



Sangam Books

NEW

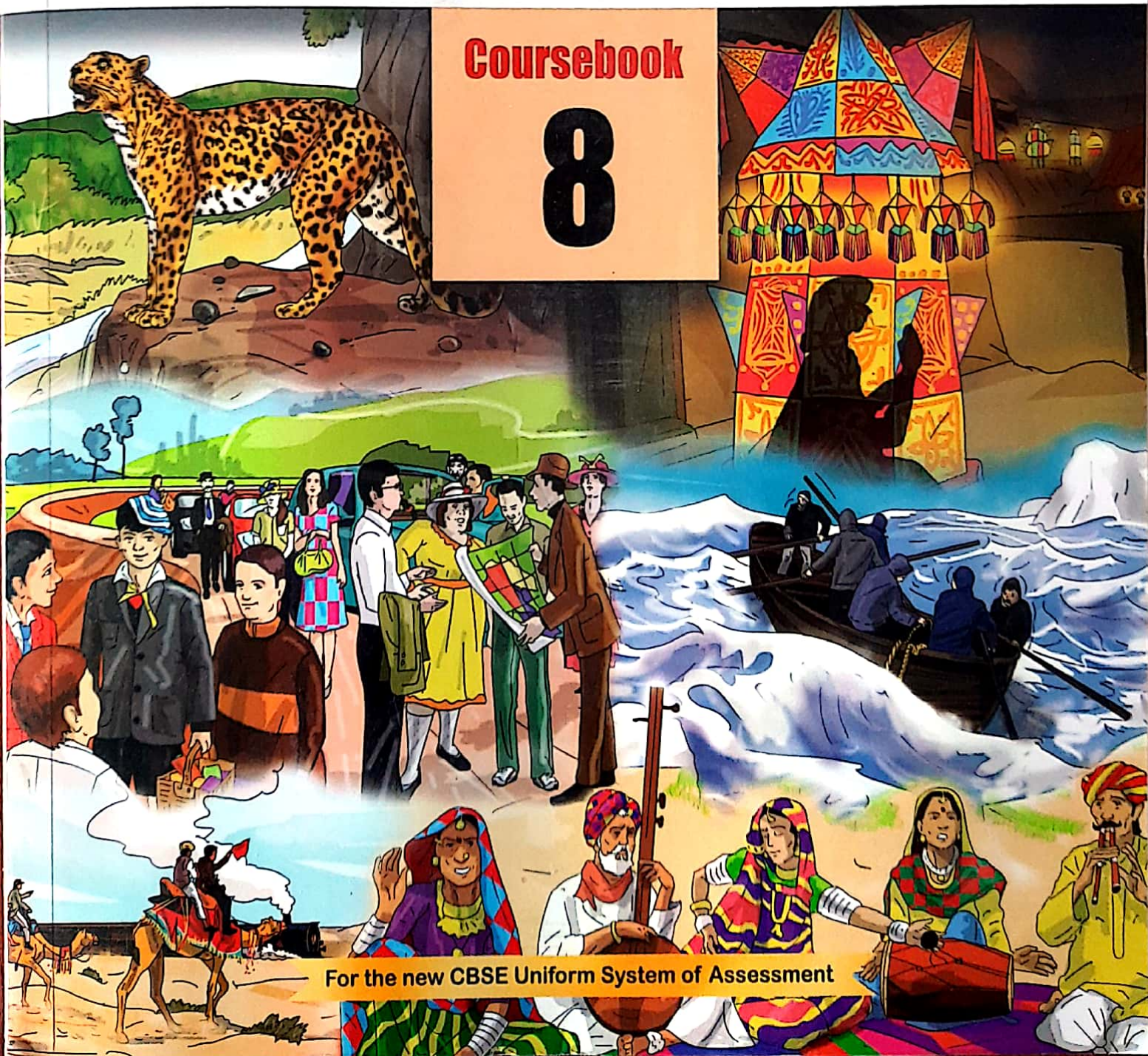
Orient
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ENGLISH JUNCTION

A Course in Communicative English

Coursebook

8



For the new CBSE Uniform System of Assessment



A Lantern as Big as a House



WARM UP



Colourful lights are a part of the festivities in many cultures. In China, during the Lantern Festival, children go out at night carrying paper lanterns and solve riddles on the lanterns.

In Sri Lanka, colourful lanterns are hung along streets and in front of homes during Vesak.



The Yi Peng festival is celebrated in Thailand where people release thousands of lighted lanterns into the sky.

Discuss with your partner.

- ✧ Which is the most widely celebrated festival in your country?
- ✧ What do you do during this festival?
- ✧ What is your favourite thing about this festival?

The festival of Vesak* is celebrated in May in India and Southeast Asia. It is a feast in honour of Gautama Buddha and people's hearts are filled with fervour as they flock to the temples to pay their respects. At this time of the year, the full moon shines with a special brightness. At sundown on the first day of the festival, many lanterns of various colours begin twinkling in homes everywhere. These special Vesak lanterns are an important part of the celebration.

