

Unit - 5

Water – The Elixir of Life

Text Book Questions

Question 1.

What is the imaginary elixir of life?

Answer:

The divine Amrita is the imaginary elixir of life.

Question 2.

What according to the writer (author) is the real elixir of life?

Answer:

According to the writer (author), water is the real elixir of life.

Question 3.

What is the wonderful difference the writer (author) talks about in the passage?

Answer:

On one side, was the visible sea of billowing sand without a speck of green or a single living thing anywhere on it. On the other side lay one of the greatest, most fertile and densely populated areas to be found anywhere on the earth, teeming with life and vegetation. This is the 'wonderful difference' that the writer talks about in the passage.

Question 4.

What is the 'cheering sight' mentioned in the paragraph?

Answer:

The rain fed tanks which are full is the 'cheering sight' mentioned in this paragraph.

Question 5.

What does the writer (author) compare water in a landscape to?

Answer:

The writer compares the water in a landscape to the eyes in a human face.

Question 6.

How does the water in the rain fed tanks get its colour?

Answer:

Water carries silt or finely divided soil in suspension. This is the origin of the characteristic colour of the rain fed tanks.

Question 7.

What is the main cause of soil erosion?

Answer:

The sudden burst of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large run of surplus water is the main cause of soil erosion.

Question 8.

What other factors add to the erosion of precious soil?

Answer:

The other factors which add to the erosion of precious soil are the slope of the land, removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which the water can flow with rapidly gathering moments and the absence of any checks of such flow.

Question 9.

How can soil erosion be prevented?

Answer:

The terracing of land, construction of bunds to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of appropriate types of vegetation are the measures that can prevent soil erosion.

Question 10.

How does the prevention of soil erosion serve a double purpose?

Answer:

The adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would also help to conserve and keep the water in and on the soil serves a double measure.

Question 11.

What are the two sources of water?

Answer:

The two sources of water are rain and snowfall.

Question 12.

What happens to the rain water?

Answer:

The rain water flows down into the streams and rivers and ultimately finds its way to the sea.

Question 13.

What is the idea of civilized forest?

Answer:

The civilized forests would, directly and indirectly, prove a source of untold wealth to the country. They would check soil erosion and conserve the rainfall of the country from flowing away to waste and would provide the necessary supplies of cheap fuel, and thus render unnecessary the wasteful conversion of farmyard manure into a form of fuel.

Question 14.

How can you check soil erosion?

Answer:

The creation of civilized forests planting trees at all places would check soil erosion.

Question 15.

What are the cheapest means of transport?

Answer:

The cheapest means of transport is by boats and barges through canals and rivers.

Question 16.

How can you make a difference in the country side?

Answer:

The availability of electric power would make a tremendous difference to the life of the country side and enable rural economy to be improved in various directions.

Text Book Questions and Answers**A. Answer the following questions briefly in one or two sentences.****Question 1.**

What makes water one of the most powerful and wonderful things on earth?

Answer:

Water played a role of vast significance in shaping the course of the earth's history and continues to play the leading role in the drama of life on the surface of our planet.

Question 2.

How does water help in the formation of fertile lands?

Answer:

Water carries silt or finely divided soil in suspension. The land which is formed by silt is proved to be fertile.

Question 3.

How does soil erosion happen and what are its main causes?

Answer:

The flow of water under certain conditions causes soil erosion. Sudden bursts of excessively heavy rain resulting in large run of surplus water are the principal factors in causing soil erosion.

Question 4.

What are some measures that are used to prevent soil erosion?

Answer:

The terracing of the land, the construction of bunds to check the flow of water,

the practice of contour cultivation and planting of appropriate types of vegetation are the measures used to prevent the flow water and the soil erosion.

Question 5.

How, according to Sir C. V. Raman, can rainwater as well as the water of rivers be prevented from going to waste?

Answer:

The systematic planting of suitable trees can prevent rainwater from going to waste.

B. Answer the following in about 80 – 100 words.

Question 1.

How does C.V. Raman show that “Water is the real elixir of life”?

Answer:

Raman tries to bring about the importance of water, which has a unique power of maintaining animal and plant life. Water the elixir of life, is the commonest of all liquids. Without water, the land will be barren like the deserts in Egypt. On one side it is a sea of sand. On the other side laid one of the greatest, most fertile, densely populated areas the valley of Nile.

It is separated by the river Nile flowing down thousands of miles away. The entire soil is the creation of river Nile. Egypt, in fact was made by its river. Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and plant contains water in its body. Water is essential for the body, moisture in the soil is equally important for the life and growth of plants and trees. The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare.

(OR)

According to Sir C.V. Raman, water is the elixir of life. In ancient times civilization developed near the rivers. Water is played an important role in life. Water adds the beauty of the countryside. Water carries slit and makes the land fertile.

Water is the basis of all life. It is necessary for animal life and growth of plants and trees. Water is the commonest of liquids. But it is an uncommon of liquids

with amazing properties. They are responsible for maintaining human, animal and plant life. Thus without water life is impossible.

“Make hay while the sun shines”

Question 2.

Water exists in all plant and animal forms. Explain.

Answer:

Title: Water – The Elixir of Life

Author: Sir CV. Raman

Theme: Water exists in all plant and animal forms.

“World without water is unimaginable”

According to Sir C.V. Raman, water is the basis of life. Every animal or plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body. No kind of physiological activity is possible in which the fluid does not play an essential part. Water is necessary for animal life.

Moisture in the soil is equally imperative for the life and growth of plants and trees. But the quantity necessary varies largely with the species. Much of our agriculture also depends on seasonal rainfall and is therefore very sensitive to any failure or irregularity of the same. Thus water is the elixir of all life.

“No life is without water
To save water is a serious matter”.

