Objectives

After reading the poem you should be able to:

- see the world around you in a new way.
- appreciate better the relationship between man and the world he lives in.
- understand how the words can take on/acquire new meanings and convey a different view point,
- learn how comparisons add to the beauty of the poem.

Let’s read

*Have you ever stood alone in a vast field? Or, at the foot of a high hill? Or, by sea shore with vast ocean before you? How have you felt on such occasions? What words will you use to describe your surroundings - beautiful, wonderful, ‘huge’ or ‘great’?*

Have you ever looked around at the world you live in?

Have you noticed the wonderful things it has? The poet, in this poem, is talking about things like water, air mountains which make our world a wonderful world.

Now, read the poem and answer the following questions.

1. Repeat to yourself the wonderful things that the world has.
2. Most of the wonderful things mentioned in the poem are natural. Does the poet mention some wonderful things which are man made?
Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World, -a
With the wonderful water round you curled, -a
And the wonderful grass upon your breast -b
World, you are beautifully drest. -b
The wonderful air is over me, -c
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,-c
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,-d
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.-d
You friendly Earth! how far do you go,-e
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow,-e
With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles, -f
And people upon you for thousands of miles? g
Ah, you are so great, and I am so small, g
I tremble to think of you, World, at all; g
And yet, when I said my prayers to-day, h
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
“You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot:
You can love and think, and the Earth can not!” i

W.B. Rands

Discussion

Stanza I

In the first stanza the poet compares the wonderful world to a woman who is wearing a beautiful dress.

Read the stanza and answer the questions given below:
1. Pick out words/phrases which describe the world as a beautifully dressed woman.

_______________________________________________________________________

2. Complete the sentence choosing the correct alternative.

“The wonderful water round you curled” refers to ————.

(i) the wind blowing around the world.

ii) the sea which surrounds the earth.

iii) the rivers

iv) the grass growing on the earth

Stanza II

In the second stanza the poet describes the movement of the air. The air here can be seen doing many wonderful things.

Read the stanza and answer the following questions:

1. How are the activities of the air similar to what you do or can do?

_______________________________________________________________________

2. The second stanza mentions the air and one person. Who is that?

_______________________________________________________________________

Stanza 3

You will note the ‘wonderful world’ of the first stanza now becomes ‘friendly Earth!” There is a shift from the “world of nature” to “world of man”, which has “wheat fields” “rivers”, “cities”, “gardens,” and “people” in it.

Read the stanza and answer the following:

1. Complete the sentence choosing the correct alternative.

The poet calls the earth ‘friendly earth’ because ————.

i) it has people.

ii) it has wheat fields, rivers, cities and gardens.
ii) it is big.

2. The stanza has some words/phrases which show distance. Which are these?

_______________________________________________________________________

Stanza 4

The poet has described the wonderful world in the first three stanzas. When he looks at himself in the fourth stanza he finds that the world is big and wonderful and he is very small. He begins to tremble but something inside him assures him that he is more than the earth.

Read the stanza and answer the following:

1. Choose the correct alternative to answer the questions.

Who whispers from inside?

i) his friend

ii) the world

iii) his own self.

2. How is the poet more than the earth?

_______________________________________________________________________

Overall Questions

1. Repetition of a letter or a word can create music and melody in a poem. The poet has repeated a particular letter many times in the poem? What is that and how many times has it been repeated?

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

2. The poet calls his poem ‘The wonderful world.’ Is the poem only about the wonderful world or is it also about someone who is more wonderful?

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________
Check your answers

Stanza I

1. wonderful water round you curled.

wonderful grass upon your breast.

2. the sea which surrounds the land

Stanza 2

1. I) the air can shake

ii) the air can walk

iii) the air can talk as you do.

2. The poet

Stanza - 3

1. it has wheat fields, rivers, cities and gardens.

2. I) how far do you go.

ii) thousands of miles.

Stanza - 4

1. his own self

2. the poet can love and think, the earth cannot.

