



976CH07

Unit 7

LET'S BEGIN

1. See the picture. Read the following points and discuss these in pairs.



- What has gone wrong with the packing in the given picture?
- Do you think the bag was packed hurriedly?
- Do your friends pack their school bags neatly?
- Some people seem disorganised, but they know where their things are. Are you such a person?

* READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Text I

ORGANISING YOUR SCHOOL BAG

Have you wasted time on some days rummaging through your school bag for your pen, finally discovering it in the side pocket? Have you ever searched for your homework paper only to find it squashed at the bottom of your school bag? Have you searched for your English textbook in school only to realise later that you have forgotten it at home?

If you have answered 'Yes' to these questions, you really need to organise your school bag. You should remember

rummage: search unsystematically and untidily through something

to first get a suitable school bag. An overly heavy school bag can cause spinal, neck and shoulder pain. The books, tiffin box, water bottle, etc., must be placed so as to evenly distribute weight in the bag.

So, on a weekend, remove all the contents from the bag. Make sure all the side and inner pockets are emptied too. Throw away rubbish such as used tissues, dirty wrappers, rough notes that you no longer need, etc. Wash the school bag and dry it in the sun. If it is not washable, wipe it well with a wet cloth dipped in a little soap water. Wipe it again to remove the soapy feeling, and then put it outside to dry. Start the week with a neat and clean bag.

Utilise pockets and divisions in your school bag to keep items separate. For example, keep your books in the main section, your pencil case and related items in another section and your lunch box in another. Place items such as your money, ID card, house key, etc., in the inner pockets (preferably with a zip) of the bag. You can pin the keys inside the bag pocket, so that they are easy to find. Then make it a habit to always keep these items in their respective sections of your bag, so that you know where to reach instinctively, even without looking inside the bag.

instinctive: done without conscious thought

Being organised will help you study better. When your books are organised according to the timetable, you won't be searching for them or lagging behind while your classmates get ahead with their work. Also, try not to have random papers stuffed at the bottom of the bag. This makes it impossible to find what you need. The clutter not only takes up space, but disturbs your train of thought. Last but not the least, do a monthly check-up on your school bag, removing junk and reorganising items.

lag behind: to move or happen at a slower pace than someone or something else

1. The author asks a question, "Have you wasted time on some days?" What is he/she referring to here?



Fun fact

‘,’ can save one’s life

Hang him, not spare him.
Hang him not, spare him.

Let’s eat grandmother.
Let’s eat, grandmother.

Fun fact

Spelling Error

It’s “definitely”, not
“definately”.

2. Why is it important to have an appropriate school bag?

3. Why should your school bag be systematically arranged and clean? How will you do it?

4. “Being organised will help you study better.” Do you agree? Why/why not?

5. Find words in the passage that mean the opposite of the words given below. Write the words in the space provided.

- (a) inappropriate _____
(b) slightly _____
(c) forget _____
(d) concealed _____
(e) disarranged _____

6. Read the following groups of words. All but one are synonyms. Circle the odd one out.

- (a) rummaging — groping, fumbling, driving, searching
(b) squashed — unpacked, compacted, compressed, squeezed



- (c) organise — classify, simplify, systematise, arrange
- (d) rubbish — waste, junk, nonsense, polished

TEXT II

No CROCODILES

A man once went on a trip to the west coast of Africa. It was very hot weather. He put his bags into his room at the hotel and ran down to the sea to have a swim. But when he looked into the water, it seemed to him that something was moving there, and he was frightened. There was nobody near, except a boy, and the man called him. "Are there any crocodiles here?" he asked. "No, Sir, no crocodiles," the boy answered. The man took off his clothes, jumped into the water and swam for a few minutes. But though the water was warm and the weather was nice, he was still a little frightened. "That boy said there were no crocodiles, but it's possible he doesn't know," he thought, and he decided to swim back. When he came out of the water, the boy was still there, and the man asked him "Why are you so sure that there are no crocodiles here?"

"Yes, I'm sure," the boy answered. "Crocodiles are cowards. They never come here, because they are afraid of the sharks!"