(OR)

According to Sir C.V. Raman, water is the basis of life. Every animal or plant contains a large proportion of water in its body. All physiological activities are possible only when the fluid play its essential part. Water is necessary for animal life, It is equally essential for plants and trees to grow. Only the quantity necessary varies with species. Thus existence of every animal or plant is possible only with water. Therefore, it is clear for water is the elixir of all life.

“No rain, no gain
No rain, more pain”

Question 3.

Life cannot exist on earth without water – Explain?

Answer:

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and plant contains water in its body. Water is essential for the body, moisture in the soil is equally important for the life and growth of plants and trees. The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare. Much of Indian agriculture depends on monsoon.

It is clear that the adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted. Without water, nothing is possible on earth. The collection of rainwater and utilizing them is very important. Vast areas of land which at present are scrub jungle could be turned into fertile and prosperous country by courageous and well-planned action.

(OR)

“There is no life without water”

Water is the elixir of life. Water is the basis of life. This common substance plays a vital role in the life of human, animal and plant. It is the most potent and most powerful thing on the earth. It has sharpened the history and continues the key role in the drama of life.

Every animal or plant contains a large proportions of water in its body. Physiological activity is which the fluid plays no essential part. Water is necessary for animal life. It also is a must for the growth of plant and tree. The quantity varies enormously with the species. Water is essential in human life. Thus it is clear that water exists in all life.

“Where there is water, there is life”

C. Given below are some idioms related to water. Match the idioms with it's meaning

Idioms			Meanings
1	blood runs thicker than water	a	to criticize or stop something that some people are enthusiastic about
2	to be a fish out of water	b	naturally, with ease
3	dull as dishwater	c	to be active but without making progress or falling farther behind
4	as a duck takes to water	d	family members have stronger obligations with each other than with people outside the family
5	come hell or high water	e	to be in a difficult situation
6	You never miss the water till the well runs dry	f	boring, uninteresting
7	pour cold water on something	g	criticism to someone that has no effect on them at all
8	tread water	h	People are not grateful for what they have until they lose it
9	be (like) water off a duck's back	i	to be uncomfortable in a particular situation
10	to be in deep water	j	no matter what happens

Answer:

	Idioms		Meanings
1	blood runs thicker than water	a	to criticize or stop something that some people are enthusiastic about
2	to be a fish out of water	b	naturally, with ease
3	dull as dishwater	c	to be active but without making progress or falling farther behind
4	as a duck takes to water	d	family members have stronger obligations with each other than with people outside the family
5	come hell or high water	e	to be in a difficult situation
6	You never miss the water till the well runs dry	f	boring, uninteresting
7	pour cold water on something	g	criticism to someone that has no effect on them at all
8	tread water	h	People are not grateful for what they have until they lose it
9	be (like) water off a duck's back	i	to be uncomfortable in a particular situation
10	to be in deep water	j	no matter what happens

D. Water is a scarce resource. Discuss the causes, problems and solutions to water scarcity and write them below.

Answer:

Cause	Pollution	Solution
Over use of water	Lack of education	Recycle rain water
Water wastage	Sanitation issues	Preserve catchment areas
Pollution	Lack of access to drinking water	Improve practices related to law
Drought	Diseases and parasites	Improve sewage system
Destruction of water catchment areas	Hunger due to poor cultivation	Support clean water initiatives
Restriction by governments Distance	Mixing factory wastes into water sources	Prevent water pollution by law

Listening:

E. On the basis of the listening passage, choose the correct answer from the given options.

Question 1.

Severn Suzuki represents an organization called ECO which stands for

.....

- (a) Ecological Cooperation
- (b) Environmental Coordinating Organization.
- (c) Environmental Children's Organization.
- (d) Ecological Children's Organization.

Answer:

(c) Environmental Children's Organization.

Question 2.

"I am fighting for my future." The 'fight' refers to her

- (a) fight to win an election
- (b) fight to gain a few points in share market
- (c) fight against corruption
- (d) fight against environmental pollution.

Answer:

(a) fight to win an election

Question 3.

Animals and fish are becoming extinct because

- (a) they have no place to go
- (b) they die of diseases
- (c) their food and habitat are polluted
- (d) all the above

Answer:

(d) all the above

Question 4.

It is evident that Severn Suzuki is concerned about all other species too as

- (a) she considers them all belonging to one world
- (b) they have nobody except her to speak for
- (c) they belong to her
- (d) they are all children

Answer:

(a) she considers them all belonging to one world

Question 5.

Severn Suzuki condemns the people of her country for

- (a) contributing large amounts of waste and not sharing the excess with the needy
- (b) being afraid of the poor
- (c) being angry with the poor belonging to other countries

(d) being wealthy

Answer:

(a) contributing large amounts of waste and not sharing the excess with the needy

Question 6.

Which of the following statements is not true?

(a) Canada is a rich country and people have in plenty

(b) Canadian children are privileged

(c) A Brazilian child was willing to share because she was rich

(d) Northern countries will not share with the needy

Answer:

(c) A Brazilian child was willing to share because she was rich

F. Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 1.

What is the humble request of the twelve- year -old to the elders?

Answer:

The elders must change their ways.

Question 2.

The dream of Severn Suzuki is

Answer:

that all species of- living things must exist.

Question 3.

The fear and agony of Severn Suzuki is

Answer:

that the people waste a lot and are afraid to share.

Question 4.

How does she proclaim that she represents the future generation?

Answer:

She proclaims that she represents as a child.

Question 5.

The duties and responsibilities of the parents are

(a) to comfort their children saying that everything will be all right

(b)

(c)

Answer:

(b) it is not the end of the world.

(c) and we are doing the best we can.

Speaking:

G. You are the President of GO GREEN, the Environment Club of your school. On the occasion of World Environment Day, you have been asked to address the school on the topic, 'The Nature of Our Future Depends on the Future of Our Nature'.