Overall questions

1. the letter ‘W’

2. the poem is also about man who is more wonderful.
At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- read and understand an autobiographical piece of writing.
- use non-finites
- make new words from verbs
- talk about your likes and dislikes
- write short simple messages.

22.2 Let’s read

Every country has some great men and women who have done something for their country. In India Mahatma Gandhi was one such person who worked to make India free. Here is a small story to tell you about Mahatma Gandhi when he was quite young. Like many other children he too wanted to copy/imitate (something which) his uncle (did). But what happened when he tried and how he felt? Let us find out in his own words.
Section I

A relative and I became fond of smoking. Not that we saw any good in smoking, or were very fond of the smell of a cigarette. We simply imagined a sort of pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke from our mouths. My uncle had the habit, and when we saw him smoking, we thought we should copy his example. But we had no money. So we began to collect stumps of cigarettes thrown away by my uncle.

The stumps, however, were not always available and could not emit much smoke either. So we began to steal coins from the servant’s pocket money in order to purchase Indian cigarettes. In the meantime we heard that the stalks of a certain plant were porous and could be smoked like cigarettes. We got them and began this kind of smoking.

But we were far from being satisfied with such things as these. Our want of independence began to upset us. It was unbearable that we should be unable to do anything without the elders’ permission. At last, in sheer disgust, we decided to commit suicide!

But how were we to do it? From where were we to get the poison? We heard that Dhatura seeds were an effective poison. Off we went to the jungle in search of these seeds, and got them. Evening was thought to be an auspicious hour. We went to Kedarjee Mandir, put ghee in the temple-lamp, had the darshan and then looked for a lonely corner. But our courage failed us. Supposing we were not instantly killed? And what was the good of killing ourselves? Why not rather put up with the lack of independence? But we swallowed two or three seeds nevertheless. We dared not take more. Both of us fought shy of death and decided to go to Ramji Mandir to compose ourselves, and to dismiss the thought of suicide.

I realized that it was not as easy to commit suicide as to think about.

The thought of suicide ultimately resulted in both of us bidding good-bye to the habit of smoking stumps of cigarettes and of stealing the servant’s coppers for the purpose of smoking.

Ever since I have been grown up, I have never desired to smoke and have always regarded the habit of smoking as barbarous, dirty and harmful. I have never understood why there is such a rage for smoking throughout the world. I can not bear to travel in a compartment full of people smoking. I become choked.

Read, think and answer I

Tick the correct answer:

1) Whom did Gandhiji try to imitate?
   a) father, b) friend, c) servant, d) uncle.

2) From where did Gandhiji get money first?
   a) earning, b) their father, c) servant’s pocket money d) friend.
3) Why did they go to Ramji’s Mandir?

a) to pray, b) to thank god, c) ask for cigarettes, d) to calm themselves and give up the idea of suicide.

II Answer the following questions

a) What fear came to their mind when they decided to commit suicide?

____________________________________________________.

____________________________________________________.

b) When did they decide to give up the idea of smoking?

____________________________________________________.

____________________________________________________.

c) How did Gandhiji regard the habit of smoking as he grew up?

____________________________________________________.

____________________________________________________.

22.3 Section II

After Gandhiji realised that smoking was a bad habit he learnt another lesson. Let us read and find out what that lesson was and how he learnt it.

But much more serious than this theft was the one I was guilty of a little later. I stole the coins when I was twelve or thirteen, possibly less. The other theft was committed when I was fifteen. In this case I stole a bit of gold out of my meat-eating brother’s armlet. This brother had run into a debt of about twenty-five rupees. He had on his arm an armlet of solid gold. It was not difficult to clip a bit out of it.

Well, it was done, and the debt cleared. But this became more than I could bear. I resolved never to steal again. I also made up my mind to confess it to my father. But I did not dare to speak. Not that I was afraid of my father beating me. No. I do not recall his ever having beaten any of us. I was afraid of the pain that I should cause him. But I felt that the risk should be taken; that there could not be a cleansing without a confession.

