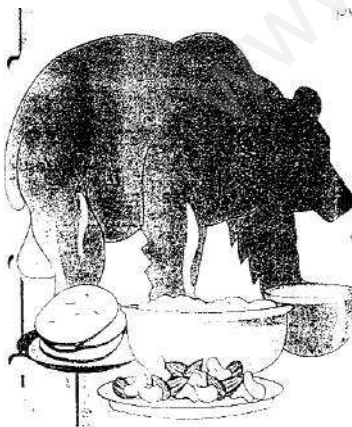


ASSIGNMENT – I**Module : 01 / 02 / 03****SECTION-A****A. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.****The Dancing Bears**

A sanctuary is usually a large forest area where animals are allowed to live in their natural surroundings. They are not allowed to be hunted or killed. In this way many animals like tigers, elephants and rhinoceroses have been saved.

Do you know that there is a big forest called Surkeetam near Agra where there is a sanctuary for dancing bears of India? The Uttar Pradesh government has granted 17 acres of forestland for the rehabilitation of these dancing sloth bears, and to save them from a cruel and dreadful life. Many international organizations have also donated money to help in this effort. International Animal Rescue from the United Kingdom and One Voice, from France have sent donations for the sloth bear rescue facility. Already 28 liberated bears are living in this sanctuary.

Perhaps you do not see a dancing bear in your city. But for years bears were made to perform to earn money for their owners. Their owners were gypsies who roamed from place to place and never stayed long in one place . These gypsies trained the bears to entertain people. The bears had ropes put through their muzzles. It hurt their mouth and nose badly. Straps and wires were also used over their nose and mouth to stop them from biting. They were not given enough food or care and were often beaten.



In the bear rescue facility, they are now given three nourishing meals of porridge, fruits, nuts, rotis and honey. They sleep in dens, on fresh, clean straw. The older bears took a long time to recover, but the younger ones became healthy soon. They now swim and play without any fear of being captured.

The government and other organizations are also making efforts to train the gypsies to learn other ways of earning a livelihood. But there are still about 1200 dancing bears in India who need to be protected.

A.1. Answer the following questions.

- (i) What is a sanctuary?

- (ii) Where is the sanctuary for dancing bears?
- (iii) How did the gypsies treat and train bears?
- (iv) What kind of food is given to the bears in the sanctuary?
- (v) What help did the government and the international organizations give to rehabilitate sloth bears?

SECTION-B

B.1. Write a paragraph on ‘5 things I would include in a time-capsule and why’

B.2. Construct a story from the following outline.

An old lady becomes blind – calls in a doctor – agrees to pay large fee if cured, but nothing if not. Doctor comes daily – covets lady’s furniture – delays the cure – takes some of the furniture everyday – at last cures her – demands fee – lady refuses to pay, saying cure not complete – doctor takes her to court – judge asks lady why she will not pay – she says sight not properly restored – she cannot see all her furniture – judge gives verdict.

SECTION-C

C.1. Classify the sentences into their kinds:-

- (i) There is a bridge across the river.
- (ii) How enchanting the night is!
- (iii) May I make a call from this telephone?
- (iv) Stop making noise.
- (v) I lost my water bottle yesterday.

Use of do / does

We may use do / does to form questions and negative sentences in the simple present tense.

We use does for third person singular ; he, she, it, Tina, Ram

We use do for all other persons ; I, you, we, they, Tina and Ram

Eg : Does he like?

Do you like music?

Does Ram like chocolates?

Do Ram and Tina like chocolates?

Note : We use only the first form of the verb with do and does.

Do you go there?

Do you went there? (×)

Use of did

Did is normally used to make questions in the simple past tense.

Note : We use only the first form of the verb with did.

Eg : Did you eat lunch?

Did you ate lunch? (×)

Use of who / which / what

Who, which and what are interrogative pronouns. They may be used to form questions.

Who

Who is used for persons only?

Eg : Who is the boy in the black shirt?

Note : Whose and whom are different forms of who.

Eg : Whose umbrella is it?

Whom did you see?

What

What is used for things only.

Eg : What is sweeter than honey?

What have you found?

Which

Which may be used for both people and things. It implies a question concerning a limited number.

Eg : Which of the girls are playing?

Which is your pen?

C.2. Write questions beginning with 'do', 'does' or 'did' for these answer:

- (i) Yes, my father reads 'The Times of India'.
- (ii) No, I do not like to fly kites.
- (iii) Yes, I got my house painted last year
- (iv) Yes, I have a brother and a sister.
- (v) No, I could not attend the seminar on deforestation.

SECTION-D

D. Tick the most appropriate answer-

D.1. (i) Joy Adamson's nocturnal visitors were.

