

Unit - 3

Old Man River

A. Based on your understanding of the play, Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks.

Question 1.

The radio announced that

- (a) the river was above flood stage
- (b) the Burnet Dam had given way
- (c) there will be a cloud burst
- (d) they will be a cyclone

Answer:

- (a) the river was above flood stage

Question 2.

Mother can't get home from Mrs. Brant's house because

- (a) it was raining heavily
- (b) the bridges between there and town were under water
- (c) there was an emergency at Mrs. Brant's house
- (d) she has broken her leg

Answer:

- (b) the bridges between there and town were under water

Question 3.

The Burnett Dam gave away as

- (a) it rained for days
- (b) the dam was weak
- (c) it rained heavily and the snow was melting
- (d) poor maintenance

Answer:

- (c) it rained heavily and the snow was melting

Question 4.

There was no power because

- (a) the power house was out of commission
- (b) the power house was flooded
- (c) the dam gave away
- (d) there was fire

Answer:

- (a) the power house was out of commission

Question 5.

Why did they splint up Saras leg with pillows?

- (a) she was unconscious out of fear
- (b) she had broken her leg below the knee
- (c) she was too lazy to walk
- (d) she was making a fuss

Answer:

- (b) she had broken her leg below the knee

B. Based on your reading, answer the following in two or three sentences each.

Question 1.

Why did Jim run from school?

Answer:

It was a cloud burst. So jim ran from school to get home.

Question 2.

Where was Amy's mother?

Answer:

Amy's mother was at Mrs. Brant's house.

Question 3.

Why did Amy ask Betty to fill in the water tubs?

Answer:

Amy thought that it would be unsafe to drink in case the town water supply was cut off So she asked Betty to fill in the water tubs with freshwater,

Question 4.

According to Jim what are the two things that a person should remember in times of emergency?

Answer:

According to Jim the first is that a person must not let others see how scared we are. The second thing is to get together things such as water, food, blankets, coats, and lights.

Question 5.

Why is Jim climbing on the roof?

Answer:

Jim is climbing on the roof to signal for help from there.

Question 6.

Who was there in the living room? What were they doing?

Answer:

Amy, Betty, and Rose were in the living room. Amy and Rose were knitting. Betty was looking at pictures in a magazine.

Question 7.

Why were they going to sleep in the attic?

Answer:

They were going to sleep in the attic because they felt insecure in the living room as the water level was rising.

Question 8.

Who came in the boat?

Answer:

Mr. Tom Peters and Miss Marsh came in the boat.

Question 9.

Who is the founder of the Junior Red Cross?

Answer:

Henry Dunant (born Jean-Henri Dunant; 8 May 1828 - 30 Oct 1910) a Swiss businessman and cross. He was the first recipient of the Nobel peace prize.

C. Match the following by drawing a line across columns A and B.

1. Amy	to Chicago on business
2. Betty	dentist
3. Rose	flash light
4. Sara	nurse
5. Jim	blankets
6. Penny Marsh	Mrs. Brant's
7. Mr. Peters	fractured leg
8. Mother	tubs and pails
9. Dick	Junior Red Cross
10. Dad	rescues the children

Answer:

1.	Amy	Blankets
2.	Betty	Flash light
3.	Rose	Tubs and pails
4.	Sara	Fractured leg
5.	Jim	Junior Red cross
6.	Penny Marsh	Nurse
7.	Mr. Peters	Rescues the children
8.	Mother	Mrs. Brant's
9.	Dick	Dentist
10.	Dad	To Chicago on business

D. Based on your understanding of the text, answer the following in about three to four sentences each.

Question 1.

Describe the 'home alone' experience of the children?

Answer:

'Old man river' portrays. Children at home in a critical situation. They remain at home mindlessly even at the time of severe crisis. They had no experience with how to face the risk, Until a rescue team arrived, they just remained in doors without aiming to call anyone to their rescue. The children had no experience in the outer world at all.

Question 2.

Elaborate the rescue operation was undertaken by Mr. Peter?

Answer:

Mr. Peter and Miss Marsh, the Red Cross nurse reached the house in time. The two-member team started its operation to rescue the children. They gave first aid to Sara who had her leg injury.

They were active to shift Sara to Red Cross emergency hospital along with Rose and Betty. Their timely help gave Sara comfort and confidence. The children's tear of flood disappeared because of Mr. Peter's service on behalf of Red Cross.

Question 3.

How did Jim prove himself as a good rescuer in the flood situation?

Answer:

Jim Hall was a member of Junior Red cross emergency squad. His experience at Junior Red cross enable him to act briskly. He alerted and instructed the children to do the necessary work.

His advice to the children not to let others see their fear was very valuable. He was active to go out to save Sara. His precautions gave them confidence. Thus they all were rescued. Jim was the brain behind all these good rescue operations.

Question 4.

Briefly narrate the happenings of the play in Scene II.

Question (a).

How did Amy manage the situation at home?

Answer:

Amy joined hands with Jim to carry out all precautions to protect the children. She was primarily responsible to collect fresh water to drink for some more days. She looked into the basic needs of food and shelter. She engaged Betty and Rose to complete the task. She was very helpful to Sara also. She had concern for her mother who could not return home. Thus she managed the situation very well.

Question (b).

How did the Marshal save the children?

Answer:

When the children were panic-stricken after the flood. They had to sleep in the attic. Sara who was brought home by Jim also fractured her leg. Mr. Peter and Miss. Marsh, the Red cross nurse, had brought the boat. They gave the first aid to Sara. They took her to the Red cross and Betty and Rose were also taken with them in the boat. Amy and Jim stayed behind. Thus the Marsh saved the children.

Think and Answer

You are one of the survivors of an earthquake that has affected your city a lot. Share the trauma you underwent and what helped you to sail through it. Give a two-minute talk.

Answer:

Speech: THE EARTHQUAKE

Everything was lost, instantly destroyed and commingled with a few neighbouring houses when the 7.5 magnitude earthquake struck the town at night on a day last year.

Many big buildings collapsed one after the other. All who were asleep were in a panic, Soon they got up, they ran out the open area. I too ran out of my

house. I looked at my house and wept bitterly. Now a lot of people had gathered and witnessed the aftereffect of the earthquake. We cried for a long time over the disaster, were so scared of it.

A month after the disaster it was found out that over 3000 people were killed and thousands of people were injured and hundreds of people homeless. A few houses that withstood the tremor were too badly cracked to be habitable. The owners were too fearful to set foot in them. Thousands of people had to shelter in temporary camps.