22.2 Read, think and answer II

1. Why did Gandhiji take out pieces of gold from the armlet?

____________________________________________________.

____________________________________________________.
2. How much was the debt?

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

3. What did he do with the bits of gold?

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

4. How did Gandhiji decide to confess to his father?

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

5. Give two reasons why Gandhiji decided to confess to his father.

1. _____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

2. _____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

22.4 Section III

_Gandhiji decided to confess to his father. Again he learnt a lesson through his father’s reaction to his confession. Read and find out._

I decided at last to write out the confession, to submit it to my father, and ask his forgiveness. I wrote it on a slip of paper and handed it to him myself. In this note not only did I confess my guilt, but I asked adequate punishment for it, and closed with a request to him not to punish himself for my offence. I also pledged myself never to steal in future.

I was trembling as I handed the confession to my father. He was then confined to bed. His bed was a plain wooden plank. I handed him the note and sat opposite the plank.

He read it through, and pearl-drops trickled down his cheeks, wetting the paper. For a moment he closed his eyes in thought and then tore up the note. He had sat up to read it. He again lay down. I also cried. I could see my father’s agony. If I were a painter I could draw a picture of the whole scene today. It is still so vivid in my mind.
Those pearl-drops of love cleansed my heart, and washed my sin away.

This was, for me, an object-lesson in Ahimsa. Then I could read in it nothing more than a father’s love, but today I know that it was pure Ahimsa. When there is such Ahimsa, it changes everything it touches. There is no limit to its power.

This sort of sublime forgiveness was not natural to my father. I had thought that he would be angry, say hard things, and strike his forehead. But he was so wonderfully peaceful, and I believe this was due to my clean confession. A clean confession, combined with a promise never to commit the sin again, is the purest type of repentance. I know that my confession made my father feel absolutely safe about me, and increased his affection for me beyond measure.

22.3 Read, think and answer III

Answer the following questions.

a) Who taught Gandhiji, the lesson of ‘Ahimsa’?

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

b) How did Gandhiji’s father react on reading his confession letter?

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

c) ‘Ahimsa’ in the story means _________________.

_____________________________________________.

_____________________________________________.

d) ‘Purest repentance’ according to Gandhiji meant combining ________________ with

_____________________________________________.

e) What lesson did Gandhiji learn from his fathers behaviour? ____________.

22.5 Overall Questions

Put the following sentences in the right sequence to make a summary of the story.

A. I. They wanted independence
2. They picked up left overs.

3. Gandhiji and his relative imagined a pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke when they saw their uncle.

4. But they had no money.

5. They decided to try and imitate

6. The left over cigarettes did not emit clouds

7. So they tried a certain plant but were not satisfied.

8. Disgusted due to lack of independence, they tried to commit suicide.

9. But fighting shy of death, they decided to go to Ramji Mandir.

10. And gave up the thought of committing suicide.

B. Write briefly about the three incidents from which Gandhiji learnt the three lessons like — not to smoke, not to steal and Ahimsa. (word limit 40 words).

22.6 Let’s learn Grammar

Let us study these sentences: Look at the underlined words

* We decided to go to Ramji’s Mandir.

* Remember to lock the door

* She refused to eat anything.

The underlined words are called infinitives.

They are formed by writing

to + verb

e.g. to + go

to + lock

to + eat

Exercise

I. Underline the infinitives in the following sentences:
a) She wanted to receive gifts.

b) I like to listen to the news everyday.

c) I was surprised to hear the news.

d) You must try to win the race.

e) He has to support a large family.

II. Use the words given in the brackets to fill up the blanks.

a) We all hope ________ (do) well in life.

b) It is unwise (not wise) ________ (waste) money.

c) We were eager ________ (meet) the Prime Minister.

d) My friend invited me ________ (spend) my holidays with her.

e) It is not good ________ (smoke). It is injurious for health.

f) On the way we had ________ (buy) petrol. So we got late.

g) Please hurry up. You have ________ (catch) a train.

h) It is difficult ________ (open) a tin can without a knife.

i) The captain offered ________ (resign)

j) We have ________ (learn) more about verbs.

k) The little girl began ________ (cry) when she broke her toy.