Answer:

Greeting	Good morning, esteemed Chief Guest, the Head Master, teachers, dear friends and invitees. I am Shobha, Secretary of GO GREEN, the Environment Club of our school. Today, I stand before you to share my views on the topic.
Introducing Topic	Stopping pollution is the best solution
Introduction with a shocking observation	We humans have always deceived ourselves by thinking that someone else will save our planet. Can you imagine... for the past 200 years we have been conquering nature, and now...we are beating it to death by constantly polluting it. The Earth is not dying, it is being killed and the people who are killing it have names and addresses.
Factors and causes	All the human actions in this modern world directly impact the whole ecosystem. <u>Deforestation, vehicular pollution, urbanisation, biodiversity, E-waste, Factory waste and air pollutions are factors and causes.</u>
Measures or steps	Because of over-population, the number of various chemical elements is increasing in the atmosphere which ultimately causes irregular rainfall and global warming. And who is responsible?

Grammar:

Simple Present Tense:

A. Choose the correct form of the present tense verb from.

1. All children something new every day. (learn/ learns/ learned)
2. A good student always hard. (work/ works/ worked)
3. Engineers bridges. (build/ builds/ built)
4. My sister is an architect. She skyscrapers. (design/ designs/ desinged)
5. The Himalayas India from the cold winds. (protect/ protects/ protected)
6. It always here in the afternoon. (drizzle/ drizzles/ drizzled)
7. My mother in a factory. (work/ works/ worked)
8. Chella English very well, but she doesn't understand Hindi. (speak/ speaks/ spoke)
9. Cows us milk. (give/ gives/ gave)
10. The trains to Chennai always on time. (run/ runs/ ran)

Answer:

1. learn
2. works
3. build
4. designs
5. protect
6. drizzles
7. works
8. speaks

- 9. give
- 10. run

Present Continuous Tense:

B. Make sentences in the present continuous tense using the verb given in brackets.

Question 1.

Who is that boy on the table? (stand)

Answer:

standing

Question 2.

What are you? (do) I (listen) to music.

Answer:

doing, am listening

Question 3.

My brother (work) in London now.

Answer:

is working

Question 4.

I (wait) for my mother.

Answer:

am waiting

Question 5.

It is better not to disturb her, she (work).

Answer:

is working

C. What are they doing? Use the verbs below and write sentences.

eat cry play read sing watch



Galen

Ex. Galen is eating.



Anu

1. _____



Peter

2. _____



Sudhan

3. _____



Kalai

4. _____



Velu

5. _____

Answers:

1. Peter is watching
2. Sudan is playing
3. Velu is reading
4. Anu is singing
5. Kalai is crying

D. Look at the picture again and answer the questions.

Question 1.

Is Tom reading?

Answer:

No, Tom is not reading

Question 2.

Is Velu eating?

Answer:

No, Velu is not eating

Question 3.

Is Kalai dancing?

Answer:

No, Kalai is not dancing

Question 4.

Is Peter watching TV?

Answer:

Yes, Peter is watching TV

Question 5.

Is Anu crying?

Answer:

No, Anu is not crying

E. Write the -ing form of the verbs.

1. Come
2. Take
3. Fly
4. Swim
5. Study
6. Read

Answers:

1. Coming
2. Taking
3. Flying
4. Swimming
5. Studying
6. Reading

F. Write negative sentences.

Question 1.

He is learning to read

Answer:

He isn't learning to read

Question 2.

I am having a bath.

Answer:

I am not having a bath

Question 3.

I'm reading a fantastic book.

Answer:

I'm not reading a fantastic book

Question 4.

Raja is driving a new car.

Answer:

Raja is not driving a new car

Question 5.

I'm looking for my bag.

Answer:

I'm not looking for my bag

G. Write questions for the answers.

1. ? No, they aren't singing?
2. ? Yes, She is writing a new book.
3. ? Yes, It is working.
4. ? No, he isn't doing the project.
5. ? Yes, We are planning to go.

Answers:

1. Are they singing?
2. Is she writing a new book?
3. Is it working
4. Is he doing the project
5. Are you/ we planning to go?

H. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the present continuous.

Question 1.

You (listen) to the music.

Answer:

are listening

Question 2.

He (cry).

Answer:

is crying

Question 3.

I (swim) in the pool.

Answer:

is swimming

Question 4.

Latha (wait) for her daughter.

Answer:

is waiting

Question 5.

..... she (watch) TV?

Answer:

Is, watching

Question 6.

Who he (help)?

Answer:

is, helping

Question 7.

Her father (not/cook) dinner.

Answer:
is not cooking

Question 8.
Akila (not/ sing) a song.

Answer:
is not singing

Question 9.
My brother (not/ do) his homework.

Answer:
is not doing

Question 10.
..... your mother (work) today?

Answer:
Is, working

Question 11.
Amutha and Praba (play) tennis.

Answer:
are playing

Question 12.
Amith and Ravi (not/swim) in the lake.

Answer:
are not swimming

I. Make sentences in the present perfect tense using the verbs in brackets.

Question 1.
She to anybody, (never apologized, has never apologized, have never apologized)

Answer:
has never apologized

Question 2.
My mother to London, (has been, being in, have been)

Answer:
has been

Question 3.
I all the plays of Shakespeare, (read, had read, have read)

Answer:
have read

Question 4.
Have you your lunch? (finish, finished, had finished)

Answer:
finished

Question 5.
..... he brought his bike? (Had, Has, Have)

Answer:
Has

J. Present perfect with “ever and never”. Have you ever ... ?

Question: Have you ever eaten a kiwi fruit?

Answer: Yes, I have eaten a kiwi fruit.
No, I have never eaten a kiwi fruit.