The fear lasted in my mind for a long time. I could hardly eat and sleep. I was a 14-year-old student. I had to sit for my annual examination for class 9. Many volunteers helped me prepare for my examinations. Both of my parents survived after the medical treatment for injuries, but we live in the camp still.

We eat and pass the time together. I am still frightened and nervous. I lost my home and my family has lost everything. My friends and I lost our pet dogs and parrots. We don't know what will happen next or if the government will come forward to help us. All we can do now is try to reclaim whatever we can from our house.

Even now any mild sound causes a big tremor in my mind taking me back to the horrible deadly earth quake. "The very word earth quake easily shakes me even now. Let me not be awake to witness another earth quake." "Thank You one and all".

E. Using a dictionary find out the synonyms and the antonyms of the words given below. One has been done for you.

Word	Parts of Speech	Synonym	Antonym
Hard	Adjective	Difficult	Easy
Flood	Noun		
Interrupt	Verb		
Scared	Adjective		
Irritation	Noun		
Organize	Verb		
Serious	Adjective		
Snappy	Adjective		
Emergency	Noun		
Rescue	verb		

Answer:

Word	Parts of Speech	Synonym	Antonym
Hard	Adjective	Difficult	Easy
Flood	Noun	Deluge	Drought
Interrupt	Verb	Disturb	Forbear
Scared	Adjective	Terrified	Reassured
Irritation	Noun	Harassment	Gratification
Organize	Verb	Arrange	Disorganize
Serious	Adjective	Critical	Trivial
Snappy	Adjective	Hasty	Slow
Emergency	Noun	Plight	Normalcy
Rescue	Verb	Liberate	Capture

F. Listen to the paragraph and fill in the blanks.

(1) South Indian floods resulted from heavy rainfall generated by the annual north east monsoon in (2) 2015. They affected the (3) region of the South Indian states of (4), and the Union Territory of (5), with Tamil Nadu and the city of (6) particularly hard - hit. More than (7) people were killed and over 18 lakh people were (8) With estimates of damages and losses ranging from nearly 200 billion rupees to over 1 trillion rupees, the (9) were the costliest to have occurred in 2015, and were among the costliest natural disasters of the year. The flooding has been attributed to the 2014 - 16 (10)

Answers:

1. In 2015
2. November - December
3. Coromandel
4. Tamil Nadu
5. Puducherry
6. Chennai
7. 500
8. Displaced
9. Floods
10. E1 - Nino event

Writing:

G. As a local government official working in the flood-affected area you are talking to an old lady who has lost her belonging. Write a dialogue between you and the old woman to complete the conversation.

You : Good morning, Madam.

Old lady : Good morning.

You : I am from the Fire and Rescue department. How can I help you?

Old lady : _____

You : _____

Old lady : _____

You : _____

Old lady : _____

You : _____

Old lady : _____

You : _____

Old lady : _____

You : _____

Answer:

You: Good morning, Madam.

Old lady: Good morning.

You: I am from the Fire and Rescue department. How can I help you?

Old Lady: Can you help me get my lost thing?

You: I am here to help you. What have you lost, Mam?

Old Lady: I could not find out my 'diamond:

You: When did you miss it?

Old lady: I missed it only after the flood.

You: Where was it. when there was a flood?

Old Lady: It was only in my bedroom.

You: Is it very dear to you?

Old Lady: It is very precious to me. I have no safety without it.

You: 'We shall find it out by checking your house completely.

Old Lady: Do it quickly before my diamond dies!

You: How can it die, Mam?

Old Lady: It'll surely die because 'diamond' is my pet dog.

You: Oh my God! I'm helpless. May God bless you, old lady.

Creative writing:

H. Write a letter to your friend about your experiences during the recent 'Ochki' cyclone.

Answer:

123, Vivekananda Street,
Gandhi Nagar
Kanyakumari

July 16, 2017. Dear Vinothini,

I think it is good to write to you about how badly we were hit by 'Ockki' cyclone recently. All were not very serious when there was a news in the weather report "Ockki" but it occurred after a day or two. The cyclone hit my town Kanya kumari very severely. The nearest town Nagerkoil was no exception. the report confirmed the great loss of lives and properties in the whole district of Kanya Kumari. It was intensified on November 30, 2017. There was extensive damage to a lot of houses, schools, hospitals. and other infrastructures in our area. The power line went off along with the stoppage of the water supply. It took months to restore it bring it back to normalcy. The schools and colleges were closed indefinitely. The important examinations were postponed. Many fishermen did not return home. They were either dead or reported missing. We are getting up slowly hut the fear of the calamity remains in our minds still.

