

16

Noise: How it Affects Our Lives

16.1 Objectives

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Read and understand factual prose
- Use naming words
- Make and attend to complaints
- Make notes
- Summarise

16.2 Let's read

What is the difference between noise and sound? Do you think it is important to make the distinction? Read this unit and find out for yourself.

Section I

What is noise? Any unpleasant sound is noise. It's something we don't like. It's something that

makes us cover our ears. The wail of a fire engine, a clap of thunder, the screech of a car's tyres when the brakes are put on suddenly.

How much sound is too much? At what level does sound become noise? Well today sound can be measured scientifically. The level of sound is measured in decibels. A decibel meter is used to register sound. Zero decibel is equal to the faintest sound heard by the human ear. A decibel meter in a quiet bedroom may register around 35 decibels. In a classroom during a quiet period it may register around 50 decibels. This level is comfortable on the ears. It is said that most people speak in a range between 45 and 75 decibels.

Noise damages ears at 85 decibels. Hearing loss can begin when the noise level goes above 100 decibels, and actual pain is felt at 140 decibels. Some people, however, may experience pain at a lower level.

16.1 Read, Think and Answer I

1- Say whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F):-

- i) Any loud sound is noise.
- ii) The passage gives three examples of noise.
- iii) Decibel is a unit to measure sound.
- iv) Thirty five decibels is the loudest sound human beings can comfortably hear.
- v) Sound above the range of 85 decibels is damaging for the ears.
- vi) Most people feel pain at 140 decibels.

2- Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the passage.

Today, sound can be _____ - scientifically. The _____ of sound is measured in decibels by a _____. Most people speak in the _____ of 45 and 75 decibels. This is _____ on our ears while _____ level above 100 decibels causes _____. We must therefore be careful about the amount of _____ we make or hear.

16.3 Section II

Do you know how much damage noise can cause? Read and find out.

Noise pollutes our environment just as much as smoke, foul water, dirty air and litter. It can cause illness and deafness. The human body never gets used to noise. It continues to react even though a person thinks he or she has become used to all the surrounding noises. For instance, Naseer

who lived in an apartment on a busy street often boasted that he could sleep through any kind of noise. He claimed he just didn't hear it. Well, Naseer could sleep through the roar of traffic and the blare of a television set in the next apartment, but he didn't know that while he slept his body was reacting to the stress of the noise.

A doctor in West Germany, after studying the effects of noise, concluded that sounds heard by persons when they are asleep can cause danger to their hearts and blood vessels. Maybe this was the reason why Naseer had so many headaches. Noise causes the blood vessels in the brain to expand. It brings on pain.

Another doctor was researching the effects of loud music by talking to players in a rock band. One of them called out, "Speak up, Doctor, we can't hear you".

The doctor discovered that all the players suffered from some hearing loss and two of them were partly deaf. The noise level of the music they played ranged from 105 to 115 decibels and they played for more than eleven hours every week.

16.2 Read, Think and Answer II

1- Answer the following questions briefly:-

- i) Name 5 agents that cause pollution?
- ii) Where did Naseer live?
- iii) Describe the conditions in which Naseer slept?
- iv) Was Naseer aware of the damage the noise created? How do you know?
- v) How did the noise affect Naseer?
- vi) List at least three harmful effects of noise.

16.4 Section III

Is there no escape from the bad effects of noise? Let us read to find out.

It's the length of time, often hours and hours, of being exposed to loud noises that damages the sensitive part of the inner ear.

What can you do? If you start thinking about the harmful effects of noise, you will become quieter yourself. There are many steps you can take to cut down noise. At school, for instance, instead of slamming books on a desk, place them quietly. Instead of walking noisily through the halls, walk quietly.

At home use one mechanical device at a time. In other words, don't run the vacuum cleaner and

the washing machine at the same time. Turn down stereos, radios, tape recorders, and televisions sets. And don't turn on more than one at the same time.

Many cities have passed strong anti-noise regulations. Progress is being made towards a quieter world, but if we want to get rid of the rattle, bang, and roar all round us, we have to start being quiet ourselves.

16.3 Read, Think and Answer III

Q. Fill in the blanks in the passage below with words from this section of the text:

Exposing your ears to loud noises for long hours _____ the inner ear. To guard against the _____ effects of noise, we must be _____ ourselves. We can do this by _____ quietly and placing _____ quietly on a desk. We must use one _____ device at a time and _____ our music systems. City authorities can help reduce noise by _____ strong anti-noise _____.

16.5 Overall Questions

Answer the following questions briefly-

i) What is noise? Explain with examples.

ii) How is sound measured? What is the desirable range?

iii) List some of the harmful effects of noise.

iv) What can we do to escape from the harmful effects of noise?

16.6 Increase your word power I

In this lesson you have come across many interesting Naming Words. Sometimes we have to say what these words mean, that is, we have to DEFINE them. Let's see how we frame definitions. The underlined words are from your lesson.

- Fire engine is an engine/vehicle used to put out a fire.

- A decibel meter is an instrument used to measure sound levels.
- A decibel is a unit used to measure sound.

Exercise I

Match the items in A with the information in B and frame your own definitions

A	B
i) Noise	A set of rooms in a building
ii) Washing machine (gadget)	Classes are held
iii) Apartment	Unpleasant sound
iv) Airport	Planes take off and land
v) Classroom	Washes clothes

- i) Noise is
- ii) A washing machine is a gadget that
- iii) An apartment
- iv) An airport is a where
- v) A classroom is a where

Ex. 2 Find out the names of these places/persons

- i) A place where books are kept:_____.
- ii) A place where meals are cooked:_____.
- iii) A place where animals are kept:_____.
- iv) A person who flies in space:_____.
- v) A person who looks after accounts:_____.
- vi) A person who writes books:_____.

