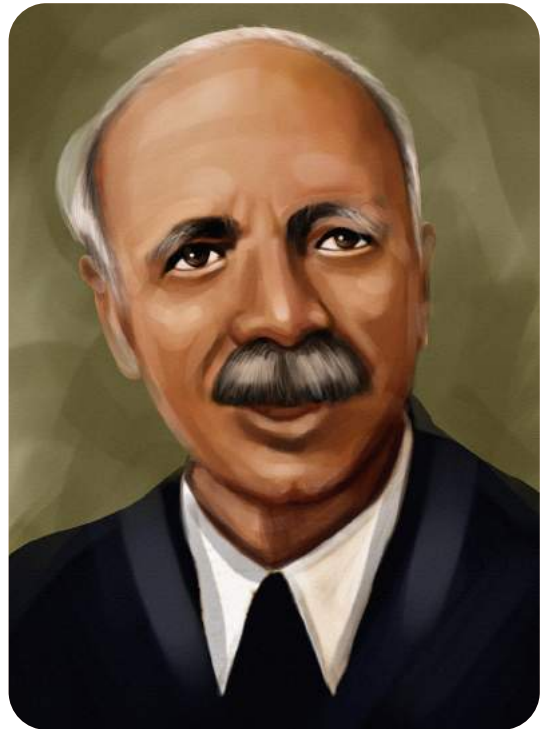
The tigress began her attacks in a Rupal village in western Nepal, Himalayas. Hunters were

sent to kill the tiger, but she managed to escape from them. The Nepalese Army, after failing to capture or kill the tiger, drove her across the border into India. There she continued her killings in the Kumaon District. All her kills happened during the daylight. After several incidents people stopped going into the forest, to collect firewood, fruits, roots and other things. They were terrified to go out, and refused to leave their huts for work after hearing her roar from the forest. The British government requested Jim Corbett to help the villagers. He agreed to hunt down the man-eater.

He camped in the Kumaon District, and started tracking the tigress. He moved around the villages and **restricted** the activities of the man-eater. After several unsuccessful attempts, Corbett managed to kill the tiger when it killed a 16-year-old girl, in the village, near Champawat, and left a trail of blood, which Corbett followed. After a whole day of pursuit, Corbett had to abandon the hunt, decided to use villagers and to organise a bait the next day near the Champa River. With the help of the thasildar of Champawat, the bait was organised with about 300 villagers. The next day, Corbett shot the tigress dead, near the Chataar Bridge, in Champawat. A "cement board" was erected, marking the place where the tigress was finally brought down.

A postmortem on the tigress showed the upper and lower canine teeth on the right side of her mouth were broken, the upper one in half, the lower one right down to the bone. This injury was a result of an old gunshot from a game hunter who failed to track and kill it. According to Corbett, probably this injury prevented her from hunting her natural prey, and hence, she started to hunt humans.

Jim Corbett was always against game hunting. He strongly advocated that deforestation and human encroachment were the main cause of the mischief of wild animals. He went on lecturing tours to educate the people about their natural heritage and the need to conserve forests and their wildlife. He promoted the "Association for the **Preservation** of Game" and the "All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wildlife." He played a key role in establishing, India's first national park in the Kumaon Hills, the Hailey National Park, in Uttarakhand, India. It was initially named after, Lord Malcolm Hailey. Jim Corbett died on 19 April 1955. The park was renamed in 1957 as, The Jim Corbett National Park. It was named after him to honour his role in establishing this protected area in 1930s.



Jadav Payeng is better known as the Forest Man of India. He earned this name by spending 30 years of his life planting trees, creating a real man-made forest of 550 hectares.

Glossary



hesitate (v)	- pause before saying or doing something
fatalities (n)	- an occurrence of death by accident
restricted (v)	- limited extend
pursuit (n)	- search
encroachment (n)	- to advance beyond usual limits
preservation (n)	- protection

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jim Corbett died on _____.
2. Corbett shot wild animals in his _____.
3. _____ was the first man eater shot by Corbett.
4. Corbett shot the tigress dead, near the _____.



B. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Jim Corbett played a key role in establishing, India's first national park in the Kumaon Hills, the Hailey National Park, in Uttarakhand, India. It was initially named after, Lord Malcolm Hailey. Jim Corbett died on 19 April 1955. The park was renamed in 1957 as, The Jim Corbett National Park. It was named after him to honour his role in establishing this protected area in 1930s.

1. Who played a key role in establishing the national park?
2. Why was the park named Hailey National Park?
3. When was it renamed as Jim Corbett National Park?

C. Answer the following in one or two words.

4. What was the birth name of Jim Corbett?
5. What was the name of Corbett's dog?
6. How many kills did the Champawat Tiger recorded?
7. Who was the last kill of the Champawat Tiger?
8. When did Jim Corbett die?

D. Answer the following in 100 words.

9. According to Corbett, why a tiger turns into a man eater?
10. How was the Champawat Tiger killed?
11. What were the findings of the postmortem?

Step to Success



Analogy – verbal reasoning questions.

There is certain relation between two given words, find the relation to find the missing word.

1. Reading : Knowledge , Work : ?
 a) Experience b) Engagement c) Experiment d) Employment
2. Cricket : Bat , Hockey : ?
 a) Field b) Stick c) Player d) Ball
3. Dog : Rabies , Mosquito : ?
 a) Plague b) Death c) Malaria d) Sting
4. Man : Biography , Nation : ?
 a) Leader b) People c) Geography d) History
5. Bread : Bakery , Brick : ?
 a) Mint b) Kiln c) Furnace d) Mine
6. Doctor : Diagnosis, Judge : ?
 a) Court b) Punishment c) Lawyer d) Judgement

Connecting to Self



Try to know whether your hobby makes things easy.

Hobby (Thing that you want to make it easy like reading, writing, playing, singing, dancing etc.)	Days	Time that you spend in a day (Like 1 hour, 2 hour)	Your feeling (Like happy, interesting, boring)	Status (Easy / Difficult)
	Day 1			
	Day 2			
	Day 3			
	Day 4			
	Day 5			
	Day 6			
	Day 7			

ICT CORNER

GRAMMAR – DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- To learn and practice the three forms of adjectives.
- To know and practice about the rules while comparing the adjectives.



STEPS:

- Type the URL link given below in the browser or scan the QR code.
- You can see the rules of forming a sentence in comparative and superlative degrees.
- You can see many examples for the rules.
- Click **Exercises on Comparative and Superlative** at the bottom of the page.
- Complete the exercises by typing the answers in the provided boxes. You can check or reveal the answers at the end.

Regular comparatives and superlatives

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
(in)distance	(far)ther	(far)thest
(in)portant	(far)ther	(far)thest
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

How to use comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives	Superlatives
Comparatives are used to compare two things or two people. Alan is taller than John.	Superlatives are used to compare more than two things or two people. Alan is the tallest person in his class.

Similarities

To express similarities use the following structure:

... as ... as ...

Examples:

- Mike is as intelligent as Henry.
- Henry is as popular as Owen.

Exercises on comparatives and superlatives

Grammar Exercise - Comparatives and Superlatives

Do the exercise on comparatives and superlatives and click on the button to check your answers.
(Before doing the exercises you may want to read the lesson on [comparatives and superlatives](#).)

Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form

- My brother has a (big) room than me.
- Australia is (big) than England.
- I'm (good) than yesterday.
- She's got (little) money than you, but she doesn't care.
- He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world.
- Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
- Cats are not (intelligent) as dogs.
- Show me (good) restaurant downtown.
- (hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
- Who is (intelligent) person in your family?

Warning:

Before submitting the test, check the following:

- Punctuation and capitalization
- Spelling
- Spaces (don't add any unnecessary spaces)

Such mistakes would cost you valuable points. Good luck!

Check Answers Show Answers

Related material:

[Comparatives and superlatives](#)

WEBSITE URL:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-comparatives-superlatives.php

** Images are indicatives only.



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