In a village in Sri Lanka, a young boy named Patiya was making his festive lantern to prepare for the upcoming festival of Vesak. He was busily tying strips of bamboo together to form the diamond-shaped framework of the lantern. Patiya wanted to make a big lantern; just like the ones he had seen in the city the previous year when he and his grandmother had gone to see the festival illuminations there. Some of the lanterns had seemed as big as houses and the boy had been unable to forget them.

✧ **fervour** very strong feelings about something **festive** connected with a special event or celebration

framework the parts of an object that support its weight and give it shape

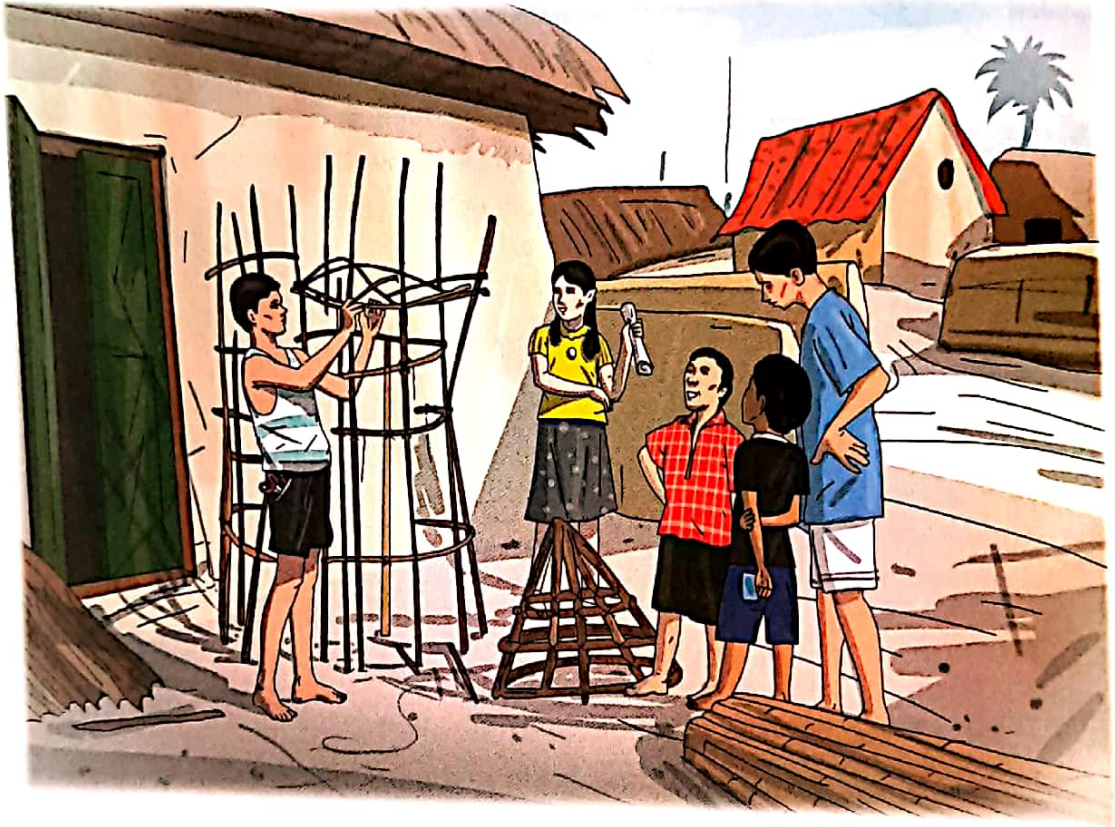
illuminations bright coloured lights used to decorate a town or building for a special occasion

***Note:** Vesak is a Buddhist festival. It marks the birth, enlightenment and death of Gautama Buddha.

There were now only twenty days before Vesak began and all the villagers, young and old alike, were busy making preparations. Families worked together in large groups, making small lanterns that would create such a gorgeous sight on the first night of Vesak.

When Granny saw Patiya start building the huge Vesak lantern, she laughed and said, "Why, it's as big as a house! We could live in it, couldn't we?"

Patiya worked on his lantern every afternoon and the children of the neighbourhood came to watch.



"How will you be able to hang such a giant?" they asked him.

"I don't mean to hang it," replied Patiya confidently. "I'll leave it standing right here."

Three days before Vesak, Patiya finally finished the framework. Sitting back to admire it, he was struck by a thought. How would they afford enough paper to cover such a huge lantern?

He went to the kitchen looking for Granny. "I've been a fool, Granny," he began. Tears brimmed in Patiya's eyes. "We won't have enough paper to cover the lantern," he continued.

"Oh, yes, we will," Granny said. "There'll be plenty of paper, never you fear."

Patiya's eyes grew big and round. Then Granny explained what she meant. "Tomorrow is Saturday, and we'll dig up the sweet potatoes. On Sunday, we'll sell them at the market. And then we'll bring home the rainbow!" she sang.

★ **gorgeous** very beautiful and attractive **never you fear** do not worry, everything will be all right

On Sunday, Patiya and Granny walked proudly into a shop and bought all the paper needed for decorating the lantern. Granny offered to help him cut the paper and paste it on the lantern.