16.7 Increase your Word Power II

Compound Words and ‘Noise’ words

You have come across these groups of naming words in the text:

Fire engine car tyres noise level

Blood vessels decibel meter vacuum cleaner

You must have noticed that two naming words are put together to form a single unit. The first word describes the second. These are compound words. Here are a few more. See what they mean

e.g. fire engine – engine to put out a fire

car tyres – tyres of a car

noise level – the level of noise

blood vessels – vessels carrying blood

Exercise 1. Match the words in A with those in B and form naming words.

A	B
Garden	shop
Bus	band
Book	match
Rock	bench
Traffic	lights
Noise	pollution
Football	routes
Tape	recorder

Exercise 2- Make your own Sentence with at least 6 of the words from Ex. 1.

Exercise 3- From your text find words to indicate the noises of :- thunder, sudden brake, traffic, TV.

Exercise 4- Find out what matches these ‘noise’ words. Rattle, bang, crash, roar.

16.8 Let’s Talk

Jayant is preparing for his examination. His neighbour’s son is playing some hard rock music on his tape. Jayant is not able to concentrate and complains about the loud music.

Read and practice the dialogue below:

Jayant: Uncle, could you please ask Suman to lower the volume of his tape.

Mr. Roy: Certainly, Jayant. I know you have your exams.

Jayant: Yes, uncle, just can’t study.

Mr. Roy: I know that. This noise is not good for anyone of us. Soon we’ll all be deaf.

Jayant: Thanks, uncle. Bye

Role Play

With a partner practice making complaints about

- a) a noisy classroom
- b) the honking of horns near a hospital

16.9 Let’s Write

Summarising and Note-making

These are important study skills. You should make notes when ever you read or listen to anything important. While listening, they may be in the form of keywords or phrases that are important.

1. While reading, it is better to make notes in table, flow charts etc. so that the organisational plan of the entire reading passage can be seen at a glance. Re-read the first section on ‘Noise’ and fill in the notes in plan in next page:

Title:.....

Definition:.....

Examples: 1)

 2).....

 3).....

Measuring unit of sound:.....

Measuring instrument of sound.....

Decibel Effect on ears

Zero _____

35 _____

45 to 75 _____

85 _____

100 _____

140 _____

- 2. You will find a summary of Section I in Q 2 of Read, think and Answer I. Do you think it is a good summary? Why?
- 3. Re-read Section II and III and make similar notes.

16.10 Check Your Answers

Read, Think and Answer I

- 1. i)F ii)T iii)T iv)F v)T vi)T
- 2. 1) measured 2) intensity 3) decibel meter 4) range
- 5) comfortable 6) noise 7) hearing loss 8) noise

Read, Think and Answer II

1.
 - i) Noise, smoke, foul water, dirty air and litter.
 - ii) In an apartment on a busy street.
 - iii) Noisy-loud television and traffic
 - iv) No. He would boast that he would sleep through any kind of noise.
 - v) Had many headaches.
 - vi) Damages, i) the heart, ii) blood vessels.

Causes iii) loss of hearing and iv) deafness.

Also causes v) headaches.

Read, Think and Answer III

- Q1.
 - i) damages
 - ii) harmful
 - iii) quiet
 - iv) walking
 - v) books
 - vi) mechanical
 - vii) turn down
 - viii) passing
 - ix) regulations

Overall Questions

- i) Any unpleasant sound is noise. Examples: wail of fire engine, a clap of thunder, screech of a car's tyre.
- ii) Sound is measured in decibel. The desirable range is between 45 to 75 decibels.
- iii) The harmful effects of noise are:
 - i) Damages heart, blood vessels
 - ii) Causes deafness or loss of hearing
 - iii) Causes headaches
- iv) We must do the following to escape the harmful effects of noise:
 - i) Talk and walk quietly.
 - ii) Use one mechanical device at one time – for e.g. Use either washing machine or vacuum cleaner; not both together.
 - iii) Turn down our music systems.

- iv) City authorities must pass strong anti-noise regulations.

Let's Learn Grammar – Answers to Exercise

- (i) Noise is unpleasant sound
 - (ii) A washing machine is a gadget that washes clothes.
 - (iii) An apartment is a set of rooms in a building.
 - (iv) An airport is an area where planes take off and land.
 - (v) A classroom is a room where classes are held.
2. i) library ii) kitchen iii) 300
- iv) astronaut v) accountant vi) author

Increase your Word Power

Exercise 1. Garden bench, bus routes, book shop, rock band, traffic lights, noise pollution, football match, tape recorder.

Exercise 2. [Show your sentences to your tutor.]

Exercise 3. Thunder – clap sudden brake – screech

Traffic – roar TV – blare

Bang/doors /crash waves/roar

Rattle/ a bag of marbles or stones.

Let's Write

TITLE: NOSISE: HOW IT AFFECTS OUR LIVES

DEFINITION: Any unpleasant noise is sound

EXAMPLES : i) wail of fire engine

 ii) clap of thunder

 iii) screech of car tyres

MEASURING UNIT OF SOUND: Decibel

MEASURING INSTRUMENT OF SOUNDS: Decibel meter

Decibel Effect on ears

Zero Faintest sound

35 Quiet

45 to 75 Range for human speech

85 Damages ears

100 Hearing loss

140 Pain in ears

17

My Elder Brother

17.1 Objectives

At the end of the lesson you will be able to:

- read and understand a story and locate important facts and ideas
- appreciate the value of forgiveness
- identify and use the noun clause
- use abstract words
- understand the use of phrases like all over, at one's height, beside myself
- make apologies orally
- make diary entries.