(Source: An extract from 'No Crocodile', by H. Weiser and A. Klinientenko, in *English 8*, 1978, p. 63)

1. Tick the correct order of the words to make a complete sentence.

The man/a boy/on the shore/saw/standing

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) ABCDE | (b) EDCBA | (c) ADBEC | (d) AEBCD | |

Write the correct sentence here.



Fun fact

Language Game

Place the word "only" anywhere on the sentence and see how the meanings change.

She told him that she loved him.



Fun fact

For/ Since

For is used to talk about a number of hours, days, months, years.

For is also used in expressions such as:

For ages

For eternity

Examples:

I'm going to live in France for 3 years.

Amita has worked in the company for 5 weeks.

Since is used when we say something started.

Example:

Ira has been training for the match since August.

Fun fact

I stayed up all night to see where the Sun went. Then it dawned* on me.

*Dawn:

1) the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise.

2) become evident or understood.

2. Why was the man afraid of getting into water?

3. How did the boy initially reassure the man about the crocodile?

4. When the man asked him again, the boy said that crocodiles are cowards, because they are afraid of

- _____.
- (a) warm water
 - (b) sharks
 - (c) dirty water
 - (d) the man

5. Do you think the situation in the text is humorous? Why do you think so?

6. A person who goes on a long journey is called a

- _____.
- (a) native
 - (b) settler
 - (c) traveller
 - (d) passenger

7. Write the opposite of the word 'coward' _____.

- (a) weakling
- (b) hero
- (c) defeatist
- (d) crybaby

1. See the following table. Words in the first column occur in the lesson 'Packing' from *Beehive*. In pairs, look up the meaning of the words in each row in a dictionary. Write in your notebook how they differ in meaning from one another.

boots	shoes	slippers	clogs	moccasins	flip-flops
edge	border	boundary	demarcation	cut-off point	brink
chair	armchair	reclining chair	wheelchair	ergonomic chair	rocking chair
hamper	box	crate	bag	basket	carton

2. Read the beautiful description by Karishma Kripalani given below. Then work in pairs, underline the adjectives and list them. You can use these while writing the travelogue or planning a trip to a place of your choice.

VARKALA

Imagine looking down on the vast expanse of the sea with its mighty waves cresting and crushing the sand, then claiming it with the soft hush of their froth and foam from the effort. A soft breeze blows in, the sun shimmers in the distant waters, the dolphins glisten as they leap up now and then. It is a kilometre long walk on these rugged rocks that hurtle down to the beach. You see sunbathers, happy families, lifeguards—the usual buzz of a vacation. But up here you are a silent witness as a stone rattles off into the wind.

This is Varkala, one of the many beaches along Kerala's 600km shoreline, but perhaps the best there is. Kannur has the cliffs but no sand, the Cherayi beach has a coconut grove but no cliff, Kovalam has too many tourists but neither the cliffs nor the estuaries. Varkala, just 41km north of Thiruvananthapuram, has everything—never-ending cliffs, white sand, bubbling mineral springs, quaint coves, swaying palms, glimpses of history, wonders of geography and spiritual richness and rejuvenation therapies.

shimmer: shine with a soft, slightly wavering light

glisten: shine with sparkling light

hurtle: move or cause to move at high speed

estuary: the tidal mouth of a large river



- (e) In the playground I _____
_____.
- (f) In the playground, I don't _____
_____.
- (g) When I go to the fair, I _____
_____.
- (h) In the fair, I don't _____
_____.

2. In the chapter 'Packing' of your textbook, *Beehive*, you have read about 'simple commands', 'directions to reach your home', 'use of dos, and don'ts', and 'instructions for making something, for example tea/coffee', etc.

Read the following sentences. Against each sentence write simple command/direction/dos/don'ts/ instruction in the space provided.

- (a) Sit here and help your brother in learning Mathematics. _____

- (b) Ride a bicycle and go near the river. You will see your friend swimming in the river. _____

- (c) Get up and go, you cannot waste time sleeping. _____

- (d) Do not wake anyone up suddenly while he/she is sleeping. _____

- (e) In summer, keep a large bowl of water outside for birds and animals to drink water from. _____



Fun fact

Words we always use even though they add no meaning or value to a sentence, are called **crutch words**.

