



### C. Thinking About Language

Question 1. We have come across words like 'gale' and 'storm' in the account. Here are some more words for storms: typhoon, cyclone. How many words does your language have for storms?

Answer: Our language has following words for storms: aandhi , toofan, Jhanjavat , Chakravat

Question 2. Here are the names of different kinds of vessels that are used to travel on water: yacht, boat, canoe, ship, steamer, schooner. Think of similar words in your language.

Answer: Similar words for vessels that are used to travel on water are: Nauka , Nava ,Pot, Jahaj

Question 3. 'Catamaran' is a kind of boat. Do you know which Indian language this word is derived from? Check the dictionary.

Answer: The word 'catamaran' is derived from Tamil, where it means 'tied wood'. 'Catamaran' is a yacht or other boat with twin hulls in parallel. The dictionary defines it as 'a fast sailing boat with two hulls'.

Question 4. Have you heard any boatmen's songs. What kind of emotions do these songs usually express?

Answer: Yes. These songs call upon other sailors to awake, arise and set out to the sea to explore its rich wealth. These songs are full of inspiration and provide moral support to the sad and disappointed boatmen.

### D. Working With Words

Question 1. The following words used in the text as ship terminology are also commonly used in another sense. In what context would you use the other meaning?

|             |              |             |              |               |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>knot</b> | <b>stern</b> | <b>boom</b> | <b>hatch</b> | <b>anchor</b> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

Answer:

1. Knot:

(a) in string/rope: a joint made by tying together two pieces or ends of string, rope etc. e.g. to tie a knot.

(b) of hair: a way of twisting hair into a small round shape at the back of the head: e.g. She had her hair in a loose knot.

(c) In wood: a hard round spot in a piece of wood where there was once a branch.

(d) Group of people: a small group of people standing close together e.g. Little knots of students had gathered at the gate,

(e) of muscles: a tight, hard feeling in the stomach, throat etc. caused by nerves, anger, etc.

2. Stem: (a) e.g. I could feel a knot of fear in my throat, serious and often disapproving; expecting somebody to obey you: e.g. His voice was stem.

(b) serious and difficult: e.g. we faced stem opposition.

3. Boom:

(a) In Business/Economy: a sudden increase in trade and economic activity, a period of wealth and success, e.g. a boom in mobile

phone sales.

(b) Popular period, a period when something such as a sport or a type of music suddenly becomes very popular and successful, e.g. The only way to satisfy the cricket boom was to provide more playgrounds.

(c) Sound, a loud deep sound, e.g. the distant boom of the guns.

(d) In river/harbour, a floating barrier that is placed across a river or the entrance to a harbour to prevent ships or other objects from coming in or going out.

(e) For Microphone, a long pole that carries a microphone.

4. Hatch:

(a) an opening in a wall between two rooms, especially a kitchen and a dining room, through which food can be passed, e.g. a serving hatch.

(b) a door in an aircraft or a spacecraft, e.g.

(c) an escape hatch an opening or a door in a floor or ceiling, e.g. a hatch to the attic,

(d) to make a young bird, fish, insect, etc. come out of an egg,

(e) to create a plan or idea, especially in secret, a person or thing that gives somebody a feeling of safety, e.g. the anchor of the family.

5. Anchor:

(a) to fix something firmly in position so that it cannot move, e.g. Make sure the apparatus is securely anchored.

(b) to firmly base something on something else, e.g. Munshi Prem Chand's novels are anchored in rural life.

(c) to be the person who introduces reports or reads the news on television or radio, e.g. She anchored the evening news for five years.

Question 2. The following three compound words end in -ship. What does each of them mean?

|                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>airship</b> | <b>flagship</b> | <b>lightship</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|

Answer:

1. Airship: a large aircraft without wings, filled with a gas which is lighter than air, and driven by engines.
2. Flagship : (i) The main ship in a fleet of ships in the navy.  
(ii) The most important product, service, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces, e.g. The company is opening a new flagship store in Gurgaon.
3. Lightship: a small ship that stays at a particular place at sea and that has a powerful light on it to warn and guide other ships.

Question 3. The following are the meanings listed in the dictionary against the phrase 'take on'. Locate the meaning in which it is used in the third paragraph of the account: (Page 19)

take on sth : to begin to have a particular quality or appearance, to assume sth.

take sb on : to employ sb; to engage sb.

to accept sb as one's opponent in a game, contest or conflict, take sb/sth on : to decide to do sth to allow to enter (e.g. a bus, plane or ship); to take sth/sb on board.

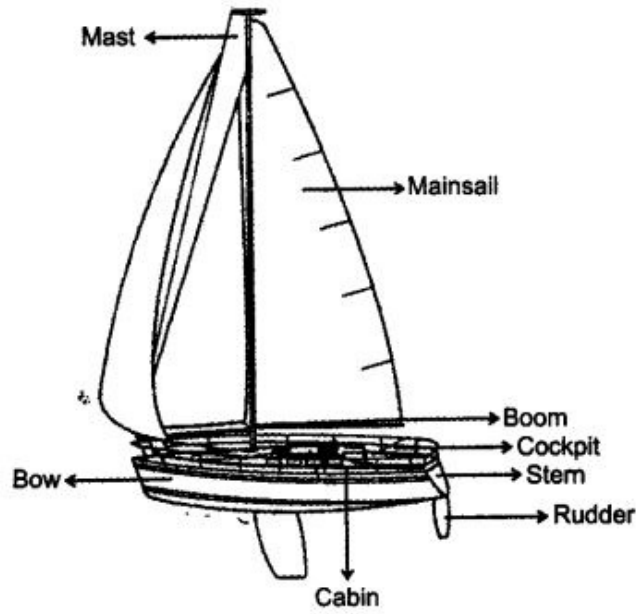
Answer: In the third paragraph of the account, 'take on' is used in the sense of 'take sb on' i.e. 'to employ sb'; 'to engage sb' The words are: We took on two crewmen....to help us....

E. Things to do

Question 1. Here is a picture of a yacht. Label the parts with the help of the words given in the box.

|              |              |                 |                |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>bow</b>   | <b>cabin</b> | <b>rudder</b>   | <b>cockpit</b> |
| <b>stern</b> | <b>boom</b>  | <b>mainsail</b> | <b>mast</b>    |

Answer:



\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*