17.2 Let's read

Often two brothers or friends become jealous of each other. They become rivals. Do you have any such experience?

Let's read the story about two brothers Nicky and Valodya and find out what happened to them

Section I.

I was only a year and some months younger than Volodya; we grew up, studied and played together. No distinction of elder and younger was made between us. But just about the time I am speaking of I began to realize that I was no companion for him, either in age, in interests or in ability. It even seemed to me that Volodya himself was aware of his superiority and was proud of it. This idea (it may have been a wrong one) was inspired by my vanity-which suffered every time I came in contact with him. He was better than me in everything; at lessons, in arguments and in manners, and all this took me further from him and caused me moral anguish which I could not understand. When Volodya was given tucked linen shirts for the first time I was unhappy for not having shirts like that. I am sure I would have felt happier if I was convinced that every time he arranged his collar it was not done to annoy me.

What tormented me most was that it sometimes seemed to me Volodya understood what was going on inside me but tried to hide it.

But perhaps my sensitiveness and tendency to analyse deceived me in this case. It maybe Volodya did not feel at all as I did. He was impulsive and his enthusiasm in different hobbies did not last long.

He would suddenly develop a passion for pictures, himself take up painting, spend all his money buying them and beg them of his drawing-master, of papa and of grandmamma. Then it would be a craze for curios to decorate his table, collecting them from every room in the house, or a mania for novels which he obtained on the sly and read all day and night. I could not help being impressed by his hobbies but I was too proud to imitate him and too young and not independent enough to choose a hobby for myself. But there was nothing I envied so much as Valodya's happy large heartedness which showed itself most strikingly when we quarreled. I always felt that he was behaving well but I could not do likewise.

Read, Think and Answer – I

The two brothers were not much different in their age or built. But the younger brother says "I was no companion for him."

1. Give two reasons why he felt?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. What was the effect of this feeling on his relationship with his elder brother?

3. What action of Valodya, the elder brother, irritated the younger brother most?

4. What two qualities of Valodya have been highlighted by the author?

He was (i) _____ (ii)

5. What were Valodya's hobbies?

Section II

Let's read further to find out how the two brothers pulled on in spite of difference of their temperament. Did they quarrel? Did they learn to tolerate each other?

Once when his passion for ornaments was at its height, I went up to his table and accidentally broke an empty brightly-coloured little scent-bottle.

"Who asked you to touch my things" demanded Volodya coming into the room and seeing how I had upset the symmetry of the different treasures on his table. "And where is the scent bottle'. You must have..."

"I knocked it over by accident and it broke. What does it matter?"

"Do me the favour – never dare touch my things again", he said,

Putting the piece of the broken flask together and looking at them sorrowfully.

"And you please don't issue orders", I retorted. "That's all"

And I smiled, though I did not feel in the least like smiling.

"Yes, it's nothing to you but it does matter to me", pursued Valodya, jerking his shoulder, a gesture he had inherited from papa. "He goes and breaks it, and then laughs, the nasty little brat!"

"I'm a little brat; and you're big but you're stupid."

"I am not going to quarrel with you," said Volodya, giving me a slight push. 'Go away'.

"Don't push!"

"Get away!"

"Don't push, I tell you!"

Valodya took my word and tried to drag me away from the table; but I was beside myself by now; I got hold of the leg of the table and tipped it over. "There now!" And all his china and glass ornaments crashed to the floor.

"You disgusting little boy!" Cried Volodya, trying to save some of his falling treasures.

"Well, now it is all over between us," I thought as I left the room. 'We have quarreled for good.'

17.2 Read, Think and answer II

1 (a) How did the quarrel between Valodya and the narrator start?

(b) Was it an intentional act of the narrator?

2. How did Valodya react to the narrator's action?

3. "And I smiled. Though I did not feel in the least like smiling."

(a) Why did he smile?

(b) Why didn't he feel like smiling ?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. What in the narrator's behaviour, was annoying to Valodya?

5. How did the narrator show his anger when Valodya dragged him?

6. Why did the narrator think that it was all over between them?

17.4 Section III

The two brothers quarreled and the narrator parted with a feeling that it was all over between them.

Did it happen like that! Did they quarrel for ever? Let's findout.

We did not speak to each other till evening. I felt myself in the wrong and was afraid to look at him and could not do anything all day. Valodya, on the contrary, did his lessons well, and after dinner talked and laughed with sisters as usual.

As soon as afternoon lessons were over I left the room. I was too scared, uncomfortable and ashamed to be alone with my brother. After our history lesson in the evening I took my exercise books and started towards the door. As I passed Valodya, though I wanted to go up to him and make friends, I scowled and put on an angry expression. At that moment Volodya raised his head and, with a meaningful smile, looked me full in the face. Our eyes met and I knew that he understood me; but some irresistible feeling made me turn away.

“Nicky!” he said in a most natural voice without a scrap of pathos. “Don’t be cross anymore. Forgive me if I offended you.”

And he held out his hand.

Something that came higher and higher seemed to be pressing my chest and stopping my breath but this only lasted a second; tears came to my eyes, and I felt better.

“Forgive ... m-me, Val-dya,” I stammered, squeezing his hand. Valodya looked at me as if he could not make out at all why there should be tears in my eyes.

17.3 Read, Think & Answer III

Now, answer the following questions.