- (a) hyenas
- (b) foxes
- (c) wolves

- (ii) The humans frighten the animals.
 - (a) when they take photographs of the animals
 - (b) when they talk loudly and get out of their cars
 - (c) when they offer different food items to them
 - (iii) Poachers are
 - (a) People who catch and kill animals illegally
 - (b) People who train animals
 - (c) People who look after animals in sanctuaries.
- D.2.** (i) The three friends who rescued the Baby elephant were
- (a) Babul, Dhanai and Jonti
 - (b) Babul, Dhanai and Monti
 - (c) Babul, Bunti and Jonti
- (ii) The author of the lesson 'Saving The Baby Is'
- (a) Anup kumar Dutta
 - (b) Ruskin Bond
 - (c) Enid Blyton
- (iii) The mother elephant greeted her baby
- (a) by curling its trunk around it
 - (b) by giving out a furious trumpet
 - (c) by crying gently

D.3. 'The baby was safe now. The mother would protect it. And Nalia would be in for a surprise'.

- (i) Name the lesson and the writer.
- (ii) Who is Nalia here?
- (iii) Why would he be surprised?

Activity

I. Making monkeys play tricks on the roadside, to the tune of the keeper, is a common sight now-a-days. Write at least two slogans to dissuade people from watching so as to discourage such cruel deeds.

- (i) A slogan is a motto written in short or in catchy words.
- (ii) It is generally a phrase used to express a certain cause.
- (iii) It leaves a lasting impression on the mind.

Here are a few examples of slogans :

BREAK DRUGS

BEFORE

DRUGS

DON'T Shed BLOOD

DONATE IT!

II. Work in pairs or groups and make posters on the topic ENDANGERED ANIMALS or any particular ENDANGERED ANIMAL. Use pictures or drawings with the text. You may note down appropriate information under these headings.

- (i) name of the animal.
- (ii) places where they are found.
- (iii) interesting facts about the species.
- (iv) why do you think this species is endangered.
- (v) possible solutions to help this species, survive.

III. A debate is a competition in which two opposing teams make speeches to support their arguments and disagree with those of the other team, in a logical, methodical manner. The topic of the debate is called the motion. The speakers speak either for the motion or against it.

While a debate is mainly a verbal exercise, it helps to organize your thoughts if you write them down. Think about the following topic.

Animals should not be kept in the zoo

Now, in your notebooks, write down

- (i) Three points in favour of the motion.
- (ii) At least one example to support each of your points. (You can pick examples from current events, daily experiences or even well-known fairy tales, books or movies.)
- (iii) A good introduction and conclusion to your speech. (You can make them witty or funny if you like. You will begin your speech with you introduction

and end it with the conclusion. So it is important that you make them powerful and memorable.)

Now, imagine that the following question has been brought up by the opposing team or members of the audience.

In a world where wild animals are rapidly becoming extinct due to poaching and eradication of natural habitat, don't you think zoos provide a safe haven for wild animals?

Write down your answer in your notebook.

Vocabulary Enhancement – 1

V.1. Pick the correct meaning from the box and write it against each animal idioms given below.

give a false alarm	the greatest share	reveal a secret
raining heavily	for a very long time	ruthlessly competitive

- (i) lion's share _____
- (ii) raining cats and dogs _____
- (iii) let the cat out of the bag _____
- (iv) till the cows come home _____
- (v) cry wolf _____
- (vi) dog eat dog world _____

V.2. Complete these sentences with the animal idioms from the previous exercise.

- (i) In this _____ you cannot trust anyone.
- (ii) We were planning to throw a surprise party for Rafique, but Ratan _____ by sending him an invitation by mistake.
- (iii) Make sure you don't forget your umbrella when you step out; it is _____.
- (iv) In the inter school sports meet, the _____ of the prizes were won by our school.
- (v) The view from the balcony is beautiful, I could sit here _____.
- (vi) We all rushed to his room when we heard his scream, but he was just _____ in order to trick us.

V.3. Some words are spelt differently but they sound the same, like there, their. They are called homophones. Match the homophones and make sentences to bring out their meanings.

- | | | |
|-------|------|-------|
| (i) | bear | scene |
| (ii) | wood | won |
| (iii) | seen | bare |
| (iv) | made | would |
| (v) | one | maid |

Proverb Time – 1

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| P.1. Barking dogs seldom bite. | – | People who talk too much seldom do much. |
| P.2. Don't count your chickens before they're hatched. | – | Don't be too sure of anything before it actually happens. It may lead to disappointment. |
| P.3. A stitch in time saves nine. | – | It is better to deal with a problem at an early stage to prevent it from getting worse. |
| P.4. As you sow so shall you reap. | – | Good actions lead to good results and bad ones to bad results. You have to accept the consequences of your actions. |
| P.5. Birds of a feather flock together. | – | Like minded people stay together. |
| P.6. A bird in hand is worth two in a bush. | – | It's better to keep what you have than to risk losing it by searching for something which you think is better. |

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