

- (viii) People offer thanks to gods and _____ protection against calamities.
- (ix) These celebrations also help _____ the natural talent of people.

4. Look at the following sentences.

Rongali Bihu is celebrated in mid-April.

The crops have been harvested.

The sentences are in their passive forms. But the 'by-phrase' (by + agent or the doer of the action) in each of them is missing.

In some passive constructions, the 'by-phrase' is willfully dropped because the agent is either unknown or well understood or not disclosed by the speaker.

Put the following sentences into the passive without 'by-phrase'.

- (i) Farmers grow grapes in Hyderabad.
- (ii) Poachers kill a lot of wild animals every year.
- (iii) People make paper from pulp.
- (iv) Someone broke the window.
- (v) We should respect the elders.
- (vi) Somebody stole her purse.
- (vii) The police have arrested the miscreant.
- (viii) My friend has eaten up all the grapes.(But I want to keep it a secret.)

5. Read the following sentences and notice the underlined verbs.

- (a) The North East India, comprising eight states, is a place of diverse culture.
- (b) Blessed with lush greenery and mighty River Brahmaputra, the people of Assam have a lot to celebrate.

- (c) They pray to God to guide souls to heaven.
- (d) These celebrations also help encourage cultural and artistic activities and bring out the natural talent of people.

The verbs underlined in the above sentences carry no TENSE and hence, non-finite. Therefore, the parts of the sentences they occur in are non-finite clauses. The non-finite verb forms used in the sentences are *to-infinitive* (*to guide*), *bare -infinitive* (*encourage*, *bring out*), *-ing form* (*comprising*) and *-en form* (*blessed*).

Underline the *non-finite* clauses in the following sentences.

- (i) The pepa is a wind instrument made of a buffalo horn.
- (ii) Lying farther north in the mountainous region of the Himalayas, Arunachal Pradesh is one of India's most remote picturesque locations.
- (iii) On this occasion, people clean their homes and discard the old to bring in the New Year.
- (iv) The villagers climb the nearest hill tops for they believe that this will help them rise to higher plane in this life.
- (v) The Spring Festival or Chapchar Kut is an important occasion, mostly celebrated in Mizoram.
- (vi) Men and women of all ages, wearing traditional dresses and head-gear, perform folk dances and sing traditional songs.
- (vii) Wangala or the Hundred-drum Festival is celebrated in November to mark the end of hard work.

6. Read the following sentences.

- (a) Pepa is a wind instrument made of buffalo horn.

People use buffalo horn for making a pepa. We produce/make an object/ a thing using some material.

Now look at two more such examples.

- (a) Books are made of paper.
- (b) Paper is made from pulp.

What is the basic difference between the expressions 'made of' and 'made from' as used in the above sentences ?

If an object consists of a material that has not been changed in any significant way during the process of making the object, we say 'made of'. 'Paper' remains 'paper' in a book after manufacturing. 'Buffalo horn' remains 'buffalo horn' even after fastening it into a pepa . 'Made of' emphasizes inherent (original) material or qualities of the material used in making the object.

If the material is significantly changed in the process of making or producing the object, we generally say 'made from' . The inherent quality of the material is changed. Paper is solid and pulp is liquid. You cannot reverse it.

(a) Match the things under 'A' with the materials under 'B'. Write the serial numbers in brackets.

A		B	
(i)	shoes	[]	wood
(ii)	blanket	[]	milk
(iii)	house	[]	cotton
(iv)	ice	[]	flour
(v)	shirt	[]	water
(vi)	juice	[]	bronze
(vii)	bread	[]	iron
(viii)	statue	[]	denim
(ix)	gate	[]	leather
(x)	chair	[]	bricks
(xi)	cheese	[]	fruit
(xii)	jeans	[]	wool

(b) Now make sentences for each pair using 'made of' or 'made from'.

One is done for you.

(i) Shoes are made of leather.

I. Let's Learn Study Skills:

(a) The table below contains necessary facts on the festivals which the eight states of North East India celebrate. But some facts are missing. Copy and complete the table supplying the missing information.

State	Festival	Time	Purpose	What people do
Assam	Rongali Bihu	onset of spring	mark the start of the New Year, beginning of the harvest season	-put on traditional clothes -sing melodious folk songs -perform traditional dance
	Kongali Bihu			
	Bhogali Bihu			
Arunachal Pradesh				
Manipur				
Meghalaya				
Mizoram				
Nagaland				
Sikkim				
Tripura				

(b) Use the information/facts available in the table you have completed above and write a paragraph of 4 to 5 sentences on the festivals of each state.

J. Let's write:

1. Write answers to all questions under the activity- D. "Let's understand the text."
2. You are going to celebrate a popular festival of your locality. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to visit your place on the occasion. Mention the important features, such as name, time, preparation, gathering, fun and merry making, entertainment, sales and purchase, usefulness, etc.