1. How did Nicky feel after the day’s incident?

2. How was Valodya’s reaction different from that of Nicky?

3. “I was too scared, uncomfortable and ashamed to be alone with my brother,” says Nicky. Why does he think so?

4. How did Volodya show that he was keen to make friend with Nicky inspite of the day’s event?

5. What do the tears in Nicky’s eyes speak about his feelings?

6. What actions of Nicky show that he was sorry for all what he did that morning?

17.5 Overall Questions

After breaking his brother's scent bottle or dropping various curios on Valodya's table, Nicky didn't say 'sorry'. Was it because:

(Choose all right choices)

- a) He thought he was not wrong.
- b) He thought it was a petty matter.
- c) He wasn't large hearted like his brother?

2. Why did the elder brother ask his younger brother's forgiveness? Is it because

Tick (✓) what you think is true to the story.

- a) he had a large heart unlike his younger brother?
- b) He was really in the wrong?
- c) He thought 'to err is human and forgive divine'?
- d) He wanted to show his superiority ?
- e) He wanted to let down his brother?

3. Do you think after this incident

Answer in a few sentences

- a) Valodya became a model for Nicky?
- b) Nicky never felt jealous of his brother?

17.6 Let's Learn Grammar

Read the following sentences

"I began to realize that I was no companion for him" (volodya).

Discussion

Break the sentences above as shown below

A. I began to realize (what>)

B. 'That I was no..... for him.'

i) A & B are two parts of this sentences

ii) each part has a subject and a verb

A. (i) I Subject

(ii) began Verb

B. (i) I Subject

(ii) was ... verb

iii) These parts are called clauses. I.e. each clause has a subject as well as a verb

iv) Clause (b) is joined with clause (a) with a conjunction, 'that'.

v) Clause (b) is not independent. It is a subordinate clause

vi) It (clause (b)) functions as a noun (object to the verb began to realize). It is a noun clause.

Ex. I. Separate the clause that is dependent in the following sentences.

1. He (Volodya) said to Nicky, "Don't be cross any more. Forgive me if I offended you."
2. "I knew that he understood me."
3. "Volodya looked at me as if he could not make out at all why there should be tears in my eyes."

II. Useful Expressions

Re-read the following sentences to understand the meaning of the underlined expressions.

1. I did not feel in the least like smiling.
2. I was beside myself by now.
3. I got hold of the leg of the table...

These expressions mean as under

1. in the least : not at all
2. beside myself : out of one's own control (due to anger)
3. got hold of : got the possession of

These are idiomatic expressions.

Exercise I Now use these expressions in the following sentences to convey their meaning

1. The Manager said, "I'm not prepared to change the rates _____"
2. With great efforts I have been able to _____ the latest edition of the Advanced Learner's Dictionary.
3. When my younger brothers broke of my bicycle I was _____

17.7 Increase your word power

Abstract words

There are some words that very clearly describe our feelings or mental state.

For e.g. Aware, anguish, understand, happy, annoy torment.

Ex. 1. From the text pick out a few more words that relate to the mind and feeling

Ex. 2. Read the sets of words below. There is one 'mind' word in each set. Underline it.

- Run jump cry eat think run
- Tall sad fat thin thick
- Page book food happiness bottle
- Ornaments treasure passion room novel
- Feel touch knock talk drag.
- Quarrelling disgusting jerking falling buying

Ex. 3. Make sentences with words you have underlined.

17.8 Let's talk

Read the following dialogue and note the use of expressions underlined

Anu: I'm sorry Priya, I have lost your book of stories. I am really sorry.

Priya : It's alright. But don't you think that you are a bit careless about other's things?

Anu :I'm afraid, you're not right. I really can't forgive myself. I'm not careless. I had kept it in my bag. My bag is missing. I guess, it's not really my fault I'll buy another book for you. Would it do?

Priya: Never mind I'm sorry for what I said. Let's forget it now. I have another story book.

Anu : So nice of you.

The expressions underlined convey what we really feel on such occasions.

Role Play

You have lost a friend's cricket bat or have broken his new watch. Talk to him and express your feelings of regret. Use the dialogue given as a model.

Let's write

At the end of the day Volodya and Nicky became friends again. Nicky, the younger brother wrote a page in his diary to record his feelings about his brother's behaviour. Read it

14th Sept. 6 pm.

It was very strange to see Volodya in my room after the day's incident when I had broken most of his curios, china and glass ornaments. I had thought it was all over between us. But he was unusually polite and apologetic. He said sorry. At last he had forgiven me. I was moved by his behaviour. I too was moved. What had happened to me? I wonder. We were both changed persons.

Nicky.

Discussion

- When Nicky wrote his diary he mentioned
- immediate action of his elder brother, Volodya.
- The event (the quarrel between the two brothers)
- The consequences of the event – they parted with each other as if there was nothing between them.
- Feelings of regret of Volodya as well as his own
- He has mentioned the date and time on where he recorded his feelings
- he has signed the page

How to write a diary?

Before writing in a diary it is important to make notes as shown below:

- Event - Date when?
- What was the event
- Consequences
- Who all were involved
- Where did it happen?
- Reactions / emotions of people.

Exercise

1. Write a page of your diary recording your feelings when you had quarreled with one of your friends and have tried to make friends again.

2. Write a page of your personal diary recording your feelings when you were rewarded for your service done to a victim of road accident.