On and on they worked. There was not enough room on the small porch for the lantern and two persons. So Granny got inside the framework and sat on the floor, cutting the paper. Patiya stood on a chair outside and pasted the pieces of paper on the framework.

By sundown, the lantern was still incomplete. After supper, they worked into the night, but still they couldn't finish.

The rising sun bathed everything in its soft light. Patiya and his grandmother set out for the temple. And when they reached the temple, they joined in the ceremony with the other villagers. They prayed wholeheartedly and started homeward.

The day was bright and joyous! There was excitement in the air. People everywhere were putting up Vesak decorations, which were swinging gently in the breeze.

Granny and Patiya walked faster and faster. Once they were home, she stepped inside the half-finished lantern and they both resumed work.

By noon, the lantern was turning out to be a thing of beauty. Inside the lantern, Granny kept cutting out paper flowers and trimming. Patiya kept taking them from her by reaching into the top of the lantern and pasting them on the lantern in the way he thought they looked best.

After a hurried lunch, they went to work again. Granny worked swiftly and silently, and Patiya sang bits of songs now and then. Their fingers moved more briskly—cutting and pasting. Granny would cut a length of paper, fold it just a bit, cut a queer shape and out would come some lovely design that Patiya would take and fix onto the lantern.

On and on they worked till the sun began to go down. Soon, it would be night. But tonight, it would not be all darkness. To adorn the night, there would be gems of light in all directions.

The temple bell rang and a drum began to sound. It was time for the evening ceremony. Patiya looked around and saw coloured lights moving out of the houses. Slowly, the lanterns moved in all directions and soon fell into a regular pattern and shone brightly.

The last bit of trimming went into place. Patiya stood up. His radiant face was glowing with joy. "Granny, the lantern is finished!" called Patiya gleefully.

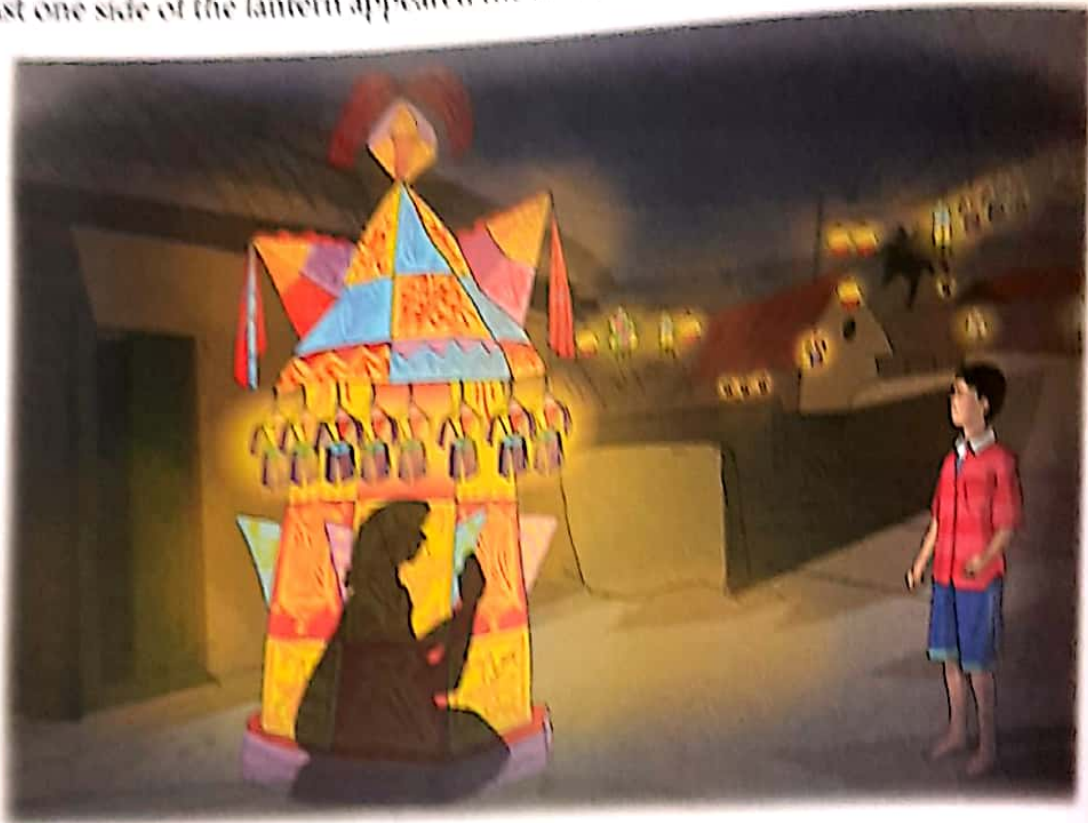
joyous very happy; causing people to be happy **trimming** to make something neater, smaller or better by cutting parts from it **briskly** quickly and busily **adorn** decorate
radiant showing great happiness **gleefully** happily

Granny was silent. After a moment she cried, "But Pattiya, how will I come out? You've pasted me in." In his excitement, Pattiya had indeed closed the last opening—the one that was being left open for Granny's exit.

