

Chapter 4

Working with Text

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Kalpana Chawla born? Why is she called an Indian – American?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla was born in Karnal, Haryana. She was called an Indian-American because she went to US and became its naturalised citizen.

2. When and why did she go to the U.S.? Who did she marry?

Ans: She went to US after completing a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering for pursuing master's degree. She married flight instructor Jean-Pierre Harrison.

3. How did she become an astronaut? What gave her the idea that she could be an astronaut?

Ans: After qualifying as a pilot, Chawla applied to NASA space shuttle program. She was first hired as a research Scientist at NASA. In 1994 she was selected at NASA for training as an astronaut. It was her success as a pilot which gave her the idea that she could become an astronaut.

4. What abilities must an astronaut have, according to the journalist?

Ans: According to the journalist, it takes enormous ability to be an astronaut. An astronaut must know a lot about everything, from biology to astrophysics to aeronautical engineering. In this age of super-specialisation, you must have encyclopedic knowledge to be an astronaut.

5. Describe Kalpana Chawla's first mission in space.

Ans: Kalpana Chawla's first mission was in the space shuttle Columbia. It was a 15 days, 16 hours and 34 minutes. During this time, she went around the earth 252 times travelling 1.45 million km. The crew performed experiments such as pollinating plants to observe food growth in space. It also made test for making stronger metals and faster computer chips. It was all done for a price tag of 56 million dollars.

6. What does Kalpana Chawla say about pursuing a dream? Do you agree with her that success is possible?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla said that the path from dreams to success does exist. One needs to have the vision to find it, and the courage to get onto it. Yes, success is possible.

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B. Read the newspaper report to find the following facts about the Columbia's ill-fated voyage.

1. Date and place of lift off: _____

Ans: 16th January, 2003; Kennedy Space Center, Florida

2. Number of astronauts on board: _____

Ans: 7 (Seven)

3. Number of days it stayed in space: _____

Ans: 16 Days

4. Number of experiments done by scientists: _____

Ans: 80 experiments

5. Date of return journey: _____

Ans: Sunday, 1st February, 2003

6. Height at which it lost contact: _____

Ans: 200,000 feet

Working with Language

A. Match the Following:

1. unprecedented space tragedy	something that causes feelings of respect and wonder
2. certified flight instructor	having knowledge of a wide variety of subjects
3. space mission	nowadays, in these times
4. super specialisation	a set of jobs to be done in space by a group
5. encyclopaedic knowledge	a person with the correct qualification to teach people to fly planes
6. awe-inspiring	a sad accident of a kind that has never happened before in space
7. in this age	great expertise in a limited field or a particular subject

Ans: (A):

1. unprecedented space tragedy	· a sad accident of a kind that has never happened before in space
2. certified flight instructor	· a person with the correct qualification to teach people to fly planes

3. space mission	· a set of jobs to be done in space by a group
4. super specialisation	· great expertise in a limited field or a particular subject
5. encyclopaedic knowledge	· having knowledge of a wide variety of subjects
6. awe-inspiring	· something that causes feelings of respect and wonder
7. in this age	· nowadays, in these times

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B. Use these phrases in sentences of your own, after finding out their meanings.

1. broke apart

Ans: break violently – The laptop broke apart when it slipped from the hands.

2. streaked over

Ans: went over it quickly: A meteor streaked over cloud in the night.

3. spread across

Ans: Distributed over a given area: Pollution is spread across the world.

4. lifted off

Ans: Start flying: Pilot finally lifted off the aeroplane.

5. blast off

Ans: Take off: The rocket blasted off yesterday.

6. went on

Ans: To continue: He went on reciting his poems.

7. cheered along

Ans: Encourage: Audience cheered along for their favourite participant.

8. on board

Ans: Participation: Children were on board for the picnic.

9. carry on

Ans: Continue: Scientists carried on their research work.

C. We add 'un-' to make opposites.

For example, true — untrue.

Add 'un'- to the words below to make their opposites. Then look up the meanings of the words you have formed in the dictionary.

1. identified _____

Ans: Unidentified

2. controlled _____

Ans: Uncontrolled

3. attended _____

Ans: Unattended

4. successful _____

Ans: Unsuccessful

5. important _____

Ans: Unimportant

6. educated _____

Ans: Uneducated

7. interesting _____

Ans: Uninteresting

8. qualified _____

Ans: Unqualified

9. trained _____

Ans: Untrained

10. answerable _____

Ans: Unanswerable

Writing

Given below are some words that are spelt differently in British and American English. Fill in the blanks accordingly.

British	American
1. colour	
2.	labor
3.	traveler

4. counsellor	
5. centre	
6.	theater
7.	organize
8. realise	
9.	defense
10. offence	

Ans:

British	American
1. colour	<u>color</u>
2. <u>labour</u>	labor
3. <u>traveller</u>	traveler
4. counsellor	<u>counselor</u>
5. centre	<u>center</u>
6. <u>theatre</u>	theater
7. <u>organise</u>	organize

8. realise	<u>realize</u>
9. <u>defence</u>	defense
10. offence	<u>offense</u>

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Working with Poem

1. The poet says, "Beauty is heard in ..."

Can you hear beauty? Add a sound that you think is beautiful to the sounds the poet thinks are beautiful.

The poet, Shelley, said:

Heard melodies are sweet,

But those unheard are sweeter.

What do you think this means? Have you ever 'heard' a song in your head, long after the song was sung or played?

Ans:

The chirping of birds is also beautiful.

The poet says that when we hear melodies, we find it sweet but after hearing those melodies when we imagine about melodies i.e., unheard melodies we found it sweeter than the original melody itself.

Yes, sometimes I heard long after the song was sung or played.

2. Read the first and second stanzas of the poem again. Note the following phrases.

corn growing, people working or dancing, wind sighing,

rain falling, a singer chanting

These could be written as

- corn that is growing
- people who are working or dancing

Can you rewrite the other phrases like this? Why do you think the poet uses the shorter phrases?

Ans:

wind that is sighing

rain that is falling

a singer who is chanting

The poet uses the shorter phrases to enhance its beauty.

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