Check your answers

Read, Think and Answer I

1. (i) Valadya was better in games
(ii) arguments
(iii) manners
2. Nicky, the narrator felt inferior to Valodya and his relations were estranged (distanced)
3. He (Valodya) arranged collar of his new shirt whereas Nicky didn't have any such shirt.
4. (i) candid (honestly frank)
(ii) impulsive the (one who acts suddenly without thinking carefully about its consequences),
5. (i) painting.
2. (ii) collecting curios
3. (iii) book reading

Read, Think and Answer II

1. (a) Nicky had dropped and broken an empty coloured little scent bottle.
(b) No. It was accidentally broken.
2. He lost his temper, shouted at Nicky and asked him not to touch anything that belonged to him (Valodya).

3. (a) He wanted to tease Valodya.

(b) There was no occasion for it and particularly when Volodya's curios have fallen scattered on the ground.
4. Nicky was not accepting his mistake, on the contrary he was laughing
5. He got hold of the tables leg and tipped it over breaking all China and glass ornaments
6. He had broken all that Volodya loved immensely.

Read, Think and Answer – III

1. He realized he was in the wrong. He was sorry for it but didn't go to apologise to Valodya. He avoided any encounter meeting with Valodya
2. He looked normal and did his routine actively. He laughed with sisters as usual.
3. He was feeling guilty.
4. He went to Nicky and apologized in very natural voice.
5. He was emotionally moved by Volodya's action.
6. He too asked for Valodya's forgiveness with tears in his eyes.

Overall Question

1. (a) and (c)
2. (a), (c)
3. (a) yes.
4. Yes. Valodya had asked for his forgiveness though Nicky was in the wrong.

Let's Learn Grammar

- (i) Don't be cross any more.
- (ii) Forgive me if I offended you.
2. That he understood me
3. Why there should be tears in my eyes.

Ex. II

1. in the least 2. get hold of 3. beside myself.

Which word? Where?

1. candid 2. impulsive 3. shortlived 4. craze 5. torments 6. adorned 7. companion.

Let's Talk

While talking use expressions such as I'm sorry, it's alright. I'm afraid I regret, never mind, so nice etc

Let's write

While writing your diary check that you have written _____ date; it is mostly first person narration; it records emotions, reactions and sentiments.

Increase your word power

Ex. I. Passion, sensitiveness, mania, analyse, independent, sorrowfully uncomfortable, ashamed, understood.

Ex. 2. (i) think (ii) sad (iii) happiness (iv) passion (v) feel (vi) disgusting.

18

INDIAN WEAVERS

18.1 Objectives

At the end of the lesson you will be able to:

- read and appreciate a poem.
- discover the special use of language in a poem.
- notice the use of comparisons.
- listen to the poem on tape and enjoy it.

Have you ever seen weavers weaving out cloth of different colours? Have you noticed that people wear clothes of different colours on different occasions? For example the colour of the dress for a baby is different from the colour of the veil of a bride or the shroud for a dead man. Can you guess why?

The poet is describing the three stages of life. She relates them to dresses and their colours. She also compares the changes in life to the changes in a day.

Now, read the poem and try to answer the following questions.

1. *Who is the poet addressing?*
2. *The poem speaks about three dresses. Which are these?*
3. *Name the colours of the three dresses.*

Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of halcyon wild
We weave the robes of a new-born child.
Weavers, weaving at fall of night,
Why do you weave a garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green
We weave the marriage veils of a queen.
Weavers, weaving solemn and still
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?
White as a feather and white as a cloud
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

Sarojini Naidu

18.2 Discussion

Let's us look at the first four lines of the poem once again and answer the questions given below:

“Weavers, weaving at break of day,

Why do you weave a garment so gay?

Blue as the wing of halcyon wild

We weave the robes of a new-born child”

1. For whose dress are the weavers weaving the cloth?

2. Is there a similarity between break of day and birth of the baby? If yes, what is that?

3. Complete the following statement by choosing the correct answer from the given four choices.

The blue colour of the new-born's dress is compared to

- (a) the wing of halcyon bird.
- (b) Any free bird flying in the sky
- (c) Colour of the sky
- (d) The morning sunshine.

Lets read the middle four lines now and answer the questions that follow.

“Weavers, weaving at fall of night,

Why do you weave a garment so bright?

Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green

We weave the marriage veils of a queen.”

1. What are the weavers weaving?

2. Has the time of the day changed?

3. Complete the following statement by choosing the correct answer from the choices given below:

The marriage veil is compared to the plumes of a peacock because _____

- (a) it is as big as the feathers of a peacock.
- (b) It is as bright and colourful as the feathers of a peacock.
- (c) It is as light as the feathers of a peacock.

Now read the last four lines of the poem

“Weavers, weaving solemn and still

What do you weave in the moonlight chill?

White as a feather and white as a cloud
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud."

Answer the following questions:

1. What time of the day is it now?

2. Pick out the two objects to which the shroud is compared for its colour.

3. Here is an incomplete sentence. Choose one of the following statements to complete it.

The weavers are solemn and still because _____.

- (a) they are feeling cold
- (b) they are tired after the day's work
- (c) they are weaving cloth for a shroud

18.3 Overall Questions

1. Pick out from the list given below words/phrases which suggest (a) mood of joy (b) mood of sorrow in the poem

Funeral, marriage veil, shroud, purple and green, break of day, garment gay, deadman, solemn and still, bright, plumes of a peacock.

2. You have come across comparisons in the poem. Can you think of some objects of comparison for the following :

- (a) as cold as _____.
- (b) as green as _____.
- (c) as tall as _____.
- (d) as bright as _____.
- (e) as hot as _____.