K. Let's do this activity:

"Festivals of North-East India" is full of many interesting facts. Therefore, your teacher can organize and conduct a quiz activity on the topic in order to revisit the facts/information for your better understanding and learning.

The quiz programme will have three rounds. The 1st round will be based on "one-sentence answer"; the 2nd round, on "True/False response" , and the 3rd one, on "One-word option".

The sample questions for each round are as follows :

Round 1: What are the different types of Bihu Festival ?

(Participants are to answer each question in one complete sentence.)

Round 2: The River Brahmaputra flows through the state of Tripura.

(Competitors will answer : 'TRUE' or 'FALSE'.)

Round 3: Which of the following is not a new-year festival ?

A. Cheiraoba

C. Wangala

B. Losar

D. Rongali Bihu

Instructions to the Teacher to conduct the quiz :

Prepare 10 questions – two parallel sets, each having 5 questions – for each round. Each set of questions will legibly written/typed on separate sheets of paper and arranged/tagged round wise. In addition, prepare the answer sheet for quick/ready reference at the time of administering the quiz.

Declare the date/time for the quiz when teaching/learning of the lesson is complete in all respects. You may need two or more consecutive periods. In such a situation, seek your colleague's cooperation to lend you his/her period(s) with the knowledge of the headmaster/headmistress.

If possible, you may arrange for the winner's award/consolation prize as a token of inspiration/encouragement.

Once again, see that everything is well prepared for the show.

On the day as scheduled, enter the class, greet the pupils, welcome them to the programme. Divide the class into two groups with equal learning ability. Tell them about the rules of the quiz. Keep the kids in good humour. Start the session. Yes, one thing more. You are the quiz master. And choose someone, of course not from among the participants, who will act impartially to record the scores on the blackboard. Why not choose one of your colleagues?

Perhaps you know the rest – how to go on.

When the quiz programme is over and the winner is declared, invite your institutional head or a senior colleague to give away the prize(s) with a few words of encouragement to the partakers.





THE FLOWER-SCHOOL

Rabindranath Tagore

A. Lead- in :

Flowers are a beautiful creation of God. We enjoy their beauty, smell their fragrance to refresh our mind. But do you know they also go to school? Where is their school? Who teaches them? Do they have full freedom at school or have some restrictions? Do they have holidays?

Let's read the poem to know the answer to these questions.

B. Let's listen to the Poem :

Your teacher reads the poem aloud. Listen to the teacher without opening the book. S/he reads the poem again. Now open the book and follow him/her line by line to mark the ways of reading and get the meaning and message out of the text.

C. Let's read the Poem :

Read the poem silently. You may refer to the notes and glossary to understand it.

D. The Text :

When storm-clouds rumble in the sky and June
showers come down,
The moist east wind comes marching over the
heath to blow its bagpipes among the bamboos.

Then crowds of flowers come out of a sudden,
from nobody knows where, and dance upon
the grass in wild glee.

Mother, I really think the flowers go to school
underground.

They do their lessons with doors shut, and if
they want to come out to play before it is time,
their master makes them stand in a corner.

When the rains come they have their holidays.

Branches clash together in the forest, and the
leaves rustle in the wild wind, the thunder-clouds
clap their giant hands and the flower children
rush out in dresses of pink and yellow and white.

Do you know, Mother, their home is in the sky,
where the stars are.

Haven't you seen how eager they are to get there?
Don't you know why they are in such a hurry?

Of course, I can guess to whom they raise their arms;
they have their mother as I have my own.

E. About the Poet :

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was born in Kolkata on 7th May 1861. He was a great poet, painter, patriot, playwright, novelist, storyteller, philosopher and educationist. The common theme in his writing is nature. Nature left a deep-seated impression on him. He was enchanted by nature. It inculcated a sense of freedom in him. It is also the inner voice of his poetry. He became the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his collection of poems, "Gitanjali". He is also well known for his contribution to art and music.

F. About the Poem :

In this poem the speaker is excitedly watching the monsoon rain and noticing small flowers that have bloomed all over the place. He wonders where they had been all the year round. He imagines they must have been in school just like him. The speaker wonders why the pretty flowers are so eager to come out and play. He concludes that they too need the warmth and love of their mother.

G. Notes and Glossary :

rumble	:	to make a long deep sound or series of sounds
showers	:	a fall of rain lasting a short time
moist	:	slightly wet
heath	:	a large open area of wild unfarmed land covered with rough grass and other small wild plants
bagpipes	:	a musical instrument
in wild glee	:	in a very excited and happy way
master	:	here, the teacher
clash	:	here, hit against one another during a storm
rustle	:	to make a sound of leaves moving or rubbing together
giant	:	very large

H. Let's understand the Poem :

Read the poem silently and answer the following questions.

1. What is the poem about?
2. What rumbles in the sky?