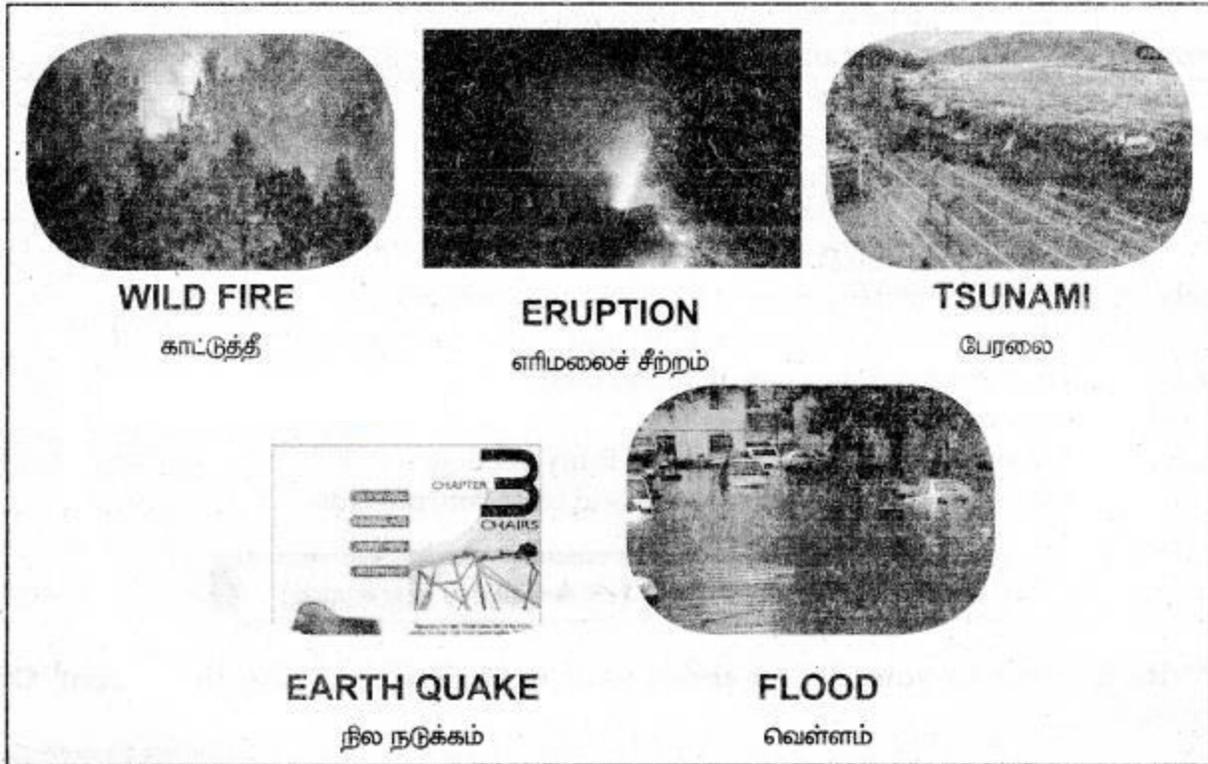
Yours lovingly,

Angela.

Address on the envelope
Miss Angela Edwin,
115, Brighton Street,
Darling Nagar,
Tirunelveli - 627011.

I. Make a poster of any natural disaster, giving details about the devastation caused.

Answer:



J. You are a volunteer in your locality to serve people who are affected by floods. How will you caution them to move to a safer place taking only their bare necessities? Describe?

Answer:

Flooding and flash floods are dangerous. So it is very essential to overcome the crises during the floods. More implant getting educated on floodwaters could save you or your loved ones in the event of an energetic'.

1. Do not walk or drive across the floodwaters.
2. Avoid recreational contact with floodwaters and the risk of drowning.
3. Stay away from floodwaters.
4. Do not go floating, boating, swimming or rowing in floodwaters, streams or the river.
5. Use special caution to recognize in darkness
6. Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. Electrocuting is also a major killer in floods. Electrical current can travel through water.
7. Collect medicines and three days supply of clothing with you.
8. Turn off electricity and gas cylinders and lock your doors and windows when you evacuate.
9. Collect the important documents, mementos, photos, and pets to take them with you when you evacuate.
10. Raise belongings by placing them on tables, beds, and benches or move them to higher ground.

K. Given below are some qualities that the characters in the play displayed during the floods for survival. Identify and write the character with the qualities.

Sl. No.	Quality	Character
1.	anxiety	
2.	serious	
3.	fun	
4.	sober	
5.	excitement	
6.	scared	
7.	frightened	

8.	shudder	
9.	hopeful	
10.	horror	
11.	enjoyment	
12.	terrified	
13.	levelheaded	
14.	scornful	
15.	hysterical	

Answer:

Quality		Character	Quality		Character
1.	Anxiety	Amy Marshall	9.	Hopeful	Betty Marshall
2.	Serious	Amy Marshall	10.	Horror	Rose Field
3.	Fun	Rose Field	11.	Enjoyment	Sara field
4.	Sober	Jim Hall	12.	Terrified	Amy Mars
5.	Excitement	Betty Marshall	13.	Level headed	Jim Hall
6.	Scared	Amy Marshall	14.	Scornful	Jim Hall
7.	Frightened	Sara Field	15.	Hysterical	Sara Field
8.	Shudder	Amy Marshall			

L. Based on your reading answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

Question 1.

Is mountaineering a dangerous sport? Why?

Answer:

Yes, mountaineering is a dangerous sport. As one climbs higher and higher, breathing becomes more difficult.

Question 2.

What is frostbite?

Answer:

Frostbite is an injury caused by exposure of parts of the body to the cold. The cold causes freezing of skin and underlying tissues. The fingers, toes, and feet are most commonly affected.

Question 3.

What are the qualities of a good climber?

Answer:

A climber must be in the good physical condition and should possess courage, perseverance, and power of endurance. He/she must have proper training, skill, and knowledge.

Question 4.

What do climbers carry with them?

Answer:

Climbers carry with them packs loaded with first-aid supplies, food, and extra clothing for sudden changes of weather.

Question 5.

Where are the highest peaks in India?

Answer:

The highest peaks are in the Himalayas! mountain range in India.

Question 6.

What qualities of humankind are brought out by this adventurous sport?

Answer:

This adventurous sport has brought out the heroic qualities of mankind.

Question 7.

Why do mountaineers deserve praise?

Answer:

Mountaineers deserve praise because they possess courage and heroism.

Question 8.

What kind of visitors does Mt. Everest get?

Answer:

Mt. Everest gets visitors who scaled the Everest without the use of oxygen. Mrs. Bachchendra Pal is the Indian woman to do it.

M. The Adventure Club of your school is organising an expedition to Kohl hills. Design an attractive poster for the same, giving relevant details. (The following table will help you design your poster)

Layout	Content	Expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visually Attractive ➤ Catchy Title ➤ Sketch on simple Visuals ➤ Fonts of different shapes and size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Themes/Subject ➤ Description/details related to the theme ➤ date-time-venue ➤ Name of Issuing Authority/ Organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organising and Sequencing of Content ➤ Appropriate language ➤ Creativity

Answer:

EXPEDITION FAIR LET'S GO TO KOLLI HILLS



Kolli Hill



Kolli Hill Forest



Nayinar Malai Forest



Poilansolai R.F

Grammar:

A. Identify the dependent clauses or phrases in the following sentences and underline them.

1., the man swerved into a ditch. (Phrase)
2. It isn't necessary to cram all night if you have studied a little each day (Dependent clause)
3. We climbed up the hill (Phrase)
4. We enjoy painting (Phrase)
5. I have decided to do (Dependent clause)
6. I will stop playing the drum when you go to sleep. (Dependent clause)

Answer:

1. Texting on his phone
3. to enjoy the view
4. during the holidays
5. Whether he attends the party or not

B. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.

1. I would like to order coffee tea.

- (a) instead of
- (b) instead from
- (c) instead to

Answer:

- (a) instead of

Question 2.

..... the rains, we went out.

