

as to (formal)	:-	about, concerning
recreation	:-	a hobby, amusement, game or pastime
sap	:	gradually weaken
stunt	:-	to prevent something or somebody from growing properly
cloud	:-	to make uncertain or confused
beware of	:-	be careful, be on your guard against something
above all	:-	most importantly
untarnish	:	free from / without any black spot
considerate	:-	unselfish, giving thought to the happiness and comfort of others

E. Let's understand the text:

- Q.1. Who is the speaker in the essay ? Who are the audience ?
- Q.2. What does the speaker speak about ?
- Q.3. What is the wrong notion pupils generally have when they say goodbye to their school ?
- Q.4. Why is it necessary to continue your education even after leaving school ?
- Q.5. What care should be required for the choice of a profession ?
- Q.6. What should you do if you are forced to take up a job you do not like ?
- Q.7. Who should you seek advice from if you are not able to decide on the right profession ?
- Q.8. What are the things that prevent someone from achieving success ?
- Q.9. What is most essential for achieving success in life ?
- Q.10. How can you keep in good health ?
- Q.11. What should we avoid to remain healthy ?
- Q.12. What is the priceless possession of an individual ?

- Q.13. How can one's character be kept sound and strong ?
- Q.14. What should be avoided to safeguard one's character ?
- Q.15. How should one spend one's leisure hours ?
- Q.16. How can an individual prove himself an asset to the nation ?

F. Let's understand the text better :

- Q.1. Who are the real audience in the essay ?
- Q.2. Why does the speaker advise the audience to continue their education after school ?
- Q.3. Why do students seek advice from their teachers ?
- Q.4. How does good health help you ?
- Q.5. What is the harmful effect of smoking ?
- Q.6. Why is drink called the deadly enemy of health and efficiency ?
- Q.7. Why is character a priceless possession of a human being ?
- Q.8. Why should we help the weak and the suffering ?
- Q.9. What do you mean by hard times ?
- Q.10. How can we spend our leisure hours wisely ?
- Q.11. How can we achieve real success ?

G. Let's read between the lines:

1. Even after school one should continue one's education.

Suggest various ways in which one can continue learning.

- a. Self - study (One has been suggested for you)
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

2- We should seek advice from our teachers.

Our teachers advise us to

- a. work hard our studies. (One has been mentioned for you.)
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

3- We must make provisions for hard times.

Hard times

Provisions

Monetary crisis

Savings (One has been done for you.)

4- We should be loyal to our nation and be good citizens.

List the duties of a good citizen

- 1. Sacrifice for the nation (One of the duties has been stated for you)
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

H. Let's listen and speak:

Discuss in pairs / groups.

- I. Rights of a good citizen
- II. Duties of a good citizen

Students are divided into two groups. One group will discuss "Rights of a good citizen". Another group will discuss "Duties of a good citizen".

The discussion will take place under the guidance of the teacher.

I. Let's learn some words :

(i) Match the words under 'A' with their meanings under 'B'

A	B
beware of	polite or well-mannered
untarnished	mercy
stunt	chiefly or mainly
for good	habit of betting money
above all	honest
courteous	be careful
grace	pure and bright
largely	permanently
gambling	stop something from growing
fair	most importantly

(ii) Express the following in a single word :

- i. the health and happiness of people
- ii. having ambition
- iii. to obtain something
- iv. profession or a job of a person
- v. to prevent something or somebody from growing properly
- vi. too valuable to have a price
- vii. quality of being loyal
- viii. to weaken someone's strength slowly
- ix. quality of being efficient
- x. be on your guard against something

(iii) Convert the following verbs to nouns and frame sentences :

calculate, associate, consider, educate, hesitate, profess, occupy

(iv) Write “the -ing” forms of the following verbs :

decide, make, occupy, part, begin, gamble, sap, promise, forget, study, provide.

J. Let's learn language :

(a) Although / Though

Both the words ‘although’ and ‘though’ can be used as conjunctions. They are used to join two contrasting statements.

Ex. Although he is leaving school, he will not forget his school days.

We can now break the above sentence and make two independent sentences:

- i. He is leaving school.
- ii. He will not forget his school days.