Activity	Yes, I have (name)	No, I have never. (name)
... been to Ooty		
... travelled by plane		
... visited a museum		
...tried swimming in sea		
... gone hiking		
... sung karaoke		
..... lost money		
..... taken a cold shower in winter		
... listened to French music		
... eaten a peach		

Answer:

Activity	Yes, I have (name) / No, I have never. (name)
Have you ever been to Ooty?	Yes, I have been to Ooty
Have you ever travelled by plane?	Yes, I have traveled by plane
Have you ever visited a museum?	Yes, I have visited a museum
Have you ever tried swimming in sea?	No, I have never tried swimming
Have you ever gone hiking?	No, I have never gone hiking
Have you ever sung karaoke?	Yes, I have sung karaoke
Have you ever lost money?	Yes, I have lost money
Have you ever taken a cold shower in winter?	Yes, I have taken a cold shower in winter
Have you ever listened to French music?	No, I have never listened to French music
Have you ever eaten a peach?	No, I have never eaten a peach

K. Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Make sentences in the present perfect continuous tense using the verbs in brackets.

Question 1.

How long ? (are you waiting, have you been waiting, have you waited)

Answer:

have you been waiting

Question 2.

She in the garden since morning, (is working, has been working, work)

Answer:

has been working

Question 3.

I this mobile for three years, (am using, has used, have been using)

Answer:

have been using

Question 4.

The children in the park, (has been playing, have been playing, had been playing)

Answer:

have been playing

Question 5.

The workers higher wages for a long time, (has been demanding, have been demanding, demand)

Answer:

have been demanding

Past Tense:**L. Complete the story using the past tense of the verbs.****The Hare and the Tortoise**

One day a hare and a tortoise decided to have a race. The tortoise (1) (know) that the hare (2) (can) run faster than him. But the tortoise (3) (be) more intelligent than the hare. 'Yes, I'll race you (4) (say) the tortoise. The tortoise (5) (have) a clever plan. He (6) (find) his brothers and sisters and he (7) (tell) them to wait in different places along the path of the race. So

they all (8) (hide) behind the trees along the path. The race (9) (begin)! The tortoise (10) (run) as fast as possible. But the hare (11) (be) faster, of course. 'This will be a very easy race', (12) (think) the hare. So the hare (13) (decide) to rest, and he quickly (14) (fall) asleep at the side of the road. Suddenly, the hare (15) (wake up) and he (16) (see) a tortoise ahead of him! 'How did he get ahead of me?' the hare asked himself. In fact, it (17) (be) not his friend the tortoise: it (18) (be) the tortoise's sister. But to a hare all tortoises look the same. The hare (19) (run) past the tortoise easily. Soon, he (20) (cannot) see the tortoise, so he (21) (sit) down to rest. Then the hare (22) (get up) and continued the race. But as the hare (23) (turn) around the last comer before the finish line, his friend the tortoise crossed the line and (24) (win) the race!

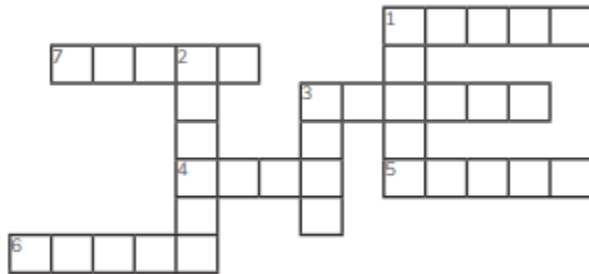
Answers:

1. Knew
2. Could
3. Was
4. Said
5. Had
6. Found
7. Told
8. Had
9. Began
10. Ran
11. Was
12. Though
13. Decided
14. Fell
15. Woke
16. Saw
17. Was
18. Was
19. Ran
20. could not
21. Sat
22. got up

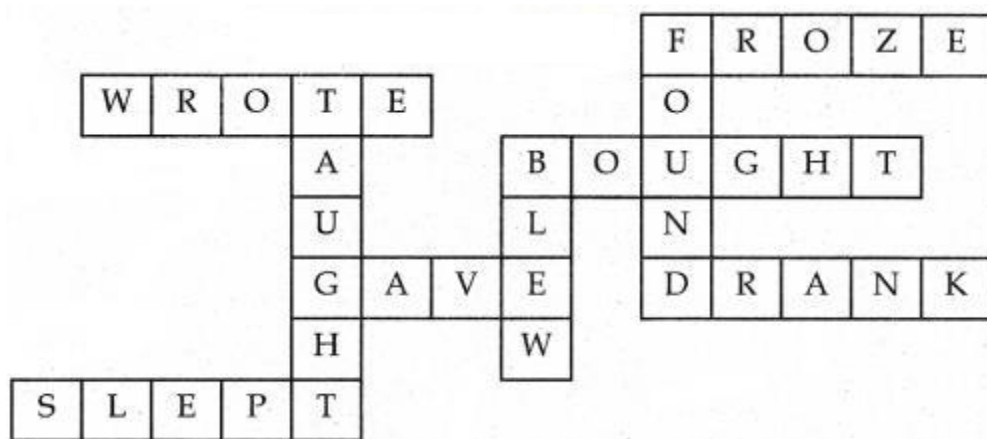
23. Turned

24. won

M. Finish each clue by changing the verb within brackets to an irregular past-tense verb. Complete the crossword puzzle.



Answer:



Across:

Question 1.

The lake (freeze) overnight.

Answer:

froze

Question 2.

Hema (buy) a new bicycle.

Answer:

bought

Question 3.

Aravind (give) me a slice of pizza.

Answer:

gave

Question 4.

We (drink) milk.

Answer:

drank

Question 5.

The dog (sleep) on the sofa.

Answer:

slept

Question 6.

He (write) a letter to his cousin in America.

Answer:

wrote

Down:

Question 1.

I (find) a coin on the ground.

Answer:

found

Question 2.

Tony (teach) his cat to use the litter box.

Answer:

taught

Question 3.

Selvi (blow) out the candle.