II. Present Participle

* Observe the following sentences.

* See how the underlined words function.

eg. The boy stood on the burning deck.

The sleeping child woke up.

The underlined words — burning, sleeping, are present participles. They qualify nouns like deck and child. They work like adjectives.
Exercise

A. Pick out the present participles in each of the following sentences:

1. It was a tiring journey.

2. The dazzling light almost blinded the driver.

3. You must develop good eating habits.

4. Sleeping - pills are harmful.

5. Living - beings need air, water and food.

B. Complete the sentences using the appropriate form (present participle) of the words given in brackets.

1. The artist painted with a _________ brush. (paint).

2. Detergents are _________ powders (cleanse).

3. Mala presented me a _________ doll. (dance).

4. The king wanted a _________ bird. (sing).

5. This book has _________ stories. (interest).

III The Past Participle

Observe the following sentences:

1. The tired traveller sat under a tree.

2. Throw the broken glass away.

3. We collected the burnt cigarette stumps.

The past participles (tired, broken, burnt) use -ed, en or -t (tire + d, broke+ en, burn +t) to express a completed action as an adjective to qualify - traveller, glass, cigarette.

A. Pick out the past participles in the following sentences.

1. Submit a written report.

2. The loaded gun went off suddenly.
3. How can I use a broken knife?

4. It was a planned holiday.

5. A dried flower loses its colour

B. Use the suitable form of the verbs in the bracket and fill up the blanks.

1. Open the _________ (lock) cupboard.

2. Please return the _________ (correct) answer sheets.

3. The police found the _________ (steal) diamonds.

4. I saw an _________ (abandon) car on the highway.

22.7 Increase your Word Power

I Look at the following:

act + -ion = action

commit + -ment = commitment

adjust + ment = adjustment

propose + tion = proposition.

I (2) Now make new words by adding one of these ; — ment, -tion, — ssion, — ion. to the following words.

Exercise (i)

confess + ————————— = —————————.

permit + ————————— = ————————— (remove ‘t’ and put -ssion)

compose + ————————— =

entertain + —————————=

commit + ————————— =

(ii) Now use these new words in the blanks below.
a) The teacher gave _________ to go home.

b) The prisoner made a _________ in the court.

c) Please present your _________.

d) The circus gives us _________

e) You have a _________ towards your nation.

22.8 Let’s talk

Read the following dialogue in the box.

Ravi : Do you like this restaurant?

Shyam : No I don’t

Ravi : Why, it seems to be quite popular.

Shyam: I don’t like the tea they serve here. It’s rather too strong. Besides it is too noisy and expensive.

Role play

Practice expressing your likes or dislikes with your friend regarding the games you play or the movie you saw.

22.9 Let’s write

Gandhiji wrote a confessional note to his father expressing his feelings.

A note can be a message which you can learn behind to give some information.

Message Writing

Suppose you telephone your friend and find that he is not at home.

What would you do? Leave a message?

- A message is that important information which you want your friend to know. The message
may be about a class test, cricket match, a visit to something you wanted to tell etc.

Read the following conversation

Krishan’s mother is not at home and the shopkeeper requests him to take a message.

Krishan : Hello

Shopkeeper : Hello. I’m Mr. Anand calling from Anand Departmental store. Is Mrs. Mehta there?

Krishan : No. She has gone out. You can give me the message. I’m her son speaking.

Shopkeeper : Please tell her that she has left behind a packet of Basmati Rice at the shop. We will deliver the item to her as soon as the delivery boy arrives.

Krishan : Sure I shall tell her

Shopkeeper : Thank you.

This is the message. Krishan left for his mother since he was going out to his friends house.

The message

11 July 2002, 4.00 pm.

Mother,

Mr. Anand from Anand Departmental store called. You have left behind a packet of Basmati Rice at his shop. They will deliver it to you as soon as the delivery boy arrives.