"Oh, Granny! What will we do? We just can't tear the paper now," Pattiya pleaded.

"Don't worry, my precious," Granny said from inside the lantern. "All problems have solutions. I have a box of matches with me to light the candles."

Granny lit the candles one by one until the lantern glowed with a brilliant, mellow light. Against one side of the lantern appeared the shadow of an aged woman in deep meditation.



Surely this was the grandest Vesak lantern of them all! All the villagers came to see it sometime during the night. And they stood in silence watching the lovely sight—the glowing lantern and the meditating shadow within it.

Then, ever so slowly, the lantern began to dim. The candles were burning out one by one. Quietly, ever so quietly, Granny tore open a side of the lantern and stepped out. And there was Pattiya, asleep beside the lantern, his face full of contentment. Perhaps even in his dreams, he could see the lantern as big as a house.

Sybil Wettasinghe

mellow (of colour) soft and pleasant **meditation** the practice of thinking deeply in silence, especially for religious reasons **contentment** a feeling of happiness or satisfaction

Sybil Wettasinghe is a well-known children's writer and illustrator from Sri Lanka. She has written and illustrated more than two hundred children's books in the course of her career. Her books have been translated into several languages. Her best-known works are *Child in Me* and *The Umbrella Thief*.



COMPREHENSION

A. Answer these questions.

1. When is the festival of Vesak celebrated? What happens during this festival?
2. How did Patiya get the idea for his lantern?
3. What was the first difficulty that Patiya faced? How did his grandmother solve it?
4. When did Patiya and Granny start working? How did they work together?
5. How did the people in the village celebrate Vesak?
6. What was the last challenge that Patiya and Granny faced? How did they overcome it?
7. Describe the lovely sight that the villagers came to see.

B. Complete these sentences in your own words.

1. Patiya tied strips of bamboo together _____.
2. The children of the neighbourhood came _____.
3. Patiya and Granny walked proudly _____.
4. Granny _____ and Patiya pasted them on the lantern.
5. Even in his dreams, Patiya could see _____.

C. Think and answer.

1. Did Patiya and his grandmother share a special bond? Explain with examples from the text.
2. *The key to success is hard work and determination.* Discuss how this is true of this text.



KNOW YOUR VALUES



In the text, we read how it was a tradition for families to make paper lanterns for Vesak. Make a list of the traditions that you follow in your family. They could be about daily routines, habits or related to food. Are you proud of your culture and heritage? What can you do to preserve, promote or revive it? Why do you think it is important to preserve these traditions?

Traditions affect our lives and shape how we behave and think. Some traditions are a part of our cultural identity and should be preserved.



Read these sentences.

- ★ Patiya wanted to make a big lantern.
- ★ Lanterns of various colours began twinkling in homes.
- ★ The rising sun bathed everything in its soft light.

The underlined words are finite verbs and the words in colour are non-finite verbs.

A finite verb is usually the main verb in a sentence. It agrees with the subject of the sentence and changes its form with tense, number (singular / plural) and person.

- ★ I / They draw.
- ★ He / She draws.
- ★ I / He / She / They drew.

A non-finite verb cannot be the only or main verb in a sentence. It does not depend on the subject and does not change its form with tense, number or person.

- ★ I / They like to draw.
- ★ He / She likes to draw.

This table shows the three types of non-finite verbs.

non-finite verbs		
infinitives	participles	gerunds
used to express actions	used to show tense and also as verbal adjectives	used as verbal nouns
to + verb	verb + -ing / -ed / -en	verb + -ing
★ I like to study in the morning.	★ I eat a boiled egg every day.	★ Swimming is good exercise.

A. Circle the finite verbs in these sentences and underline the non-finite verbs. Write I for infinitives, P for participles and G for gerunds next to the non-finite verbs.

- Please throw those rotten eggs in the dustbin! P
- My aunt is sending me a box of chocolates.
- Eating samosas every day is bad for health.
- Madhuri prefers watching films to reading books.
- How many times should I tell you not to bite your nails?
- He wants to become a doctor to help people in the villages.

B. Complete these sentences with the finite or non-finite forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- I am studying (study) hard to do (do) well in the test tomorrow.
- Did you _____ (forget) _____ (call) him when you _____ (go) _____ (buy) the table?

3. The _____ (confuse) instructions
_____ (make) it very difficult for
the students _____ (write) the exam.
4. Can I _____ (request) your teacher
_____ (help) me?
5. I _____ (be, teach) you
_____ (paint) with water colours.
6. When I _____ (see) him, he
_____ (pick) apples from the orchard
_____ (make) apple jam.



VOGEBULLARY

Look at these words.

* brightness x dullness

These words are opposite in meaning and are called **antonyms**.

A. Find words in the text that are the antonyms of these words.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. outside x inside | 2. slowly x | 3. daybreak x |
| 4. noisy x | 5. setting x | 6. entrance x |

B. Complete these sentences with the antonyms of the words in colour.

Add un-, in- or dis- to form the antonyms.