Answer:

blew

Past Continuous Tense:

N. Make sentences in the past continuous tense using the verb in brackets.

1. The children (wait) for the bus.
2. The girls (learn) their lessons.
3. I (play) in the rain all evening.
4. Vijay (repair) his car.
5. Hari (work) hard to pass the entrance examination.

Answers:

1. were waiting
2. were learning
3. was playing
4. was repairing
5. was working

O. Complete the sentence using the past perfect tense.

1. Kalai didn't complete his homework because
2. By the time Sundar got up
3. When we reached the park,
4. Saralah didn't want to see her
5. Manohar was laughing because

Answers:

1. he had become tired
2. he had heard a loud noise
3. we had been asked to buy our entry coupons
4. as she had decided to avoid her
5. he had liked the joke very much

Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

P. Circle the correct verb form in each of the following sentences.

Question 1.

Ezhil baked / had been baking a cake when they came.

Answer:

had been baking

Question 2.

Veeran cleaned / had been cleaning the room since morning.

Answer:

had been cleaning

Question 3.

We worked / had been working in the city for ten years before we moved to the village.

Answer:

had been working

Question 4.

The cat had been waiting/ was waiting for the mice to come out of its hole.

Answer:

had been waiting

Question 5.

Kannan had been looking/have been looking for a job for a long time.

Answer:

had been looking

Simple Future Tense:

Q. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Question 1.

We hope you (have) a great time in Ooty.

Answer:

will have

Question 2.

I think Manju (visit) her grandparents during the vacation.

Answer:

will visit

Question 3.

Be careful, that mirror (fall) on the floor.

Answer:

will fall

Question 4.

As soon as my father arrives, we (go) to watch the film.

Answer:

shall go

Question 5.

When your train arrives, I (wait) for you at the station.

Answer:

shall wait

Future Continuous Tense

R. Make sentences in the future continuous tense using the verb in brackets.

Question 1.

Ashwin (complete) M.B.A. in another two years.

Answer:

will be completing

Question 2.

I (go) to Thanjavur by this time tomorrow.

Answer:

will be going

Question 3.

Prabha (receive) the best student award in six months' time.

Answer:

will be receiving

Question 4.

The plane (leave) at 3 o'clock.

Answer:

will be leaving

Question 5.

He (attend) the conference.

Answer:

will be attending

S. What is Amala going to do? Given below is Amala's schedule for next week. Read it and answer the questions using the future continuous tense.

Amala's Schedule

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning	Doctor's appointment	Meet friends	Return library books	Attend NCC camp	Go to park	Clean house	Visit grandmother
Afternoon	Buy groceries for the week	Go to computer class	Go to nursery garden	Learn music	Do gardening	Prepare sweets	Go to the zoo with nephew
Evening	Watch TV	Do gardening	Dinner with friends	Do ironing	Play with friends	Movie with parents	Relax at home

Question 1.

What will Amala do on Sunday morning?

Answer:

Amala will be visiting her grandmother on Sunday morning.

Question 2.

What is Amala planning to do on Saturday afternoon?

Answer:

Amala will be preparing sweets on Saturday afternoon.

Question 3.

Where is Amala going on Wednesday morning?

Answer:

Amala will be going to the library to return the library books on Wednesday morning.

Question 4.

Who is Amala meeting on Tuesday morning?

Answer:

On Tuesday morning, Amala will be meeting her friends.

Question 5.

What will she buy on Monday afternoon?

Answer:

Amala will be buying groceries for the week on Monday afternoon.

Future Perfect Tense

T. Match words from the different columns to make reasonable predictions.

	10		women		have launched a space centre in moon.
					have become one country.
				will	have reached 10 billion.
	50		the ice caps		have melted.
In		years	UK		have become the world's richest country.
	100		India		
			the world's population		have obtained equal rights with men.
			China	will not (won't)	
	1000		scientists		have discovered a complete cure for cancer.

Write the sentences.

Answers:

1. In 50 years the ice cap will have melted.
2. In 100 years India will have become the world's richest country.
3. In 50 years China will have launched a space centre in moon.
4. In 10 years the world's population will have reached 10 billion.
5. In 50 years scientists will have invented a complete cure to cancer.
6. In 1000 years India will have become one country.
7. In 50 years women will have obtained equal rights with men.

Poem – 5

The River

B. Read the following lines and answer the questions given below:

**1. O'er the yellow pebbles dancing
through the flowers and foliage glancing.**

Question (a)

How does the river flow?

Answer:

The river flows over the yellow pebbles dancing through the flowers and leaves in a playful manner.

Question (b)

What is meant by 'foliage'?

Answer:

Foliage means a cluster of leaves and branches of a tree or plant.

**2. River; river! Swelling river!
On you rush through rough and smooth.**

Question (a).

Why does the poet mention the river to be swelling?

Answer:

The poet mentions the river to be swelling because the river is like a reckless youth.

**3. Over rocks, by rose – banks, sweeping
like impetuous youth.**

Question (a).

Where does the rose grow?

Answer:

The rose grows by rose-banks

Question (b).

Which stage of men is compared here?

Answer:

The youth of men is compared here.

4. Broad and deep, and still as time Seeming still, yet still in motion.

Question (a).

What is broad and deep?

Answer:

The river is broad and deep.

Question (b).

Is time still?

Answer:

Yes, the time is still.

**5. Tending onward to the ocean,
Just like a mortal prime.**

Question (a).

Where is the river flowing to?

Answer:

The river is flowing to the ocean.

Question (b).

What does the poet mean by 'mortal prime'?

Answer:

Mortal prime means a man in the best of his life.

Poetic Devices:

C. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

1. Bright you sparkle on your way;
O'er the yellow pebbles dancing.
Through the flowers and foliage glancing Like a child at play.
Pick out the rhyming words,

Answer:

Dancing and glancing; way and play are the rhyming words.

2. Mention the rhyme scheme of the poem.

Answer:

The rhyme scheme of the poem is abba.