Krishan

Discussion

When you want to write a message remember that a message :

* is always brief because it deals with only the important points.

* is clear and accurate

* does not include direct speech

* does not contain address

* sometimes contains a contact number
* has a brief salutation e.g. Rakesh
* includes only time and date
* only carries the name of the writer at the bottom.

**Exercise**

Read the following conversation between Mamta and Karan. Write the message for Karan.

Mamta : Hello! Can I speak to Anuj? I am his sister speaking from Delhi.

Karan : Hello, I am Karan, Anuj’s friend. He is not here now. Can I take a message ?

Mamta : Yes. Please tell till him that I am coming there to Indore for an interview. Ask him to pick me up at the railway station. I am coming by Inter-City Express reaching at 9.00 p.m.

Karan : Sure, I will leave a message on his table

Mamta: Thank you.

**Did you know these facts about Gandhiji?**

* His complete name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

* He was born on 2nd October in 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat.

* His birthday is celebrated as ‘Gandhi Jayanti?*

* He helped to free India from British rule by his unique method of non-violent resistance (Satyagraha) and Ahimsa.

* He is called ‘The Father of the nation?*

* His most famous book is ‘My Experiments with Truth’ in which he narrates / tells stories from his childhood like the one you just read.

* He was assassinated / killed on 31st January 1948.

**22.10 Check Your Answers**

**Read Think and Answer I**

I. (d) uncle
2. (c) servant’s pocket money
3. (d) calm themselves.

II (a) Suppose they were not killed instantly.
(b) When they went to Ramji Mandir.
(c) Barbarous, dirty and harmful.

Read, think and answer II
1. to repay his brother’s debt.
2. twenty-five rupees.
3. cleared the debt
4. Decided to write a confession
5. a) afraid of the pain he should cause
   b) there could be no cleansing without a confession

Read, think and answer III
1. a) his father.
   b) pearl-drops/tears trickled down his cheek closed his eyes, tore up the note, agonized.
   c) reforming/changing things without violence.
   d) clean confession, a promise never to commit the sin again.
   e) lesson of Ahimsa.
   g, d, a, b, c, e, f, h, i, j.

Let’s Learn Grammar

Exercise
I. a) to receive
   b) to listen
   c) to hear
d) to win

e) to support.

II

a) to do, b) to waste, c) to meet, d) to spend e) to smoke, f) to buy, g) to catch, h) to open I) to resign j) to learn k) to cry

Let’s Learn Grammar II

A. 1. tiring, 2. dazzling, 3. eating, 4. sleeping 5. living.

B. 1. painting 2. cleansing 3. dancing 4. singing 5. interesting.

A. 1. written, 2. loaded, 3. broken, 4. planned, 5. dried.

B. 1. locked, 2. corrected, 3. stolen, 4. abandoned, 5. invited, 6. known, 7. selected, 8. checked, 9. repaired, 10. perfected.

Increase Your Word Power

(I) confession, permission, composition, entertainment, commitment.

(II) permission, confession, composition, entertainment, commitment.
23

The Gentleman in White

23.1 Objectives

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- read and analyse a biographical piece
- pinpoint important events in a person’s life
- explain the cause and effect relationship
- use passive constructions
- talk about an event which is past
- edit a piece of writing
- identify different word combinations.

23.2 Let’s read

Have you ever wondered what happens to the soldiers wounded in war? Suppose an Indian soldier is badly wounded by the enemy and is now in enemy hands, who looks after him? Should he be left to die?

Do you know about the Red Cross Society? Who started it? What work does it do? Why was it stated?
You will now read the story of Henri Dunant, the man who started the Red Cross Society in 1864. The main objective of the society was to help the wounded soldiers who were not being taken care of.

**Section- I**

Henri Dunant was affectionately called “The Gentleman in White’.