- (a) In spite of
- (b) In spite
- (c) In spite of

Answer:

- (a) In spite of

Question 3.

..... fire, break the glass to escape.

- (a) In case of
- (b) In case
- (c) In the case with

Answer:

- (a) In case of

Question 4.

I am standing here my friends

- (a) in behalf of my friends.
- (b) on behalf of
- (c) on behalf

Answer:

- (b) on behalf of

Question 5.

We solved the problem a new device developed by our engineers.

- (a) by means of
- (b) by means
- (c) by means to

Answer:

- (a) by means of

Question 6.

..... we are impressed with their performance.

- (a) In general
- (b) On general
- (c) In generally

Answer:

- (a) In general

C. Look at the action words in bold. Identify whether they are either finite or non-finite verb.

They want to try a new approach.	
Trying is easy.	
Having tried everything , he gave up.	
All I can do is try .	
If she tried , she would succeed.	

Answer:

1. to try (non - finite)
2. Trying (Non - finite)
3. tired - (Non - finite)
4. try (non - finite)
5. tried (Finite)

D. Read the following pairs of sentences.

1. Travelling might satisfy your desire for new experiences.
2. The study abroad program might satisfy your desire for new experiences.

Identify the subject in the first sentence Travelling

1. They do not appreciate my singing.
2. They do not appreciate my assistance.

Identify the direct object in the first sentence Singing

1. My cats favourite activity is sleeping.
2. My cats favourite food is salmon.

Identify the subject complement in the first sentence Sleeping

1. The police arrested him for speeding.
2. The police arrested him for criminal activity.

E. You may role-play the conversation.

Teacher: This is Mr. Gerund You may have seen him after these verbs 'enjoy 'finish', 'keep', 'mind', 'suggest', 'forgive', 'excuse 'postpone' go'

Gerund: I come after a Preposition too.

Teacher: Mr. Gerund comes in handy to describe a real action.

Infinitive: Hello friends, I am Infinitive. Words such as 'like 'refuse' are followed by me.

Dinesh: I know you. I take your help to describe a general or future action. (I think I need to get up early tomorrow to complete my grammar exercise)

Divya: You have helped me to express 'reason 'intention' purpose (I wish to finish my assignment by tonight)

Gerund: Do you know, after verbs like 'begin', 'love' continue 'try 'learn 'start 'neglect you can use either of us?

Infinitive: But remember we mean different things when used after 'stop

Dinesh: Divya, When we saw Rajesh at the mall, I stopped to talk to him. Why didn't you wait?

Divya: Don't you know I stopped talking to him?

Gerund: I am also used after these phrases - 'It's no use', 'It's no good'

Dinesh and Divya: Thank you, mam. Bye Mr. Gerund and Ms. Infinitive.

F. Now, work in pairs and help Dinesh and Divya complete the exercise given below.

Write the gerund/infinitive form of the verbs in the blanks.

1. The astronauts managed (complete) their training in record time.

2. They learned how (survive) in space without gravity.

3. The best astronaut almost quit (try) to learn the complex information.

4. Their mission appeared (be) in jeopardy.
5. Then Marina encouraged him by saying, "It's no good(quit) the project right at the end."
6. Being an astronaut will enable you (achieve) great success in life.
7. If you give up (study) now, our mission will be scrubbed.
8. Think of your fellow astronauts who wouldn't hesitate (help) you in time of trouble.
9. We astronauts must keep on (prepare) for our space launch.
10. Some say it's no use (travel) to distant planets, because it takes too long.
11. But we really want (visit) other planets and find out if life exists on them.
12. Can you imagine (walk) up to a Martian and shaking hands and (say), "Hello, how are you?"
13. We really look forward (meet) alien creatures and (find) out what they are really like.
14. Many scientists have warned us not (take) this dangerous journey, but we are not discouraged.
15. Travelling to far away planets involves (risk) our lives for the thrill of discovery.
16. However we won't delay blast off into space.
17. Would you like (accompany) us on our journey if you could?
18. During our training we have got used to (be) weightless and (live) under difficult conditions.
19. Scientists admit to (be) intensely curious about life on other planets.

20. I'm sure they would also enjoy (travel) with our crew.

21. We told them (come) with us on our trip, but some of them think it is a waste of time (search) for life that doesn't exist.

22. We have been taught how (endure) hardships during our training and now we can't afford(waste) money. We're on our way!

Answers:

1. to complete

2. to survive

3. trying

4. to be

5. quitting

6. to achieve

7. studying

8. to help

9. preparing

10. travelling

11. to visit

12. walking, saying

13. to meet, finding

14. to take

15. risking

16. blasting

17. to accompany
18. being, living
19. being
20. travelling
21. to come, searching
22. to endure, to waste

Poem – 3

On Killing a Tree

B. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions in a sentence or two.

1. It takes much time to kill a tree,
Not a simple jab of the knife Will do it.

Question 1.

Can a 'simple jab of the knife' kill a tree?

Answer:

No, a simple jab of the knife cannot kill a tree.

Question 2.

Why does it take much time to kill a tree?

Answer:

It is because the tree is very strong and its root is deep in the earth.

**2. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding Upon its crust, absorbing**

Question 1.

How has the tree grown?

Answer:

The tree has grown slowly.

Question 2.

What does the tree feed on the crust?

Answer:

The tree feeds water from the crust.

**3. And out of its leprous hide
Sprouting leaves.**

Question 1.

What does the phrase 'leprous hide' mean?

Answer:

'Leprous hide' means the bark of the tree. It has rough skin with scales.

Question 2.

What comes out of the leprous hide?

Answer:

Tiny leaves come out of the leprous hide.

**4. The bleeding bark will heal
And from close to the ground
Will rise curled green twigs,
Miniature boughs**

Question 1.

What will happen to the bleeding bark?

Answer:

The bleeding bark will heal.

Question 2.

What will rise from close to the ground?

Answer:

The curled green twigs will rise from close to the ground.

5. The root is to be pulled out

One of the anchoring earth;

Question 1.

Why should the root be pulled out?

Answer:

The root should be pulled out to dry it and kill the tree.

Question 2.

What does 'anchoring earth' mean?

Answer:

'Anchoring earth' means fixing the tree firmly inside the earth (like a ship in the sea).