Combine the following sentences using though / although

- i. My bicycle is very old. It will run well.
- ii. It was raining heavily. I went out without a raincoat.
- iii. The man is poor. He is happy.
- iv. He went on running. He was tired.
- v. The bus was overloaded. We were able to find seats.
- vi. My granny is eighty. She still likes singing devotional songs.
- vii. Bubli has a scooty. She often goes to school on foot.
- viii. They are sisters. They never talk to each other.
- ix. Jyotishree invited me cordially. I did not attend her birthday.
- x. The boy looks weak. He is really very strong.

b. Imperative Sentences

Look at the sentences below :

- a. Avoid anything that will sap your health.
- b. Make provision for hard times.
- c. Be a credit to your family.

In the above sentences the subject 'you' is not mentioned. These sentences express an order, a request, a piece of advice, a command, a warning or a suggestion.

In the imperative sentences

- the subject 'you' is usually not expressed.
- the sentence can be made negative.
- there is no change in tense, aspect, voice and modality.

Turn the following statements to imperatives.

1. I want you to go ahead.

Ans:- Go ahead.

2. I want you to get up early in the morning.
3. The commander ordered the soldiers to march forward.
4. The doctor advised him to take this medicine after food.
5. The watchman warned you to beware of the dog.

K. Let's write :

The class is divided into groups, each group consisting of four or five students. The following areas are distributed among the groups. Each group is asked to prepare notes on the area given by making indepth analysis of the relevant portion of the text. They may also provide additional information from their experiences.

- Each group is expected to develop a write-up on the basis of the notes.
- Each group presents its note and write-up before the class.

Areas : Choosing a profession

Good health

Sound character

Use of leisure hours.

(Teacher may facilitate the activity.)

□□□

NON-DETAILED TEXT

A TIGER IN THE HOUSE



A. Before you read :

You are going to read “A Tiger in the House” (The teacher writes the title on the blackboard; asks a guessing question). What do you think the story will be about : A tiger entered a house or someone pets a tiger in his house or something else? Read the story and check your guess about the story.

B. Text

I

TIMOTHY, THE TIGER-Cub, was discovered by Grandfather on a hunting expedition in the Terai Jungle near Dehra.

Grandfather was no shikari, but as he knew the forests of the Siwalik hills better than most people, he was requested to accompany the party- it consisted of several very important persons from Delhi- to advise on the land and the direction the beaters should take once a tiger had been spotted.

The camp itself was sumptuous- seven large tents (one for each shikari), a dining tent, and a number of servants' tents. The diner was very good, as Grandfather admitted afterwards; it was not often that one saw hot-water plates, finger- glasses and seven or eight courses, in a tent in the jungle! But that was how things were done in the days of the Viceroys. There were also some fifteen elephants, four of them with howdahs for the shikaris, and the others specially trained for taking part in the beat.

The sportsmen never saw a tiger, nor did they shoot anything else, though they saw a number of deer, peacocks and wild boar. They were giving up all hope of finding a tiger, and were beginning to shoot at jackals, when Grandfather, strolling down the forest path at some distance from the rest of the party, discovered a litter tiger about

eighteen inches long, hiding among the intricate roots of a banyan tree. Grandfather picked him up, and brought him home after the camp had broken up. He had the distinction of being the only member of the party to have bagged any game, dead or alive.

Comprehension check :

- 1) Who was Timothy and where was it discovered?
- 2) Why did Grandfather accompany the party ?
- 3) The writer says that the camp was very splendid. Why ?
- 4) Who discovered Timothy and when ?
- 5) Do you think Grandfather was very bold ? Why do you think so ?
- 6) What kind of special quality did Grandfather have ? How was Grandfather different from other members of the party ?
- 7) Do you think Grandfather will pet the tiger cub at home ?

(Read the next part of the story to know what happens to the tiger cub.)



At first the tiger cub, who was named Timothy by Grandmother, was brought up entirely on milk given to him in a feeding bottle by our cook, Mahmoud. But the milk proved too rich for him, and he was put on a diet of raw mutton and cod liver oil, to be followed later by a tempting diet of pigeons and rabbits.

Timothy was provided with two companions- Toto, the monkey, who was bold enough to pull the young tiger by the tail, and then climb up the curtains if Timothy lost his temper, and a small mongrel puppy, found on the road by Grandfather.

At first Timothy appeared to be quite afraid of the puppy, and darted back with a spring if it came too near. Finally, he allowed the puppy to crawl on his back and rest there !