Examples:

"I was like", "then like", "Actually", "Honestly" and "Basically".



2. Rearrange each set of words to make sentences. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

(a) the orphan child, the court, guardian of, appointed him

(b) friends, time, enemies, the worst, makes

(c) of the club, elected, secretary, him, they

(d) approaching, the, saw, we, storm



Fun fact

Then vs Than

Then is an adverb of time.

Examples:

We were living in India then.

I was at work then.

Then can also mean 'next', 'after that' and 'afterward'.

Examples:

We will go to Shillong first, then to Silchar.

We will watch a movie and then go for lunch.

Than is used to make comparison.

Examples:

Delhi is hotter than Shimla.

Mehar can run faster than Saira.

I would rather read than sleep.



LISTENING

1. An interesting account of Gangtok is given here. Your teacher/any of your friends will dictate the passage to you. Listen to him/her with attention and try to take down the passage. After the exercise is over, compare what you have taken down with the original script.



GANGTOK

cosmopolitan: familiar with or representative of many different countries and cultures

Located in the eastern Himalayas at an altitude of approximately 5,500 feet, Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, is cosmopolitan without being overwhelming. The city is a kaleidoscope of beautiful sights—spellbinding mountainscapes, magnificent monasteries, beautiful temples, sprawling parks, quaint cafes and more.

pagoda: a Hindu or Buddhist temple, typically in the form of a many-tiered tower

Gangtok is home to the Enchey Monastery, one of the most recognised gompas of Buddhism. A legendary lama known as Drubthob Karpo, believed to have possessed the power to fly, is credited with its foundation. The literal meaning of Enchey Monastery is “the solitary temple”. It is also said that the monk built a small hermitage at the site of the monastery, after he came here flying from Maenam Hill in south Sikkim. It is constructed in the shape of a pagoda and its interiors are adorned with colourful traditional Tibetan paintings.

serpentine: winding and twisting

Besides many magnificent monasteries and stupas, Gangtok also houses two beautiful temples—Ganesh Tok and Hanuman Tok. At approximately 6,500 feet above sea level, Ganesh Tok is a small but well-maintained temple of Lord Ganesha. A 4 km drive along serpentine roads takes you to Hanuman Tok, at an altitude of about 7,200 feet. Here, you will find an unimpeded view of the majestic Kanchenjunga.

unimpeded: not obstructed or hindered

quaint: attractively unusual or old-fashioned

Evenings in the city are best enjoyed on MG Road, a small paved stretch with a plethora of shopping, lodging and dining options. Always bustling and busy, with cafes, bars and people chattering away in varied languages, the road is beautifully decorated with lamp posts, park benches and colourful flowers giving it an endearing and quaint feel.