3. Which three stages of life does the poem speak of? Can you relate them to the three stages of a day?

4. Which stanza of the poem do you like the most? Memorise it.

18.4 Check your answers

1. The poet is addressing the weavers.
2. Dress for the new-born, marriage veil and shroud.
3. Blue, purple and green, and white

First four lines

1. The weavers are weaving the cloth for the dress of a baby.
2. Morning is the beginning of a day and birth of a baby is the beginning of life.
3. The wing of halcyon bird.

Middle four lines

1. The weavers are weaving the marriage veil of a queen.
2. Yes, the time has changed. It is fall of night now.
3. It is bright and colourful as the feathers of a peacock.

Last four lines

1. It is midnight
2. The shroud is compared to a feather and a cloud.
3. they are weaving cloth for a shroud.

Overall Questions

1. mood of joy – marriage veil, purple and green, break of day, garment gay, bright, plumes of a peacock.

mood of sorrow – funeral, shroud, deadman, solemn and still.

English

2. as cold as ice or any other appropriate comparison.

as green as grass.

As tall as a tree / mountain / tower etc

As bright as the sun or any other

As hot as fire/coal /etc.

3. The three stages of life are birth, youth and death.

The three stages of a day are morning, noon and night.

19

PROFESSOR AMARTYA SEN

19.1 Objectives

At the end of the lesson you will be able to:

- Read and understand a biographical text
- Use indefinite articles
- Use the passive voice
- Talk about famous people
- Write reports on famous people

Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel prize in 1998 and the Bharat Ratna in 1999. Let us find out why he is so famous.

19.2 Let's read

Section I

Professor Amartya Sen is a noted economist – philosopher. He was the first Asian economist to get the coveted Nobel Prize in . The Nobel prize in 1998 for Economic science was instituted by the Bank of Sweden in the memory of Alfred Nobel. The prize was in recognition of Sen's contribution to the study of famines.

Sen was born in Shantiniketan in 1933. He was named 'Amartya' – 'the one who deserves immortality', by Rabindranath Tagore. The poet had told Amartya's parents, "I can see the boy

will grow into an outstanding person.”

As a school boy Amartya had dreamt of different professions : first a Sanskrit scholar like his grand-father, then a physicist later a mathematician. However, when he joined Calcutta’s Presidency College he studied Economics. As a boy of ten, he had witnessed the horrors of the Bengal famine of 1943. More than five million people had died. He had seen people dying in front of his house. It made him think about the causes of famine. “When I took on the famine work in a formal way thirty years later, I was still haunted by the memories of that period’ , he said.

19.1 Read, think and answer I

1. Say whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) :-
 - i) Tagore named Amartya.
 - ii) Amartya Sen always wanted to study Economics.
 - iii) Sen’s grand-father was a mathematician.
 - iv) As a young boy, Sen had seen people dying.
 - v) In later life, he forgot the distressing scenes he had seen in his childhood.

19.3 Section II

Lets read and find out about Amartya’s contribution as an Economiist.

Sen has taught in different universities around the globe: Jadavpur University, Delhi School of Economics, London School of Economics, Oxford, Harvard and Cambridge. Sen was Master of Trinity college at Cambridge. No Indian had occupied this coveted position before.

His books and teaching has won him admires all over the world. He has written 21 books and over 200 articles. In all his works, his primary concern has been the well-being of the people, especially the poor. He has analysed the causes of famine and starvation. He disagrees with the popular view that shortage of food is the main cause of famine. In his famous book titled Poverty and Famines – An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation, he showed that other factors contribute to it. His studies were guided by a desire to discover the roots of poverty. “I was always concerned with the economically disadvantaged, the poor, the hungry, the unemployed, the starving.”

Prof. Sen’s work on poverty led to the drawing of the ‘poverty line,’ a measure widely used in the UN and other agencies to determine the level of poverty in a particular country.

Read, think and answer II

1. Answer the following questions briefly:-
 - a) Name the universities where Sen taught.
-

b) How did Sen win admirers?

c) What was Sen's greatest contribution to Economics?

Q2. Re-read the passage to fill in the blanks with words from the passage.

Sen won admirers through his teaching, books and (i). He wanted to know the of poverty. He did not believe that (iii) are caused only by lack of food grains. His studies show that many other (v) contribute to starvation.

19.4 Section III

Lets read and find out how Amartya Sen has used his prize moey.

Prof. Sen believes in Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory. He emphasizes the need for education for an all-round development of the learner's personality. Without education he says that people cannot make use of the available facilities.

Prof. Sen has shared the prize money with a charity trust. He named it Pratiti Trust after his house in Shantiniketan. This trust will spend money primarily on education and health care. These have been Sen's major concerns over the years.

Inspite of his long years of living abroad he retains his Indian nationality. He is deeply attached to India, its people, culture and tradition yet he has an outlook which is global. He is not limited by national boundaries. He is a citizen of the world.

19.3 Read, think and answer III

1. Say whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Correct the statements that are false.

- i) Amartya Sen thinks only about India and Indians.
- ii) Good all-round eucation improves job prospects.
- iii) Prof. Sen spent the prize money on himself.
- iv) Sen's house in Shantineketan is called Pratiti.

Remember These Words and Phrases

Entitlement – something you have a right to. In Economics entitlement refers to the means and/or the commodities that a person has to earn as an income. For example, ownership of assets, capacity to work wages, salaries, etc.

Deprivation – is state of poverty, especially of lacking food and shelter. In Economics, deprivation refers to lack of means to earn an income.

Welfare Economics – is a branch of Economics theory which deals with policy issues that arise out of distribution and allocation of resources.