C. Based on the understanding of the poem, write down the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks.

The poet explains the process of (1) A lot of work has to be done in order to (2) completely. It cannot be accomplished by merely cutting it with (3) The tree has grown strong with the help (4) of for a countless of years. Even the (5) of the tree gives rise to (6) The (7) sprouts new twigs and leaves. In a short period, they grow into a new tree. So, to (8) completely, one should take out its roots completely from the soil. Then they should be exposed to (9) Only then the tree will be completely killed.

Answer:

1. killing a tree

2. kill it
3. a knife
4. the earth
5. branch
6. boughs
7. bough
8. kill a tree
9. the sun and air

D. Based on the understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

Question 1.

What is the poem about?

Answer:

The poem is about killing a tree.

Question 2.

What are the lessons to be learned from the poem?

Answer:

We must grow trees and protect them. We must not kill the trees. We must be eco-friendly.

Question 3.

What are the life sources needed for a tree to grow?

Answer:

Soil, Water, Oxygen, and Sunlight.

Question 4.

What does the poet mean by 'bleeding bark'?

Answer:

By bleeding bark, the poet means that the bark bleeds when it is cut with a knife.

Question 5.

Why the poet says 'No' at the beginning of the third stanza?

Answer:

He wants to emphasize that it is not so easy to kill a tree.

Question 6.

How should the root be pulled out?

Answer:

The root should be pulled out of the anchoring earth.

Question 7.

What is hidden inside the earth for years?

Answer:

Life and legacy are hidden inside the earth.

Question 8.

What finally happens to the tree in this poem?

Answer:

The tree is totally exposed to the sunlight and air. Thus it is killed completely.

E. Answer the following questions in about 80-100 words.

Question 1.

How well does the poet bring out the pain of the tree?

Answer:

Title: On killing a tree

Poet/Author: Dr. Gieve Patel

Character: Tree, the woodcutter

Theme: "Thou shall not kill" (even a tree)

The poet compares the killing of a tree with the killing of a man. As humans feel the pain, the poet imagines the feeling of the pain by the tree. A tree has a life so it must have sensitively. Every poke or thrust with a sharp knife must give some severe pain to the tree. It is hard to cut the crust of the tree. It is like leprous hide. The bark of the tree bleeds when the cut is deep. The tree endures pain but still, it has life.

It is not killed until its root of a tree is cut off and taken away from the earth. The root of the tree is like the heart of man. A man dies only when the heart is damaged. Likewise, a tree struggles to hold its life until it is uprooted. The root has anchored in the earth and stands straight and firm on the earth. The tree undergoes all unspeakable pain' when it is felled. Though it does not cry but mankind my try to feel and be kind to it.
"killing a tree is like killing a man"

(OR)

"On killing a tree" speaks about the felling of a tree. A woodcutter cuts a tree with his sharp tool. It takes' a lot of time to cut a tree. As the tree has life, it will definitely have a sense of feeling. So doubtlessly a tree must feel the pain at every poke or thrust with a sharp tool or knife. Though the pain is severe, the tree is unable to make its cry audible. We are unable to hear though we stand near the tree.

Slowly the parts of the tree start losing its life. But it is killed completely only when its root is brought out of the earth. The root is dried in the sun and air. Thus, it undergoes all the pain as it is murdered by man. The killing of a tree may be compared to the killing of a man. A man dies when his heart is attacked. In the same way, a tree is killed when the root is detached from the earth.

"Save trees to pave the way to life"

Question 2.

'A tree doesn't grow in a day/ Explain it with reference to the poem.

Answer:

Outline:

Tree-a big plant-takes years to grow-some grow quickly-some grow slowly-no tree grows over a night-as grows slowly lives longer-some trees live more than 100 years.

Trees and shrubs are not all grown the same. Some species grow rapidly, putting their energy into getting established quickly and putting on fast growth. Some are fast-growing trees with lower density and weaker woods. They are popular willow and box elders. Longer lived trees associate more resources into developing dense wood fiber rather than rapid growth. When

planted, these trees typically take a longer time to get established and often one wonders if they will ever start growing.

Eventually, they do, and often of the saying goes, "It's worth the wait". Trees such as oaks and Ginkgo's are prime examples of slower-growing trees that have longevity. It is rare to see these trees failing storms and they are largely resistant to decay and insect damage. There are trees which take 10 to 15 years to grow and even some other trees take 20 to 30 years. So it is certain the trees do not grow in a day.

"One cannot become a millionaire overnight"

(OR)

Trees are the bigger plants. They live long. According to its longevity, the trees have a long span of life. Any plant that grows overnight may not live long. The trees with lower density grow faster than the trees with greater density. Insects cannot easily damage the latter ones. Some trees are slow growers which take 20-30 years. Some are fast growers and they take 10-15 years.

As the saying goes, "It's worth, the wait", they do eventually. Trees grow slowly but steadily. Their roots go very deep anchoring the earth. The trunk of it is very strong with many branches and leaves. Their uses are many but many fail to know. Certain trees take a few decades to grow and its yield is enjoyed only by the next generation. Thus it is clear that a tree cannot grow in a day.

"Rome was not built in a day"

Question 3.

Why do you think the poet describes the act of cutting a tree? What effect does it have on you as a reader?

Answer:

Outline:

The killing of a tree – a cruel act – tree intends to live-even plants expand its species-man is a killer-very unkind towards trees-too selfish-destroys nature – a murder eventually-similar to killing a man-tree dies with its root cut-man dies with his heart attack.

(OR)

The poet is a physician. He considers the act of killing of a tree as an evil act. He is of the view that it is nothing but murder. The woodcutter tries to cut down the tree. He cuts the trunk of the tree. Even after felling the tree, it can sprout from the bottom-most part of the trunk. Thus the effort is to be made to uproot it. Unless the anchored root is cut off and removed from the earth, killing is not complete.

The root is brought out to dry it in the sun and the air. The poet compares it to the killing of a man. The root is compared to the heart of a man. Every life is finished when the heart stops functioning. As the heart circulates the blood in the body, the root does the work of supplying water to every part of the tree. The reader is getting an awareness that he or

she should not indulge in the evil or cruel act of killing a tree that can live for a long time. It gives the realization that the killing of a tree and a man are one and the same. So every reader will stand against this cruelty and join hands for planting and growing trees.

(OR)

The killing of a tree is a cruel act. The poet has made us realize that the felling of a tree is killing it. The word "Killing" is very effectively and earnestly used in this poem. Being a physician, the poet has dealt with life and death of the tree. A man dies when the heart is affected. Similarly, a tree becomes lifeless only when its root is removed from the earth. The root of a tree is compared to the heart of a man.