3. Through the flowers and foliage glancing like a child at play.
Mention the figure of speech used in the above line.
Give various other examples from the poem.
The figure of speech used is "simile"
Other examples of the simile in this poem.

Answer:

1. "Like impetuous youth"
2. Just like mortal prime
3. Still as time
4. Like eternity".

4. Seeming still, yet still in motion.

Question (a).

Pick out the words in alliteration from the above lines.

Answer:

The alliterated words are seeming, still, and still.

Question (b).

Identify other examples from the poem for alliteration.

Answer:

Other examples for alliteration from this poem:

1. river, little river
2. Through the flowers and foliage glancing
3. river Swelling river!
4. On you rush through rough and smooth
5. Over rocks, by rose – banks, sweeping
6. River, river! Brimming river!
7. River, river! Headlong river!
8. Down you dash into the sea.
9. The sea that line hath never sounded
10. The sea that sail hath never rounded.

5. Pick out the examples for epithet from the poem.

Answer:

1. Swelling river
2. Brimming river
3. Mortal prime
4. impetuous youth.

6. Pick out the examples for imagery from the poem.

Answer:

1. Through the flowers and foliage glancing.
2. On you rush through rough and smooth
3. Louder, faster, brawling leaping
4. Broad and deep and still
5. Seeming still, yet still in motion
6. By rose – banks.

D. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 120 – 150 words.

Question 1.

How does the poet bring about the comparison of life with the river? Explain it with reference to the poem.

Answer:

'The River' is a poem describing the beauty of a river, in all its glory. Caroline Ann Bowles says that the river is a dynamic and vital symbol of nature. The poem has philosophical undertones also. The flow of the river shows the journey of life to eternity. The different stages of life are brought in through the imagery used in the poem. Initially, the river is compared to the yellow pebbles dancing.

This indicates childhood. The river then rushes through rough and smooth paths, brawling and leaping referring to the stage of reckless youth. When the river ebbs and flows, appearing to be broad and deep, inclining towards the ocean, one can see the prime phase of a human being. The flow of the river shows the journey of life to eternity.

As human life passes through childhood, youth, old age, and eternity, likewise the river also undergoes changes in its course of action. The gentle, sparkling dancing river, faster, brawling, leaping river, its stillness, and the merging with the sea towards the end of the poem, indicate the different stages of the river like the stages of human life.

(OR)

In the poem 'The River' the poet compares the river with the different stages in a man's life. The river is bright sparkling on its way. It dances over the yellow pebbles. It glances through the flowers and foliage. It is like a child at play. The river is selling and rushing through rough and smooth surfaces. It is brawling and leaps. It goes through the rough rocks and rose-banks. It is compared to a reckless youth.

The river is full, wide, and deep. it is still like time. It appears motionless but keeps moving to the ocean. It is like life in its prime. The river runs quickly into the sea. The line has never measured the depth of the sea. No ship has ever rounded the sea company. the river is compared to eternity. 'The river of knowledge has no depth'.

Question 2.

Describe how the poem clearly describes the features, functions, and destructive power of the river.

Answer:

Title: The River

Poet: Caroline Ann Bowles (1786-1854)

Theme: Rivers can favour but courses fear too.

A river is a natural watercourse usually freshwater flowing towards an ocean, sea or another river. Small rivers can be referred to as streams, brooks, and rills. Rivers are part of the hydrological cycle. Water generally collects in a river from precipitation through a drainage basin from surface runoff. The other sources are groundwater recharge, springs, and glaciers. Rivers can flow down from mountains, through valleys, or along planes.

Rivers source to the river mouth, do not necessarily take the shortest path. Rivers are sources of water for consumption, agriculture, and industry. A river provides transportation routes, energy, and a means of disposal of wastes. The flow of water in rivers is never constant. High amounts of water flowing in rivers after leads to flooding. Flooding is one of the more common and costly types

after leads to flooding. Flooding is one of the more common and costly types of natural disasters. A flood results when a river runs out of its confines and submerges the surrounding areas. However, floods have enormous destructive power. Floods occur naturally. Floods can devastate an environment. It is not always possible to prevent floods, but it is after possible to minimize flood, damage.

“A river doesn’t just carry water, it carries life.”

(OR)

A river is a natural flowing watercourse towards an ocean. Rivers are part of the hydrological cycle. Water generally collects in a river from precipitation through a drainage basin from the surface runoff. Groundwater recharge, springs and glaciers are the other sources. Rivers can flow from mountains, through valleys or along planes. Rivers are sources of water consumption, agriculture and industry. The flow of water in rivers is never constant.

High amount of water flowing in rivers after leads to flooding. Flooding is one of the more common and costly types of disasters. A flood results when a river runs out of its confines and submerges the surrounding areas. However, floods have enormous destructive power. Flood occur naturally. They can

environment. It is not always possible to prevent floods but it is after possible to minimize flood damage.

“We forget that the water cycle and the life cycle are one”

E. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the summary of the poem by choosing the words/phrases given below :

In the poem ‘The River’, the poet compares the flow of the river with different (1)..... The first stanza explains how the sparkling river goes dancing over (2)..... and glancing through the flowers and leaves. These acts of the river is compared to a curious and innocent (3)..... at play. The second stanza compares the river to a (4)..... who goes through rough and smooth patches of life. Like a youth, here the river becomes louder, faster, and (5)..... everything all along the way. In the third stanza, the river becomes like a hard-working man who is at the (6)..... of life. Here the deep and broad river seems (7)..... but it keeps moving towards the sea like a matured man who silently marches towards the goal. In the last stanza, the long (8)..... of the river reaches the endless sea like a human life attains eternity

Answer:

1. Stages of human life.
2. The yellow pebbles
3. Child.
4. Reckless youth
5. Sweeping
6. Prime phase
7. Motionless
8. Journey

Chapter – 5 (Supplementary)

Little Cyclone: The Story of a Grizzly Cub

A. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

1. Earn one's name (to become well known or famous or popular)
Kamal earned his name in politics as powerful public speaker.