No one paid much attention to a young Swiss gentleman who was travelling in Italy in 1859. He was quiet and polite. His dress and behaviour showed that he belonged to a rich family. But something that happened in the midst of his tour changed young Henri Dunant.

Italy and France were at war with Austria. Henri Dunant came upon one of their battlefields at the end of a day of fighting. It was Solferino. For the first time in his life Dunanì saw how heartless war could be. All round him lay suffering men, untended and left to die where they fell.

Henri Dunant went to work at once. Helped by several village women he formed an ambulance service. He set up headquarters in a littler church not far away. He made use of anyone who came along. He himself helped to bind up the wounds of Frenchmen, Italians, and Austraiians alike.

Someone asked Dunant why he cared for Italy’s enemies. His answer showed a spirit of humanity that was not common in those days. “We are all brothers. A wounded enemy is an enemy no longer.”

With his groups of helpers, Dunant helped to save many lives. Water and medicine were brought. Mattresses of straw were smoothed so that the wounded could lie in comfort. Those who despaired were given hope. Prayers were said for the dying. The “Gentleman in White” (as Dunant was called because he wore a white suit) was thought of by hundreds of wounded men as an angel.

**23.1 Read, Think and Answer I**

A. Answer these questions in 1 or 2 sentences.

1. Who is called “the gentleman in white”?  

_______________________________________________________________________  

_______________________________________________________________________

2. Which were the countries fighting against Austria?  

_______________________________________________________________________  

_______________________________________________________________________
3. What role did the village women play in helping the wounded?

_______________________________________________________________________  
_______________________________________________________________________

4. Where was the headquarters of the “ambulance service” set up?

_______________________________________________________________________  
_______________________________________________________________________

B. Read the statements and write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false.

1. Solferino is in Italy.
   T/F

2. Only Swiss people were called to help the wounded
   T/F

3. People did not pay much attention to Dunant because he was quiet.
   T/F

4. Dunat started serving the wounded soldiers.
   T/F

9. France and Italy were enemies.
   T/F

C. Each statement is followed by four choices. Tick [✓] the appropriate choice.

1. Dunant helped the wounded soldiers because they were:
   a) French
   b) Italian
   c) Austrian
   d) Human beings
   ✓

2. Dunant was also called an angel because he:
   a) helped others
   b) weare white suit
   c) treated others as brother
   ✓
23.3 Section II

Henri Dunant could not forget what had happened at Solferino on the battlefield. The soldiers had been left to suffer, some of them to die, because no group of people had been ready to look after the wounded. The more he thought of it, the more he felt that something must be done.

He thought of a great organisation. It should be planned to include in it many nations. It should have everything needed to reduce human suffering, especially in times of war. It would do its work with the help of all countries.

Shortly the plan grew in his mind. Each detail grew clear. All nations would support and share in such a great work of humanity. It must work under a sign that all would know: its symbol would be a red cross against a white background.

One man alone could hardly hope to make this dream real. But Henri Dunant decided to do what he could. First of all he must reach the public. It must see the need for this great organization. To make the need clear he wrote truthfully of what he had seen at Solferino. At the end of his account he suggested that an international relief society should be set up to care for the wounded.

Dunant’s book, A Memory of Solferino, shocked its readers. They were shocked by the bloodshed he described. They were shocked by the lack of care for the wounded. And they were startled to have the writer prove that many of the horrors he described did not have to be. All that was needed was a relief society ready to give first aid on the battlefield.

23.2 Read, Think and Answer II

1. Complete this sentence.

Many soldiers died because ________________________________

a) solferino was a deadly place

b) there was no medical care for the injured

c) no one was ready to help others

d) both b and c (as mentioned above).

2. Answer the following in 25-30 words.

(a) What were the initial steps Dunant took to convince people to have an organisation to help the wounded?
(b) Draw the symbol, as described in para 9. What does white and red colour stand for in the symbol?

_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

(c) Describe the impact of the book “A Memory of Solferino” on the public mind.