The poem teaches a lesson to the readers that we must not be cruel towards any living thing, either a tree or man. Killing a tree is synonymous with murdering a man. Thus it is clear that the poet wants the readers to be kind to mankind. As readers, we must feel the pain inflicted on others by every one of our cruel act through our word and deed.

"Let us not fell the trees before they fall"

F. Complete the table by identifying lines, against the poetic devices from the poem.

Poetic lines	Poetic Devices / Figures of Speech
It takes much time to kill a tree.	
The bleeding bark will heal.	
Out of the anchoring earth	

Answer:

1. Poetic lines Poetic Devices / Figures of Speech
2. It takes much time to kill a tree. Personification
3. The bleeding bark will heal. Personification
4. One of the anchoring earth Imagery

Listening

G. Listen to the passage about Nammazhwar, an environmental crusader from Tamil Nadu. As you listen, answer the following questions. The listening activities can be repeated if required.

Question 1.

Who is Nammazhwar? What is his contribution to farmers and farming?

Answer:

Nammazhwar was a graduate in agriculture. His contribution was that all inputs must come from within the farm and the waste should be recycled and used as input.

Question 2.

What was the turning point in the life of Nammazhwar?

Answer:

The revelation of recycling the waste to be used as an output in farming was his turning point.

Question 3.

How is the “Bread sandwich method” a boon to the farmers?

Answer:

The soil is made ready and the suggested practices followed without working on the soil for the second time. The farmers can go on sowing and reaping throughout the year. This is the boon to the farmers.

Question 5.

Pick out ideas from the passage to show that he learned first and then shared with farmers.

Answer:

He never stopped learning from the farmers. He became a vast repository of farming practices and knowledge. He never pushed ideas down anyone’s throat. According to the farmer’s understanding and conditions, each farm is unique.

Question 6.

Explain in your own words the meaning of “Farming even in the 21st Century”

Answer:

Farming is not for making but a way of living and it is possible in the 21st century.

Question 7.

Give the synonyms of ‘rely’ and ‘sustainable’.

Answer:

Synonyms of ‘rely’ is depending

Synonyms of sustainable is maintainable

Question 8.

“He never pushed ideas down anyone’s throat” means

- (a) favored
- (b) compelled
- (c) opposed

Answer:

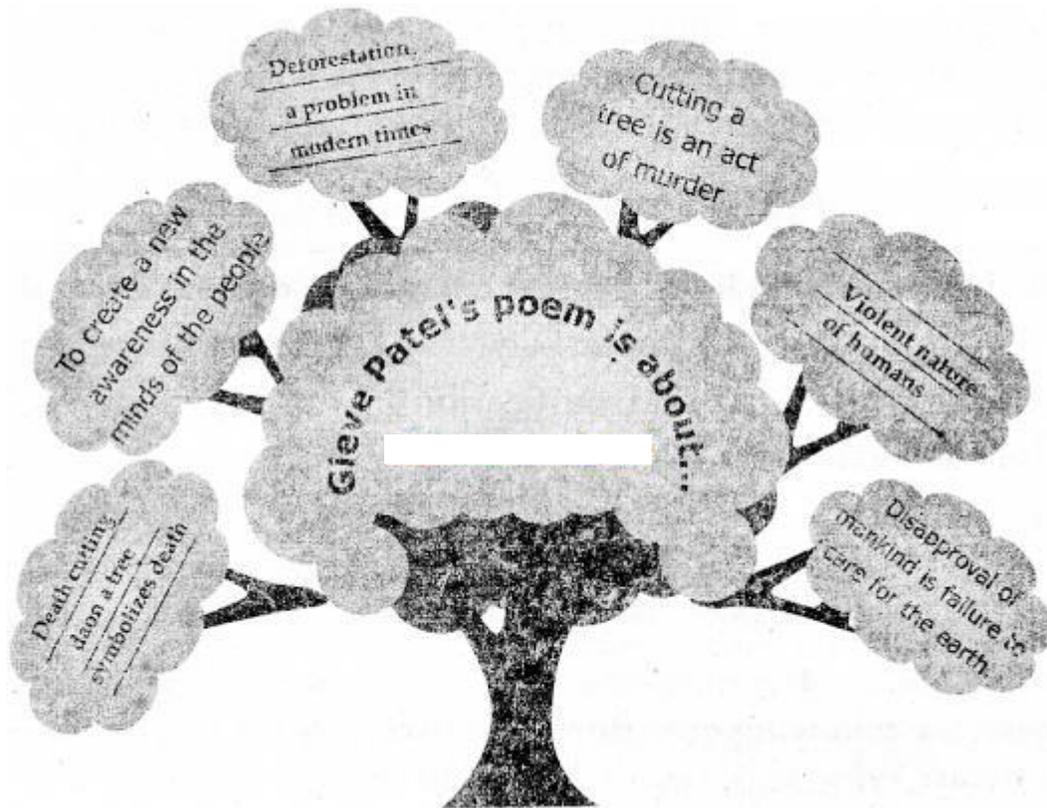
(c) Compelled.

Writing

H. Based on the reading of the poem complete the web chart given below.



Answer:



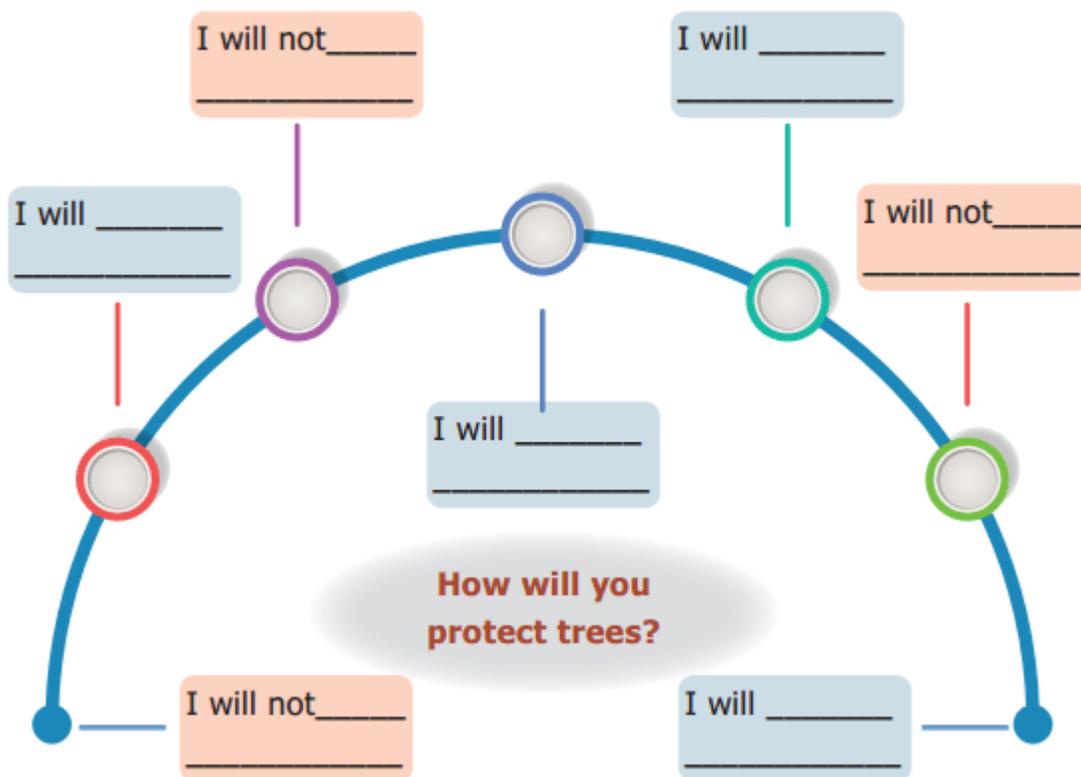
- Cutting a tree is an act of murder.
- Failure to preserve the forest.
- To create a new awareness in the minds of the people
- Lack of eco-friendly attitude.
- Disapproval of mankind is a failure to care for the earth
- deforestation and destruction of nature

I. Look at the two trees. One is a green flourishing tree and the other, a brown withering tree.

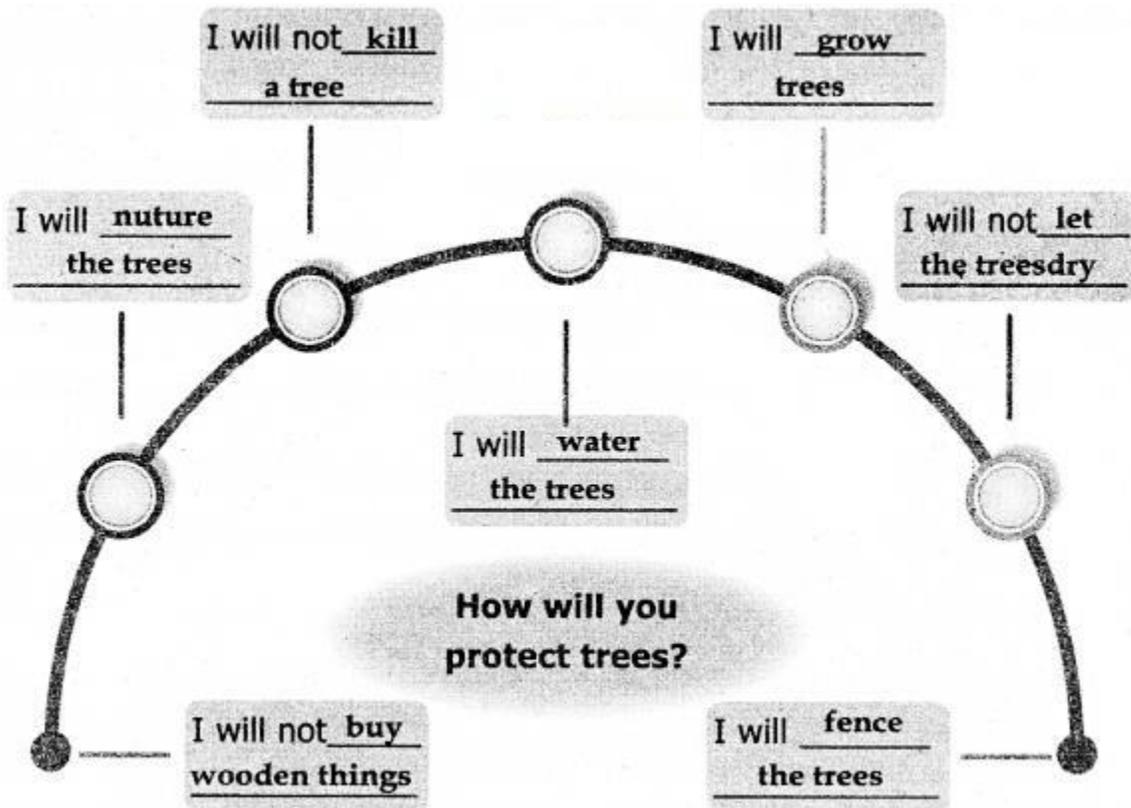


The class will now be divided into two groups. Group A will list down the agents that support a tree's growth. Group B will list down those that prevent it. Once the groups are ready with their lists, a few unto lives from each group will go to the board and write down the lists.

Taking clues from the lists on the board, complete the following chart.



Answer:



J. Work in pairs. Create three slogans on 'Saving Trees'

Remember

- Use catchy, meaningful phrases.
- Do not write complete sentences.
- Ensure that the words at the end rhyme.

Answer:

- "Save the tree and have the air fresh".
- "Make not trees rare; keep them with care".
- "Trees on; Global warming has gone".

K. Deliver a short speech for about five minutes on the following.

Question 1.

Imagine what will happen if all the trees in the earth disappear. Discuss with your friends and share it with your classmates.

Answer:

Life will not exist on Earth if trees disappear. Trees produce most of the oxygen that humans and wildlife need to live. Trees absorb Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen using the process of photosynthesis. Lack of rain will be a major concern. If there is no rain, there will be no forests. Forests act as giant air filters in the world. They also prevent soil erosion. They break the force of wind and rain on soil helping their roots bind the soil. The decayed leaves absorbed by the earth to enrich the soil.

Question 2.

Think of a situation where all the trees can speak. What will they talk about?

Answer:

Dear mates,

It is quite interesting and awesome to think of a situation like this. If all trees start speaking, we may have to be spellbound.

The trees may speak about their goodness and benefits to us. They do a great deal to us. They will tell us that they help us breathe fresh air and lead a healthy life. They may be proudly telling us that they provide us shade to save us from the scorching sun. They may ask us to water them regularly.