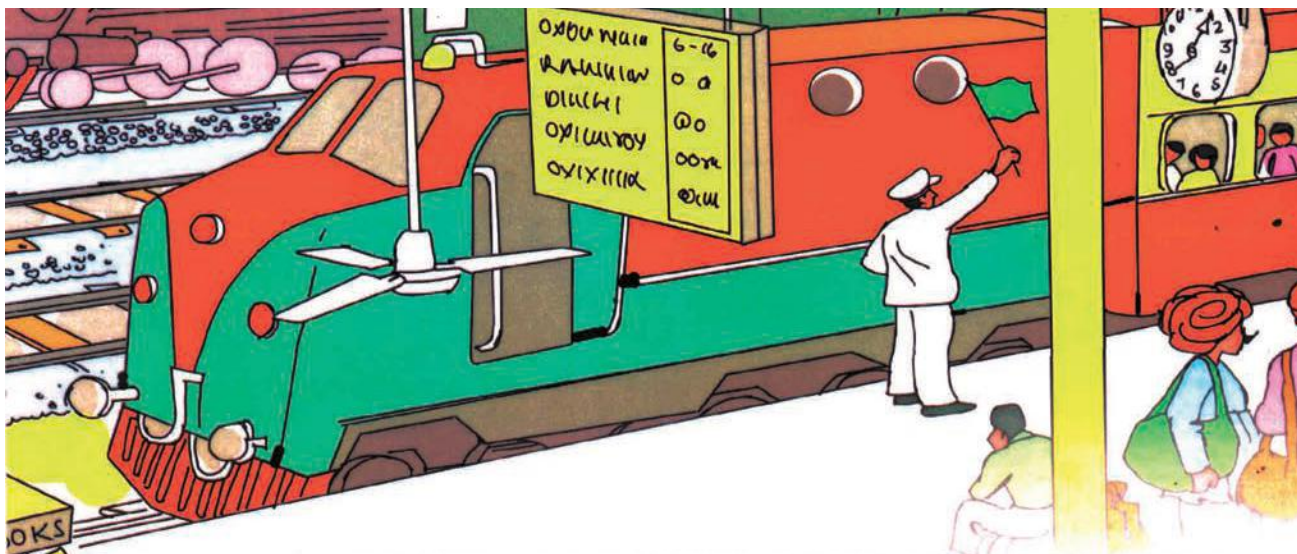
(An excerpt from ‘A Sikkimese Dialogue’, written by Sugato Tripathy, *Shubh Yatra*, Feb. 2018, Vol. 6, Issue 1)

2. Listen to a news item in English. It may be read out by your teacher or you can record one in your mobile phone*. The news may be from television or radio. Play the recorded news in the class. Listen to it and make notes. Then discuss the main points of the news.

*You may need to take permission of your parents or teacher to use the mobile phone and bring it to class.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1





THE RAILWAY STATION

There's a lady who sells us tickets,
 There's a man who carries our bags.
 There's a boy who checks the tracks,
 There's a man who waves the flags.

There's a girl who sits at a desk,
 She makes the announcements.
 There are people building an overbridge
 Who live in nearby tents.

There's a stall that sells tea,
 Newspapers and things.
 There are different lights for signals,
 And a bell that rings.

There's a board above the platforms
 Which gives us information
 There's a clock, and a few benches
 At the railway station.

(Source: Laminated sheet in *Raindrops*, English Language Kit, NCERT, 2018)



* SPEAKING

1. Read the poem 'The Railway Station' in groups of four, in pairs or by yourself.
2. In pairs, talk about the characters in the poem.
3. Share your experience of travelling by train or a bus.
4. Write down what you have liked and disliked in places like railway station and bus stop. For example, young children selling newspapers, polishing boots, facilities like seating arrangement at the platform, drinking water, cleanliness, display boards, etc.

What you liked	What you didn't like

* WRITING

Imagine you are preparing to go on a two-week holiday to a city you have not been to before. Find out from the Internet the weather conditions there for the duration of your stay, and the places of interest. Decide the things you would need for the trip.

1. **Now, write a short text using these points:**
 - (a) Where you want to go and why
 - (b) Weather conditions
 - (c) Clothes and footwear you would need
 - (d) Places to visit
 - (e) Food: local delicacies you would like to try
 - (f) Things you would pack for the trip: for everyday use; for sightseeing; things for special occasions, etc.



Fun fact

Tough nut to crack

A difficult problem

* PROJECT

travelogue: a film, book, or illustrated lecture about a person's travels

TRAVELOGUE

Travelling can be a wonderful and insightful experience. In the 21st century, we can plan ahead, book train and air tickets in advance, and make stay arrangements months before the actual travel dates. But have you wondered how travellers, merchants and explorers managed to cover great distances, spanning across countries in the past, without the facilities that we take so much for granted today?

1. Find out about the 12th century legendary traveller Marco Polo, who, at the age of seventeen, travelled from Italy to China! You may:
 - (a) create a map, marking the various places that he visited, with a timeline;
 - (b) focus on one country that he visited, and talk about one important event in his life there;
 - (c) examine the various dangers that befell travellers in those days, and compare these with present-day travel;
 - (d) collect pictures of the different animals that he saw and described later to an unbelieving audience back home;
 - (e) write about his further travels that he undertook as an emissary of the Emperor of China.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 1