_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

23.4 Section III

One of Dunant’s own countrymen was the first to act. Gustav Meunier, a wealthy lawyer in Geneva, had been greatly moved by the book. He chose Dunant and four others to form the Committee of Five. It was to look into the idea of an international society.

After some careful study, the committee invited all the nations of Europe to a meeting in Geneva. The meeting, held on October 26, 1863, was a success. Thirty six delegates from fourteen nations were present. Dunant’s suggestions were accepted. It was decided that a relief society should be formed in each country.

An international agreement called the Geneva Convention was made the following year. The nations of Europe approved the new organization. For the first time in history, they accepted wounded men as neutral: a wounded shoulder would no longer be looked on as an enemy. The nations that signed the Geneva Convention chose the red cross as the symbol for the international organization. At first the new society was given different names in different countries. Later it was everywhere called the Red Cross Society.

Until his death in 1910, at the age of eighty two, he was always ready to work for a noble cause. And when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded for the first time, in 1901, the honour went to Dunant. No man has deserved it more than the founder of the Red Cross.

23.3 Read, Think and Answer III

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box.

[named, assisted, awarded, explored, signed, invited, decided]

Gustav Munier ___________ Dunant in his effort.

The Committee of Five_________ the idea of an international society.

European nations were ___________ to Geneva.
Fourteen nations _________ to form a relief society.

Geneva Convention was _________ in the year 1864.

Initially the new society was _________ differently in different countries.

Dunant was _________ noble prize in the year 1901.

**23.5 Overall Questions**

I Complete the following cause and effect table with information from the lesson you have read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Dunant saw the suffering of the soldiers at Solferino.</td>
<td>b) He was deeply moved and he started nursing them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| c) Dunant could not forget the needless suffering of soldiers. | d) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |
| e) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |
| g) Dunant’s book attracted people’s attention towards suffering of soldiers in war. | h) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |
| | f) The people were shocked and decided to do something. |

2. Here is a table showing important years in Henri Dunant’s life and the events that took place in these years. Fill in the missing details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 1859</td>
<td>b) Saw needless suffering of soldiers at Solferino.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| c) 1863 | d) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |
| e) ........ | f) Geneva Convention formed. |
| g) 1901 | h) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |
| i) 1910 | j) ___________________  
| | ___________________  
| | ___________________  |

3. Which of the following words best describe Henri Dunant? Tick with a (√).

a) loving and affectionate  e) a selfless worker
23.6 Let’s Learn Grammar

Read the following sentences carefully.

1. Dunant formed an ambulance service.

2. An ambulance service was formed by Dunant.

In sentence 1 and 2 the work done is ‘forming’ but the same thing has been said in 2 ways. In sentence 1 the subjects is ‘Dunant’. In sentence 2 the subject is ambulance service.

Sentence 1 is the Active Voice.

Sentence 2 is in the Passive Voice.

In sentence 1 Dunant is the doer or subject and ambulance service is the object

In sentence 2 ambulance service is the subject and Dunant is the object. In a passive sentence the verb is often followed ‘by’

Thus, to make a passive sentence you do the following.

i) exchange the position of subject and object

ii) use ‘by’ before the doer.

iii) make some change in the verb

Exercise

Read the following sentences carefully. Rewrite the sentences on the basis of what you have just learnt

Mattresses of straw were smoothened by the nurses.

Nurses smoothened mattresses of straw

a) Veena caught the thief red hand.

b) I can eat ten idles in a minute.
c) Someone took the wounded soldiers in an ambulance.

d) Doctors looked after the patients.

e) Nurses bandaged their wounds.