Social Choice Theory – studies the mechanism of arriving at interest of the society which is different from the interest of the individual. One such mechanism is the voting rules.

19.5 Overall questions

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Who is Amartya Sen? Why is he famous?

2. Which events in early childhood had a lasting effect on Sen?

3. What is Sen’s contribution to the welfare of India’s masses?

19.6 Let’s learn Grammar I

Passives

Study these sentences:

- i) The Nobel prize was instituted by the Bank of Sweden.
- ii) Sen was born in Shantiniketan in 1933.

iii) He was named Amartya.

Notice the form of the sentences:

Subject + be + past participle + extra information

The Nobel prize + was + instituted + by the Bank of Sweden

Sen + was + born + in Shantiniketan

His studies + were + guided + by a desire to discover.

Uses of Passives

1. It is important to look at usage.

All active sentences cannot be change into passive. For example,

- The weather is fine
- It's going to rain
- The market is crowded

Only sentences with direct and/or indirect objects can be put into passive voice.

2. The passive is used when informal or impersonal language is required; when the action is more important than the doer of the action.

- i) Newspaper articles: Muzaffarnagar is known for highway robberies. A Doon School boy was kidnapped in this area.
- ii) Scientific writing : When the liquid is heated, it evaporated. The steam is collected in a bell jar.
- iii) Notices : Smoking is not allowed .
- iv) Dogs must be kept on a lead.

1. Put the verb in the correct form ___ simple present or simple past, active or passive.

- i) Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
- ii) The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
- iii) When the child _____ (disappear) its parent _____ (be) worried.

- iv) It's a big factory. Five hundred people _____ (employee) there.
 - v) Nobody _____ (injure) though the cars _____ (crash) into each other.
2. Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets in the correct form:-
- i) Butter _____ from milk (make)
 - ii) People _____ in the riots (kill)
 - iii) A cinema is a place where films _____ (show)
 - iv) I didn't come because I _____ (not/invite) to the wedding.
 - v) The telephone _____ by Graham Bell. (invent).

19.7 Let's learn grammar II

Study these examples. What do you notice?

The poor the starving

The hungry the disadvantaged

We use the +adjective (without a noun) to talk about groups of people. These expressions are always plural in meaning.

- i) Find two more examples from the passage.
- ii) Fill in the blanks with the +adjective which behave like nouns. Use adjectives appropriately from the box below:-

The unemployed	the young	the sick	the wicked
the good	the needy	the old	

- i) Mother Teresa looked after _____ and _____.
- ii) Fairy tales are enjoyed by both _____ and _____.
- iii) Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not easy for _____.
- iv) _____ are rewarded and _____ are punished.

19.8 Increase your word power

'Profession' words

In this lesson you have come across words that relate to a profession. Here are a few more. Learn them

Scientist, engineer, teacher, politician, biography grocer, actor, journalist, grammarian.

Ex. 1. Match the 'profession words' in B with their meanings in C. Frame a sentence beginning – A poet is _____

Ex. 2. Match the 'names in A with the words in B. Frame a sentence beginning Tagore was _____.

This means you should have 2 sentences for each set.

A	B	C
Ramanujan	Poet	a) person who studies ethics, more character, etc
Tagore	Economist	b) a scientist who specializes physics.
C.V. Raman	Philosopher	c) a person who writes poet
Sarvapalli	Mathematician	d) an expert in economics
Radhakrishan		
Amartya Sen	Physicist	e) one who is skilled on trained in mathematics

19.9 Let's Talk

Talking about famous people

Role Play

Practise the following dialogue with your friend

You : Seeta, do you know anything about Alfred Nobel?

Seeta: Yes, I do. He was a Swedish chemist. Who invented dynamite. It made him the world's richest man.

You : Dynamite? But doesn't dynamite cause death and injury?

Seeta : Yes, he hated the thought that it was used for war when he had invented it for peace. That is why he set up the peace prize.

Ram : Hello! Well met. I wanted to ask you about....

You : Well, go right ahead. I mightn't know the answer though!

Ram : Do you know anyone who won two Nobel prizes?

You : Yes – Madam Marie Curie. She was a French physicist who became famous for her research on radio-activity. She received two Nobel prizes – one for physics and one for chemistry.

Ram : Thanks. I knew you would know. Bye.

Role Play

Imagine that you are a journalist and your friend is a well-known sports personality. Talk to him, along the lines of the above model, about any famous sports person.

19.10 Let's write

In the lesson you have read about a famous son of India. Here is some more information about a famous writer of Indian origin. He has been living living abroad for several years. Study it.

- Name : V.S. Naipaul (Indian origin)
- Other details : Started writing in England in 1954
- Profession : Author of books written in English on travel, history, fiction and his own memories
- Year of birth : 1922
- His books : A House for Mr. Biswas, A Bend in the River
- Award : Nobel prize for Literature, 2002

Ex. 1. Using the given information write a paragraph on V.S. Nipaul for a local newspaper. Use some of the words and expressions used in the lesson you have read.

Ex. 2. Think about a person you know and admire. Find out information about his/her profession, year of birth and achievements. Write a paragraph about this person for a local magazine.

19.11 Check Your Answers

Read, think and answer I

1. I) T ii) F iii) F iv) T v) F
2. I) A-c; ii) -d; iii) -a; iv) -e; v) -b.
3. noted; coveted; instituted; famine; outstanding; haunted.

Read, think and answer II

1. a) Jadavapur, Delhi, London, Oxford, Harvard Cambridge.
c) Books and teaching
c) Causes of poverty and famines
d) Poverty line – measures used in the UN to determine levels of poverty.