1. The book I read yesterday was very **interesting** but the book I am reading today is quite uninteresting.
2. Germs are _____ to the naked eye but they are **visible** under a microscope.
3. Knowing Hindi is never a _____; it is always an **advantage**, especially in North India.
4. Shakil was not able to **complete** his assignment, so he submitted an _____ one.
5. Suddenly, a face **appeared** at the window and _____, equally fast.
6. Samir says that rock music is very **pleasant** to the ear, but I find it very _____.



★ SPELLING



Look at these words.

★ thought ★ bought

A. Listen to the words and complete the spelling. Then, say the words aloud.

1. br____t 2. pl____ 3. nei____r 4. st____t 5. th_____

B. Listen to the words and complete the spelling. Then, say the words aloud.

1. co__ 2. de__ 3. pl__er 4. aut__
 5. d__t 6. col__ 7. rec__t 8. cu____rd
 9. ____est 10. _on__ 11. We____day 12. han____chief

★ READING ALOUD



Listen to this passage. Then, read it aloud in class. Tell your partner what is common to all three festivals.

Celebrations Around the World

The Festival of the Sun, Peru

Inti Raymi or the Festival of the Sun is celebrated in Peru in the month of June. Since Peru is located in the southern hemisphere, winter is in the month of June. The festival honours the sun god Inti and is celebrated on the day of the winter solstice—the shortest day of the year. Celebrations involve music, colourful costumes and the sharing of food.



The Rose Harvest Festival, Bulgaria

The Rose Harvest Festival takes place in the Rose Valley in Bulgaria in the month of June. During this period, the valley gives off a pleasant scent and is covered with multi-coloured flowers. The valley is famous for its roses which have been cultivated there for centuries. These flowers are used to make products such as perfumes and rose oil. People celebrate with folk music, dances and traditional costumes.

The New Yam Festival, Ghana and Nigeria

The Iwa ji or the New Yam Festival is held in August, at the end of the rainy season in Ghana and Nigeria. This festival celebrates the end of a harvest and the beginning of the next work cycle. People in Ghana and Nigeria eat dishes made of yam, wear traditional costumes and participate in folk dances and parades to celebrate this event.

PRONUNCIATION



Read these sentences.

- ★ The festival of Vesak is usually celebrated in May.
- ★ A young boy named Patiya was making his festive lantern.



Tone is the quality of our voice. It shows our emotions or attitude.

Intonation is the way in which our voice changes (goes up or down) to express a particular feeling. Intonation is important because it affects the meaning of what we say—it indicates what we mean or how we feel about something.

Our voice usually falls or rises at the end of a sentence.

- ↑
- ★ There was excitement in the air.

We ask questions that require a **yes / no** answer with a rising tone which means that our voice goes up on the last word of the question. **Yes / No** questions usually begin with **is, are, have, do**, and so on.

- ↑
- ★ Are you making a big lantern?

- ↑
- ★ Do you have enough paper?

We ask questions that begin with a **wh-** word (**what, when, where, who**, and so on) with a falling tone. This means that our voice goes down on the last word of the question.

- ↓
- ★ Where will you hang your lantern?

- ↓
- ★ How will I come out?

- ↓
- ★ What are we going to do now?

Read these questions and mark the tone with an upward arrow (↑) for the rising tone or a downward arrow (↓) for the falling tone.

1. Where is the nearest post office?
2. Isn't she your cousin's best friend?
3. Why haven't you gone home yet?
4. Shall I book your tickets too?
5. How did you know his name?
6. Has she already left for school?

Sometimes when we speak, we make errors in placing adverbs in sentences.

- ✱ Tomorrow I will return your book. ✱
- ✱ I will return your book tomorrow. ✓



WRITING

Imagine that you are Patiya. In your notebook, write a letter to a friend describing how you made your Vesak lantern.

You can mention—

- ✱ how you made the framework
- ✱ how you covered it with paper
- ✱ how you worked with Granny
- ✱ what happened in the end
- ✱ how your lantern looked



MY WORD BANK

confidently (adjective) having belief in one's ability to do something: Payal confidently walked onto the stage to make a speech. *similar words: with conviction, assuredly*

gorgeous (adjective) very attractive or pleasant: We saw a gorgeous sunset on the hills. *similar words: dazzling, beautiful*

in honour of in order to show respect for someone or something: A concert was held in honour of the great ghazal singer, Jagjit Singh. *similar words: to respect, in memory of*

joyous (adjective) full of happiness: Mrs Mehta loves it when her grandchildren visit her and the house is filled with their joyous laughter. *similar words: merry, cheerful*

plead (verb) to ask for something very strongly and seriously: I pleaded with my parents to buy me a pet. *similar words: request, beg*

Kandeels are lanterns with wooden frameworks which are covered with coloured paper. They are often hung at the entrance to homes during Diwali. In Sanskrit, kandeels are known as *akasha deepas* or lanterns of the sky. In the past, people used to release kandeels into the sky. They did this to invite the spirits of their ancestors to celebrate the festival of lights with them and to bless them.