2. in the rear of (at the back of)
There is a church in the rear of this college

3. to see one fight (to make someone fight with)
The youth irritated a little monkey to see him fight

4. devoid of (without)
The letter was devoid of warmth and feeling

5. air and manner (impression and polite behavior)
All were attracted by the air and manners of the new Principal.

6. quick as a flash (extremely fast)
Quick as flash, the prisoner said, "No, I won't"

7. in wild haste (very quickly)
The thief escaped in wild haste.

8. make a pass (to fly over or close by something)
The bird made a pass at me as I got close its nest.

B. Now refer a dictionary and find idioms on the following animals, birds and insects. Learn their meanings and share what you have learnt with your class. Try to frame illustrative sentences with those. Find opportunities to use them in your everyday conversations.

lion	mouse	parrot	fox
hawk	snake	monkey	dog
snail	bee		

Answer:

Animals	Idioms & Meanings	Sentences
Lion	lion's share (greater part of something)	The lion's share of the donations has gone to the chairman.
Mouse	As poor as a church mouse (very poor)	My cousin is as poor as a church mouse and never has any money to spend
Parrot	Sick as a parrot (very disappointed)	He was as sick as a parrot when he could not see his friend at the party
Fox	As shy as a fox (smart and clever)	The manager of our apartment is as shy as a fox
Hawk	Watch like a hawk (watch very very closely)	The principal watches us like a hawk
Monkey	A monkey's uncle (very surprised)	I will be a monkey's uncle. I never thought I would pass NEET
Dog	All bark and no bite (harmless)	My boss yells a lots, but he is all bark and no bite
Snail	At a snail's pace (A very slow pace)	They are making progress with testing a new vaccine, but at a snail's pace.
Bee	Busy as a bee (extremely busy)	My brother is working on his science project. He has been as busy as a bee.
Snake	Snake in the grass (a hated and deceitful person)	I believe you are a snake in the grass

C. Based on your reading, answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 -150 words each.

Question 1.

Describe the appearance of the little cyclone.

Answer:

Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub from Alaska. He earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. He was a curious and amusing little cub. It had fluffy hair, two big black eyes which sparkled like jet beads, short and fat nose, and high shoulders. But his claws were strong and dangerous and he had a truly grizzly spirit. He did not show any fear to his opponents. He was bom full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear. He was a queer-looking gray fellow with a broad head. He could fight any other bear on three seconds' notice.

(OR)

Little Cyclone was a grizzly cub from ALASKA in America. He was different like the other grizzlies. He too was born with courage and devoid of all sense of fear. Little cyclone was as droll and roguish looking cub as ever stepped.

He had a grizzly gray full moon of fluffy hair. His eyes were big and they sparkled like jet beads behind a pudgy nose. It was absurdly short for a bear. He was little more than a big bale of gray for set up on four posts of the same material. He had the true grizzly spirit.

He was a newcomer at the Bear's Nursery in the New York zoological park. Every newcomer would be badly scared during the first day and very timed the next day. But cyclone was different. He had no sense of fear.

When the box was opened he stalked deliberately to the centre stage, halted, and looked calmly about him. He told the other bears that he was from Alaska and anyone could come and take from him. He put everyone down in the attack. From then on his position was assured. He was treated with respect.

"Might is right even in a fight"

Question 2.

What does the fight Little Cyclone and his brother put up, tell you about the nature of grizzly?

Answer:

Title: Little Cyclone: The story of a grizzly cub

Author: William Temple Homaday

Characters: Little Cyclone and his brother

Theme: Unity is strength. Fear kills even heroes

The grizzly cub was famous for its courage and vigour of its resistance to ill-treatment. Once when the mother was fired at the cub and its brother ran away. When they were found sleeping with the mother grasped by the captor, the next morning. Both the cubs fought against the captor. One of the cubs made a fight so fierce and terrible. The captor could not withstand it and let the cub go.

Though the other cub fought desperately the captor seized him and carried him away. He was established with collar, chain, and post in the rear of the saloon. The public irritated the little grizzly cub with a long pole. Before he

could become insane, he was rescued by the zoological society's field agent. He was shipped to New York and later sent to the Bear's Nursery at the New York zoological park.

He had every chance to prove his courage there. He was a daring newcomer in the Nursery. He conscientiously met every attack genuine or feigned that was made upon him. In less than an hour, every bear understood his vigour and strength. From that time on cyclone's position was assured and all respected him. Grizzlies dare any bear without fear. They are different. They are born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear.

"Fear kills but the spirit of courage revives"

(OR)

A grizzly cub is different. It is born full of courage. It is full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear. It has the vigour of resistance to ill-treatment. When the mother was fired at in the forest. The cubs ran away and came back later. They slept with their mother who was dead. The next morning they were awakened by the grasp hands of a man. They bit and scratched him. One of them fought so fiercely and terrible. The captor became nervous and let him go.

The other grizzly bear fought desperately but the captor seized him and chained him to a post. The people wanted to see the fight. So they poked it with the pole. But he was rescued by the zoological society and shipped to the Bear's Nursery at the New York zoological park.

The grizzly bear dared every other bear in the Nursery. He met conscientiously every true or feigned attack. In less than an hour, every bear understood his vigour and strength. From that time on grizzly's position was assured and all respected him.

Question 3.

"If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it". How did Little Cyclone prove this?

Answer:

When Little Cyclone's travelling box was opened, he found himself free in the Bear Nursery in New York. He walked stiffly with pride to the centre of the

stage, halted, and calmly looked about him. His air and manner said as plainly as English, "I'm a grizzly from Alaska, and I've come to stay. If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it'. Usually, a newcomer would be badly scared during his first day in the Nursery and very timid during the next. But grizzlies are different. They are born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear.