Read, think and Answer III

1. I) F; ii) T; iii) F; iv) T

Overall Questions

1. Noted economist – philosopher, Nobel prize – 1999;
Bharat Ratna 1999. 21 books, 200 articles, teaching – all over the world.
2. Saw people die in front of his house in the Bengal famine of 1943.
3. Pratiti Trust – Money used for health care and education.

Let's Learn Grammar

1. i) is covered; ii) was posted; arrived; iii) disappeared, were iv) are employed v) was injured; crashed
2. i) is made; ii) were killed; iii) are shown; iv) was not invited; v) was invented.
3. i) the sick, the needy
 - ii) the young the old
 - iii) the unemployed
 - iv) the good, the wicked

Increase your word power : Profession words

Ex. A poet is a person who writes poetry.

- ii) An economist is a person who (d)
- iii) A philosopher. Who (a)
- iv) A mathematician is (e)
- v) A physicist (b)

Ex. Ramanujan was a famous mathematician

- ii) Tagore was a great poet.
- iii) CV Raman was a great physicist.
- iv) Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was a great philosopher
- v) Amartya Sen is a famous economist

WORKSHEET- 4

(Lesson 16 – 20)

Maximum Marks : 50

Time : 1½ Hours

1- Fill in the Blanks using the appropriate form of words given in brackets. $1 \times 4 = 4$ marks

My sister _____ (perform) classical dances in India and abroad. She _____ (stage) about seven such shows in the Gulf. She really _____ (dance) well. Her shows are always _____ (crowd).

2- Fill in the blanks using appropriate words. $1 \times 3 = 3$ marks

These books _____ written by foreign authors. They _____ costly. But they _____ a pleasure to read because they provide useful information.

3- Rewrite the following sentences as directed. $2 \times 2 = 4$ marks

a) They had finished their assignment before the week end.

Begin: Their assignment

b) The prisoner was released on bail for two weeks by the District Commissioner.

Begin: The District Commissioner.....

4- Fill in the blanks using a, an or the $1 \times 4 = 4$ marks

While shopping for the pujas Mrs Sengupta bought _____ Kettle for tea set. _____ tea set was gifted to her by _____ Indoensian couple who had visited her last month. _____ kettle was broken while washing and so she wanted to replace it.

5- Who are they? $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) A hired driver is called _____.

(ii) A person who builds buildings is called _____.

(iii) A person who writes books is called _____.

(iv) A person who treats patients is called _____.

6- Form new words and complete the phrases. ½ × 4 = 2 marks

- a) Interest _____ story.
- b) Bore _____ talk.
- c) Surprise _____ behaviour.
- d) Enlighten _____ discourse.

7- Fill in the blanks using appropriate words given in the box. 1 × 4 = 4 marks

(earlier, now, immediately, then)

Some educationists _____ have pleaded for abolition of exams. People have reacted to the suggestion _____ with mixed views. Even _____ people had raised this issue but it was objected by many _____. This is getting to be a point of heated discussion.

8- Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of word given in the brackets. 1 mark

Tenzing has written an _____ (excite) account of his ascent to the Mount Everest.

9- Why did Naseer have a headache? 2 mark

10- Mention two of Valodya's hobbies. What had he do to maintain his love for paintings. 1 mark

11- Mention four colours which the weavers use to make dresses. Name the different garments that weavers make. 2 marks

12- Name the famous book that Amartya Sen wrote. How many books and articles did Professor Sen write? What was his most important contribution to Economics? What did he do with the prize money that he won? 2 marks

13- Why did the old stone mason say that Salim would be the best stone mason of India. 2 marks

14- Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. 1×4 = 4 marks

“Masterjee, Masterjee”, Salim, the servant boy entered the workshop. His voice was filled with concerns. He held a cup of tea in his hand. The old man lifted his head. He had a pale face and looked old and tired. He said, “Salim, soon I’ll be the last stone mason here as everyone has gone to Agra.”

(i) Salim was in the _____.

(ii) He brought _____ for his masterjee.

(iii) Salim's masterjee was a _____.

(iv) The old man was sad because _____.

15- A reporter makes the following notes about the crash of spaceship Colombia. Write, a report of 80 words based on these notes. 4 marks

Colombia Voyage _____ 7 member crew _____ Kalpana Chawla, Indian member _____
returning to earth _____ 16 days journey _____ successful experiments _____
16 minutes before landing _____ communication failure _____ explosion _____
all dead _____ world shocked.

16- Make notes from the following passage using headings and sub headings 4 marks

Very early in life, he began protesting against injustice through peaceful means. When Gandhi, for example, as a young barrister in South Africa was engaged in a particular case, he was asked to leave the first class compartment of the train in spite of his having a valid ticket. He opposed this discrimination peacefully. He was, however, thrown out of the train. South Africa is, in my opinion, a turning point in Gandhi's life because when he came to South Africa, he was shy and scared. Here, he learnt more and more to stand up for his rights and those of others, and he also developed the first forms of civil disobedience and Satyagraha. From a shy barrister, he became a strong non-violent member of the Independence movement. He developed Satyagraha further in India. He also called it the 'power of love' or 'strength of the soul'.

17- Use the information given below and write a paragraph of about 80 words. 4 marks

Mahatma Gandhi

Oct 2, 1869 Born at Porbander to Karam Chand and Putlibai.

1888 – 93 After studying law in England went to South Africa to practice, suffered racial discrimination.

1914 – 15 Came back to India

1915 – 47 Independence struggle, Satyagraha, civil disobedience, jailed

Jan 30, 1948 Shot dead by Nathuram Godse.