AMAZIN
INDIA



Olive Ridley Sea Turtles

2



WARM UP

Discuss with your partner.

- ★ What do you understand by the term volunteer holiday?
- ★ Which of these pictures refer to a volunteer holiday?
- ★ What would a volunteer holiday involve?



To: satyabrata@gmail.com

Sub: Olive Ridley Sea Turtles

Dear Satyabrata,

Happy New Year! Thank you for the beautiful card. I hope you had a great time with your cousins on 31 December 2016.

I welcomed 2017 in a very unusual way—I went on a volunteer holiday! Every year, a few conservationists organise a turtle walk on the beaches of Chennai. One of them had found a dead Olive Ridley sea turtle washed ashore many years ago and she decided to do something about it. She and her friends began to educate the fisherfolk and people living along the coast about sea turtles and the need to protect them.



★ **conservationists** people who work to protect the environment

I read in the newspaper that the turtle walk has had a positive effect on the sea turtle population and decided to participate.

When I reached the beach at Neelankarai at 9 p.m., there were already about fifty volunteers there! First, we watched a ten-minute film on turtles. Then, we were taken to the hatchery. It's a small thatch enclosure where turtle eggs are kept safely till they hatch. We were given two tasks—to look for turtle eggs and to release newly-hatched turtles into the sea.

We began the turtle walk at 9.45 p.m. We were asked to look out for marks like tractor tyres leading from the sea towards the shore. Soon, I spotted one. It was unmistakable. These tracks are created by the flippers of the female turtle as she drags herself across the sand. We followed the tracks and found the nest. A volunteer slowly dug out the sand and carefully took out 67 eggs. There were some broken and decaying ones too.

He spread some sand in a basket and transferred the eggs to it. He covered it with more sand from the nest. Another volunteer wrote down the date, time, number of eggs and temperature of the sand on a piece of paper and put it in the basket. Two others then took the basket to the hatchery.



We patrolled the beach for two more hours and found two more nests. We covered almost five kilometres and collected 173 eggs! We went back to the hatchery and dug three separate holes in the sand. We buried the turtle eggs in these nests. We also used the sand from the original nests for this.

In another part of the hatchery, I saw them—hundreds of newborn Olive Ridley sea turtles, hatched from the eggs collected almost two months ago. They were so adorable and seemed so delicate! I got to hold one in my palm. It felt ticklish!

★ **volunteers** people who do a job or offer to help without being paid

★ **enclosure** an area surrounded by a wall or fence and used for a particular purpose

flippers the flat part of the body of some sea animals, used for swimming

patrolled went around the different parts of an area **covered** travelled a particular distance

We took the hatchlings in baskets towards the sea. We formed a semicircle on the beach and put 241 hatchlings on the ground. At midnight, while the waves washed our feet, the newborns walked into the sea. It was truly wonderful, watching hundreds of tiny turtles running into the water. Some of them crawled between our feet and some of them were washed back to the shore. We directed them towards the sea, and soon, all the baby turtles disappeared from sight.

I have learned so much from the experience and I'm happy that I got a chance to help in a small way. I want to know more about the Olive Ridleys and I have decided to participate in the turtle walk every year.

Tell me about your New Year resolution.

I have attached some photographs I clicked with this mail.

Love,
Noufiya

To: noufiya@yahoo.com

Sub: Re: Olive Ridley Sea Turtles

Dear Noufiya,

It was nice reading your email. And guess what? My state Odisha is also the breeding ground for the Olive Ridley sea turtles. In fact, Gahirmatha Beach is the world's most important nesting area for the Olive Ridley turtles.

Another interesting coincidence—I have just completed a project on the Olive Ridleys! Did you know that the Olive Ridley is one of the smallest species of turtles? An adult Olive Ridley is around 65 cm and weighs less than 40 kg. The hatchlings you saw must have weighed less than 20 g! Isn't it ironic that the Olive Ridleys, which are an abundant marine species found in the warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, are endangered? This is because there are very few nesting sites remaining in the world and this has affected the Olive Ridley population.

 **hatchlings** baby animals which have recently come out of eggs

resolution a promise to yourself to do something good

breeding ground a place where wild animals go in order to produce babies

ironic strange because it is very different from what is expected

endangered (of an animal) having very small numbers left and possibly may never be seen again



What you witnessed in Chennai (and what I have only read about) is a unique behaviour called *arribada* or mass nesting. I'm sure you know by now that once a year, hundreds of female Olive Ridges migrate together over thousands of kilometres. They come back to the very beaches where they were hatched to lay their eggs! One female Olive Ridley lays about 80–120 eggs, which hatch after 45–60 days. Did you know that they lay eggs only at night? And that in India, *arribadas* occur between September and March?

Unfortunately, adult turtles are killed for their skin or meat. They often get trapped in fishing nets and their flippers get cut off. Most of them are severely wounded and they drown. Turtle eggs and hatchlings are eaten by crabs, dogs, snakes, birds or trampled on by people.

Hatchlings instinctively walk to the sea, guided by the starlight reflected by the waves. But the street lights confuse them and they walk towards the shore. Their chances of survival on land are very slim. I am glad you went on the turtle walk to help the Olive Ridges.