Naturally, it is a good test of courage and temper to turn a new bear into that roistering crowd. But Little Cyclone was fearless and quick in attacking his opponents on three seconds' notice.

(OR)

Little cyclone was a grizzly cub from he was known for his vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. He was seized by a captor. The people tried to make him insane by their violent torture. Luckily, he was rescued by the zoological society. It was shipped to the Bear's Nursery at New York zoological park. When the box was opened, he found himself free there. He stalked deliberately to the stage.

Little czar, a European bear walked up and aimed a blow at Cyclone's left ear. Quick as a flash, Cyclone outshot him with his right leg on his head. Czar was amazed and confused. He fled in wild haste. Another black bear got a fierce counter charge. He quitted the field scrambling to the top of the cliff.

Cyclone met every real or fake attack meticulously. Soon every bear understood that queer gray fellow could fight any other on three second's notice. "If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it", said Cyclone openly. Every daring action of Cyclone against his fellow bears in the Nursery proves that grizzly is different.

Obviously, little Cyclone was born full of courage. Little cyclone was born full of courage. Little Cyclone became great because it was devoid of all sense of fears. No wonder that a grizzly bear has no fear and none can go anywhere near.

"Dare to share that there's a bear devoid of fear".

Question 4.

The confrontation of Little Czar and Little Cyclone?

Answer:

Title: Little Cyclone: The story of a grizzly bear

Author: William Temple Homaday

Characters: Little Cyclone and Little Czar

Theme: Storm before calm

Little Cyclone was a grizzly cub from Alaska. He earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. Grizzlies are different. They are born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fears. The zoological society rescued him from the clutches of the captor and the violent people the society shipped him to the Bear's Nursery at the New York zoological park.

He was a newcomer to the nursery. Usually, a newcomer would be scared and timid. But little cyclone was different. He challenged every fellow bear in the Nursery. Little czar was a European brown bear cub. He was saucy and good-natured.

He took Little Cyclone like any other newcomer. He walked up to Cyclone with pride and overconfidence. He thought that he could defeat the cyclone easily. With all his strength and courage he aimed a sample blow at Cyclone's left ear.

Cyclone reacted as quick as flash. He couldn't wait even a second. He outshot Czar with his right paw. Only a grizzle could strike like that. It was too heavy to bear. It caught the little Cyclone's right leg outshot czar on his head.

Czar had never expected this sort of hard and quick treatment for his attack. He was totally amused and confused. So he fled in wild haste. All of them understood that no one could fight against little Cyclone. That time onwards Cyclone's position was assured with great respect.

Fear tears the heart and brings out tears.

Courage endears the heart and brings out cheers.

(OR)

Little cyclone was a grizzly cub from Alaska. He earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. Cyclone was seized by a captor and ill-treated along with the people. The zoological society rescued him and took him to the Bear's Nursery in New York. His fellow bears were ready to test his strength and courage. They thought that Cyclone would be scared and timid.

Little Cyclone was different. He had no fear but full of courage. He challenged the other bears to come and take from him as they wished. The fellow bears wanted to subdue him and his activities. But little Cyclone overcame everyone.

Little czar was a European brown bear cub. He was saucy and good-natured. He walked up and aimed a sample blow at cyclone's left ear. Cyclone outshot Czar on his head with his right paw. He was amazed and confused.

The highly anticipated encounter between Cyclone and Czar ended in a 'tit for that' manner. The reaction was heavier than the action. From that time onwards Cyclone's status was assured. He was treated with respect by all. Being a fine-spirited, dignified little grizzly bear never attacked anyone nor had a fight anymore.

"Confidence is the key to success."

D. Telling the story again.

Little Cyclone was a grizzly cub from (1) earned his name (2) When his mother was fired at, they (3) The next day at sunrise the two orphans found themselves at (4) One of them escaped (5) So the captor let him go. But the other cub was (6) and taken to the (7) at New York. Zoological Park had (8) Usually, a newcomer is badly scared on his first day but (9) When the box was opened he stood up with courage (10) Cyclone courageously met every (11) In less than an hour, all the other bears understood (12) From then on Little Cyclone's position was (13)

Answer:

1. Alaska, who
2. by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment.
3. ran away as fast as their stumpy legs could carry them.
4. the rough grasp of human hands.
5. after a fierce and terrible fight,
6. Seized

7. Zoological Park
8. Bears' Nursery
9. grizzly bears are different
10. and walked stiffly with pride to the center of the stage, halted, and calmly looked about him.
11. attack real or faked.
12. that Cyclone could strike quick and hard and fight any other bear on three seconds notice.
13. assured with respect and dignity.

E. Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub who earned his name by

- (a) his appearance and behaviour
- (b) his vigour of resistance to ill-treatment
- (c) his speed and courage
- (d) he escaped from a cyclone

Answer:

- (b) his vigour of resistance to ill-treatment

Question 2.

The nervous captor let one bear go because

- (a) he was afraid of bears
- (b) he did not have proper equipment to seize him.
- (c) the bear fought so fiercely
- (d) the bear escaped and ran away.

Answer:

- (c) the bear fought so fiercely

Question 3.

Little Cyclone was rescued by the

- (a) members of the Blue Cross
- (b) friendly hands of the Zoological Society
- (c) members of the National Zoo
- (d) volunteers from New York

Answer:

(b) friendly hands of the Zoological Society

Question 4.

Little Czar was a

- (a) good-natured European brown bear.
- (b) grizzly cub from Alaska
- (c) furry little Polar bear
- (d) North American black bear

Answer:

(a) good-natured European brown bear.

Question 5.

Little Cyclone will fight any other bear in

- (a) 10 minutes notice
- (b) 15 minutes notice
- (c) 3 seconds notice
- (d) 10 seconds notice

Answer:

(c) 3 seconds notice