They may tell others or fellow trees if they are not taken care of. They may tell us not to harm them if we tend to cut the branches or the tree itself, They may lead us not to kill them. They may start advising us to take care of the trees. They may tell us to plant more and more trees and make domestic and civilized forests. They may tell us to have more rain to increase water resources.

Moreover, they will try to be human friendly and make us trees friendly. We need not search for anything in the tree. They would tell us if they have anything to give us. The antisocial elements cannot use the forest as their hideout. The trees will propagate all about the movements of the wild animals in the forest. It would be very thrilling and amazing when the trees can speak the human tongue. Let us talk to the trees and listen to what they want to tell us.

Let US laugh together

Question 1.

How do trees access the internet?

Answer:

They simply wave in

Question 2.

What will the tree do, if the banks are closed?

Answer:

It will start its own branches

Question 3.

What types of tree fits in your hand?

Answer:

A Palm tree.

Chapter – 3 (Supplementary)

Earthquake

A. Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. The name of the narrator is
2. There were villages in the valley.
3. Brij went to Pauri to buy his
4. The soldiers had set up a
5. Bhuli had been buried under the debris for hours

Answers:

1. M.S. Mahadevan
2. 670
3. school books
4. make shift camp

B. Based on your understanding of the story, choose the right answers from the options.

Question 1.

Brij started a tea shop because he wanted to

- (a) start a company
- (b) serve the people
- (c) go on a pilgrimage
- (d) become a tour guide

Answer:

- (b) serve the people

Question 2.

Molthi was completely devastated because of

- (a) a high-intensity earthquake
- (b) thunder and hail storm,
- (c) drought and famine
- (d) flash floods.

Answer:

- (a) a high-intensity earthquake

Question 3.

The brother searched everywhere and looked dejected because

- (a) he couldn't find his house
- (b) he couldn't locate his sister.
- (c) he was hungry and didn't eat for a few days
- (d) he lost his school books.

Answer:

- (b) he couldn't locate his sister.

Question 4.

The boy had great reverence and respect for Army officers as they

- (a) were brave and courageous
- (b) worked day and night

- (c) saved his sister from death
- (d) all the above

Answer:

- (c) saved his sister from death

Question 5.

Brij finally offered the traveller a

- (a) cup of milk
- (b) cup of tea
- (c) glass of water
- (d) cup of coffee

Answer:

- (b) cup of tea

C. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.

1. Greetings, traveller. You looked tired and cold.
2. Tomorrow, we will go back to Pauri.
3. Whom are you looking for?
4. My men have been on their feet for days.
5. May God be with you!

Answers:

1. Narrator/ Brij
2. Brij's uncle
3. Army officer
4. Army officer
5. Narrator/ Brij

D. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words.

Question 1.

Explain the efforts taken by the Army Officer to save the baby?

Answer:

The officer came with three soldiers armed with spades and crowbars.

Without a word, the men began to remove the debris. They laboured doggedly. When it was completely dark, someone brought a few lit petromax lamps. Two hours later, a soldier called out, "Sir". He stood in the middle of a small hollow. The wall had caved in at that spot. Brij recognised a part of the door. Beneath it, was a little foot. Feverishly, the soldiers began to clear the hollow. Then they lifted the door. It was a miracle. They rescued the baby alive after a hundred and sixteen hours. A ragged cheer went up and she was carried to a make-shift hospital.

(OR)

The narrator went away to buy school books. That night there was an earthquake and they felt it. Brij, the narrator returned home to Molthi with his uncle. Help arrived only after four days. Brij's little sister Bhuli was missing. The soldiers cleared the debris, they had made a makeshift. Brij was crying and searching but in vain.

The army officer told him that it was of no use. Some brought a few lit petromax lamps, a soldier stood in the middle of a hollow. The narrator saw a small door when the soldier cleared the hollow, and lifted the door. Some said that she was alive, it was a miracle. She was taken to the makeshift and hospitalized. Thus the little baby was saved.

"Confidence is the key to success"

Question 2.

Brij has become a symbol of love and humanity. Explain?

Answer:

Title: Earthquake

Author: M.S. Mahadevan

Character: Brij, army officer, bhuli, soldiers.

Theme: "Love is divine"

One night there was an earthquake in Brij's village. Molthi, when he was away at Pauri. He stayed there with his uncle at night. Brij's returned home the next day. everything had gone into the earth. Help arrived only after four days. The army rescue team tried to clear the area and save people. But Brij's little sister Bhuli was missing. Brij was searching, crying and searching.

The army officer told him that it was impossible. It already set dark. Some brought a few lit petromax lamps. Brij did not lose his hope. After two hours the soldier recognized a part of the door in the hollow. He lifted the door and found the baby alive.

She had been buried under the debris for 116 hours. She had survived the earthquake and the cold night's. She was wrapped in a warm blanket and carried to the officer. But he was gone. He even did not know his name. Brij's sheer effort brought his sister back alive. Really he was a symbol of love and humanity.

“Love your neighbour as yourself”

(OR)

One night there was an earthquake at Molthi. It was Brij's village. He had gone away to Pauri. He returned home the next day. The whole village had gone into the earth. Help came only after four days. The rescue team tried to clear the debris. Brij was searching and crying. The army officer had lost his hope. The soldiers were engaged in the rescue work. It was night and a few lit petromax lamps.

Soldiers found out a cave in the wall. When the soldier cleared the hollow, they lifted the door. Someone said that the child was alive. She was wrapped in a warm blanket and carried to the makeshift hospital. Brij and his sister went to live with his uncle. Bhuli started going to school. She was a gift to Brij for his love and concern. Brij has become a symbol of love and humanity.

“Love is supreme to hope and faith”

E. Answer the following questions based on the reading of the story. Do not forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find and confirm the answers.

Action	Effect
While you warm yourself	I will prepare the best tea.
I saved enough money	
	Six hundred and two villages were destroyed.
It was a terrible earth quake and it was felt	
I ran back to the village	
They lifted the door	
I went to thank the Army Officer	

Answer:

Action	Effect
While you warm yourself	I will prepare the best tea.
I saved enough money	I started my own little shop.
It was a terrible earthquake	Six hundred and two villages were destroyed.
It was a terrible earth quake and it was felt	as far as away Delhi and Lucknow
I ran back to the village	I was searching, crying and searching
They lifted the door	My sister was alive
I went to thank the Army Officer	But he was gone. I could not meet him.