School reopened on 4 January 2017 and it is already time for the final exams! I will write about my resolution soon!

By the way, the Olive Ridges are so called because of the colour of their heart-shaped shell and H N Ridley, who discovered the species.

I have attached a picture I drew, with this mail.

Love,
Satyabrata



migrate (of birds and animals) to move from one part of the world to another according to the season
trampled on be stepped upon heavily or roughly
instinctively in a natural way, using the knowledge and abilities they are born with and not through training
their chances of survival on land are very slim there is very little possibility that they will live
by the way an expression we use to add something unrelated to what we have just said





COMPREHENSION

A. Answer these questions.

1. How did the turtle walk start?
2. What were the volunteers asked to do?
3. How did Noufiya find a turtle nest?
4. What did the volunteers do with the eggs?
5. What did Noufiya do when she went back to the hatchery?
6. How were the baby turtles released into the sea?
7. What are the dangers that the Olive Ridley sea turtles face?
8. How did the Olive Ridley sea turtles get their name?

B. Mark these sentences as true (T) or not true (NT). Correct the ones that are not true.

1. The turtle walk is organised just to observe the beautiful sea turtles.
2. The flippers of the female turtle leave tracks on the sand.
3. In the hatchery, the eggs are buried in holes in the ground.
4. *Arribadas* occur in many places in the world.
5. The female turtles come back to lay eggs on the same beaches where they were born.
6. The turtles lay around 40 eggs on the beach.

C. Think and answer.

1. How do turtle walks help to conserve the Olive Ridley sea turtles?
2. Why do you think *arribadas* take place only at night?



KNOW YOUR VALUES



In the text, we read how conservationists are trying to save the Olive Ridley sea turtles.

You have noticed that many students in your school leave the lights and fans on when they leave the classroom. How will you make the students in your school aware of the need for conserving electricity?

Our planet faces the threat of our resources running out. Through simple actions at home, in school and in our neighbourhood, we can do a great deal towards saving resources. This is the first step in protecting our planet for the future.



Read these sentences.

- ★ When I reached the beach, there were already about fifty volunteers there.
- ★ Turtle eggs are kept in an enclosure till they hatch.
- ★ I saw hundreds of newborn turtles when I went to the hatchery.

The words in colour are adverbial clauses of time. They answer the question when.
An adverbial clause is always the subordinate clause in a sentence.

We begin adverbial clauses of time with **when, as, while, before, after, till, until, whenever, since, and so on**.
We use a comma after the adverbial clause when it comes before the main clause.

- ★ Aryan met his friend **while** he was going home.
- ★ When I called him, he was very busy.

We use adverbial clauses beginning with **when** to show one thing happening after the other in the present, past and future.

- ★ When the bell rings, I answer the door. (present)
- ★ I lit a candle **when** the lights went out. (past)
- ★ When I grow up, I will be a doctor. (future)

We use **while** to show two things happening at the same time.

- ★ It rained heavily **while** I was at school.

We use **before** to show that one action happens prior to another.

- ★ We will finish **before** he arrives.

We use **after** to show that one action follows another.

- ★ Tarun went home **after** we had dinner.

We use **until** and **till** to show that an action happens up to a particular time.

- ★ Kushal waited **until** Nitin finished his homework.

A. Complete these sentences with clauses from the box. Add commas where needed.

whenever I visit our old house

before I go to bed

till it was dark

after I finish my work

when the time comes

until the manager was free to see me

while the children played in the water

as David got older

1. We will tell Kalpana the whole story when the time comes.
2. I will take you to the park _____.
3. _____ he learned to speak fluent English.

4. We did not switch on the lights _____.
5. I waited in the reception area _____.
6. _____ I really miss my grandmother.
7. We relaxed on the beach _____.
8. I always brush my teeth _____.



B. Rewrite these pairs of sentences as one sentence that conveys the same meaning using an adverbial clause. Use the words in the brackets.

1. You are writing a test. Do not talk. (while)
Do not talk while writing a test.
2. I was walking home. I tripped on a stone and twisted my ankle. (when)
3. He reaches office. He calls his parents. (after)
4. Water the plants. Then go out to play with your friends. (before)
5. I returned from Mumbai last week. I have not been well. (since)
6. We need help. Jatin comes to help us. (whenever)
7. We waited at the crossing. The light turned green. (till)



VOCABULARY

Read these sentences.

- ★ The turtle walk has had a positive effect on the Olive Ridley sea turtle population.
- ★ There are very few nesting sites and this has affected the Olive Ridley population.



Effect shows the result of some action and **affect** means to produce a change in something. We sometimes get confused between words that look similar and so we use them incorrectly.

Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box. You may need to change the forms of some words.

weather, whether	stationary, stationery	addition, edition
lightning, lightening	accept, except	desert, dessert

1. When we travel by train or bus, stationary objects like trees and shops seem to be moving in the opposite direction.
2. He asked me _____ we could go on a picnic the next day and I replied that we could do so if the _____ was pleasant.



★ LISTENING



Listen to a conversation between an interviewer and a conservationist. After you listen, complete these sentences. Then, summarise the conversation in your own words.

1. The five species of rhinos are the White, _____, Great Indian, Sumatran and _____ rhinos.
2. They can be found on two continents—_____ and Asia.
3. Rhinos are _____ and eat grass, leaves and small plants.
4. The highest population can be found in _____ while the lowest is in Java.
5. Rhinos are hunted for their _____ which are used in _____.
6. The increasing human population has caused a loss of _____ for rhinos.

★ DICTIONARY WORK



A conservationist is a person who works to protect the environment.

Refer to a dictionary and find out what these professionals do.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. nutritionist | 2. dermatologist | 3. meteorologist | 4. journalist |
| 5. ornithologist | 6. archaeologist | 7. florist | 8. economist |

★ WRITING

This table shows some points that we should keep in mind while writing an article.

before writing	when writing
★ identify / finalise the topic	★ choose the most relevant / important points
★ understand the reader in order to choose appropriate language and style (formal / informal)	★ organise the paragraphs—topic sentence, one point per paragraph (Use subheadings.)
★ be clear about the aim (inform, describe, compare and contrast, advise)	★ write and rewrite—edit for length and check for errors
★ understand the topic and collect all the possible information about it	★ follow rules and conventions (Do not use contractions. Punctuate correctly.)

Write an article on **A World without Trees** in your notebook.

You may mention these points—

- ★ nature's gift we take for granted
- ★ how they help us
- ★ how we have mindlessly destroyed them
- ★ what we can do to save trees



a positive effect a change for the better: Moving to the hills had a positive effect on Mr Dasani's health. *similar words: conducive, favourable*

abundant (adjective) plentiful: The pond is abundant in fish. *similar words: ample, bountiful*

adorable (adjective) lovable: Prem's little sister is so adorable! I played with her all morning. *similar words: sweet, delightful*

direct (verb) to guide or control something: Sagar directed us to the office we were looking for. *similar words: conduct, lead*

look out for try to find something: We were asked to look out for dolphins during the boat ride on the river. *similar words: keep an eye out for, notice*

volunteer (verb) to offer to do something without payment: Ravi volunteered to help in cleaning up the park. *similar words: come forward, offer*

witness (verb) to be present at some event and to see what happens: On my way home, I witnessed the felling of the old tree in the park. *similar words: notice, see*

Godavari, the second longest river in India, originates from the Brahmagiri Mountains in Maharashtra and flows through the Deccan Plateau into the Bay of Bengal. There are several dams and bridges across this river including a long rail-cum-road bridge. The mangrove forests in the Godavari delta are home to a variety of animals, birds and fish. The Krishna-Godavari basin is also one of the main nesting sites of the endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles. The Pushkaram fair is held on the banks of the river every twelve years.



Wandering Singers



Where the voice of the wind calls our wandering feet,
Through echoing forest and echoing street,
With lutes in our hands ever-singing we roam,
All men are our kindred, the world is our home.

Our lays are of cities whose lustre is shed,
The laughter and beauty of women long dead;
The sword of old battles, the crown of old kings,
And happy and simple and sorrowful things.

What hope shall we gather, what dreams shall we sow?
Where the wind calls our wandering footsteps we go.
No love bids us tarry, no joy bids us wait:
The voice of the wind is the voice of our fate.

Sarojini Naidu



★ **wandering feet** this refers to the singers who constantly move from place to place
★ **echoing forest and echoing street** the sound of the singing echoes through the forests and streets
lutes musical instruments with strings, played like guitars **kindred** (old usage) part of the same family
lays (old usage) poems or songs that tell a story **lustre is shed** shine or glory is lost
bids us tarry (old usage, literary) asks us to stay longer in a place



Sarojini Naidu (1879–1949) was known as 'the Nightingale of India'. She was a leader of the Indian Independence movement and a poet. All her poems have a musical quality and are full of rich, lifelike images. She wrote about nature, love, folk life and patriotism.



In this poem, the speaker describes an aspect of Indian culture—wandering singers. These singers go from village to village and town to town in small groups, playing their musical instruments and singing songs about heroic deeds, battles, love and tragedy. The singers are always on the move and never stay in a place for long. Their life is close to nature.

A. Answer these questions.

1. Where do the wandering singers go?
2. What do the forest and the street echo with?
3. What do they sing about?
4. What are the questions on their minds?
5. How do they decide where to go and when to leave a place?
6. What is the fate of the wandering singers?

B. Explain these lines in your own words.

1. *Our lays are of cities whose lustre is shed,
The laughter and beauty of women long dead;
The sword of old battles, the crown of old kings,
And happy and simple and sorrowful things.*
2. *What hope shall we gather, what dreams shall we sow?*
3. *No love bids us tarry, no joy bids us wait;*
4. *The voice of the wind is the voice of our fate.*

C. Think and answer.

1. What do you think the singers mean by 'the world is our home'?
2. Do the wandering singers lead a happy life? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Why do you think 'the voice of the wind' is so important to these singers?