**23.7 Increase your Word Power**

1. Here is a set of jumbled words / phrases from the lesson. Pick out words/phrases and put them under suitable headings in the table given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plan</th>
<th>symbol</th>
<th>delegate</th>
<th>an angel</th>
<th>death</th>
<th>support and share</th>
<th>organise</th>
<th>death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first aid</td>
<td>moved</td>
<td>spirit of humanity</td>
<td>tend</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>modest</td>
<td>sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battlefield</td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>wounds</td>
<td>committee</td>
<td>despair</td>
<td>suffering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: some words may fall under more than one category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>words describing persons</td>
<td>polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>words describing feelings and emotions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>words relating to war</td>
<td>suffering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>words relating to relief work/societies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Different word combinations have different meanings. You must have come across the following word combinations or phrases in the lesson.

set up

care for

pay attention to

make use of
bind up

be shocked by

in the midst of

lack of

Set up means-to start

e.g. He has set up a small business at Noida.

Care for means to look after love.

e.g. Dunant cared for the wounded soldiers of the enemy.

Exercise

Match the following phrases given under A with their meanings given under B. You can consult a dictionary, if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) be shocked by</td>
<td>i) in the middle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) pay attention to</td>
<td>ii) tie up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) in the midst of</td>
<td>iii) notice, see carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) make use of</td>
<td>iv) to feel horror, disgust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) bind up</td>
<td>v) use, benefit from somebody or something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) lack of something</td>
<td>vi) shortage, absence of something that is needed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.8 Let us write

In newspapers, books, magazines, between the writer and the reader, there is another person who plays a very important role. Well this person is called the editor and his/her job is to edit. Broadly speaking any piece of writing needs editing. There is always a scope for improvement.

What does editing involve?

It involve asking and seeking answers to the following questions.

- Style — formal/informal (It is a formal or informal piece of writing)
Audience — who are the readers?

Purpose — what purpose is it going to serve? Is it clearly stated?

Sequence — Are the ideas presented in an order (one leading to another)? Is there a unity?

Content — Does it contain all the information? Is it complete?

Language — Are the sentence structures, subject, verb, conjugation, articles, pronouns in proper form?

Mechanics — Is there a spelling problem? Have the punctuation marks been used properly?

Word choice — Can certain words be replaced by more suitable ones?

Well now you must be ready to edit any piece of writing. Why don’t you begin with editing your own writing?

You have read the story of Henry Dunant, the man who was the founder of the Red Cross Society. Today, The Red Cross Society is working all over the world. Even in India there are many branches.

Read the following information about the Red Cross Society given in points. Then write two paragraphs about it which can be published in a newspaper.

The Red Cross Society

i) **Formed** - 22 Aug 1864 - chose symbol - red cross on white background - named Red Cross Society in 1867.

The beginning

i) 1870-71 - War in Europe, looked after 5 million people.

ii) World War - I - relief work - information agency started

iii) World War - II - collected, issued 450,000 tones of relief supplies, spent large amount on prisoners, soldiers

iv) Today - branches all over the world - reminds people - respect every human being

vi) Junior Red Cross Society - formed 1922

The Red Cross Society in India

i) Head quarters - Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

ii) 1920 - began work
iii) 1927-floods in Punjab helped gave money to affected

iv) today — 500 branches in India

v) activities - help to injured / ill persons
   - sends ambulance to take them to hospital
   - collects and supplies blood
   - gives first aid training
   - help to poor

Imagine that you are the editor of the newspaper to whom you have sent your article on “The Red Cross Society”. Edit your own writing in terms of what you have learnt in editing.

23.9 Let us talk

**Talking about a past event**

Read the following conversation with a partner.

Jhumpa : What a boring match!

Ritesh : Yeah! I never expected India to play so badly.

Jhumpa : Anything is possible with the Indian cricketers.

Ritesh : You remember the last match where India won by 1 run.

Jhumpa : That was a thriller. I enjoyed it thoroughly.

Ritesh : I wish we could see some more games like that.

You have read a dialogue where two people talk about a past event. Can you think of a similar conversation for the following situations?

Situations : a) You saw an accident on the road share this with your friend.

b) You had a boring visitor last evening. Tell your friend how the visitor bored you.
23.10 Check Your Answers

A.
1. Henry Dunant
2. Henry Dunant
3. Italy
4. Helper Assistant in forming the ambulance service
5. Near a little church

B.
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F

C
11. (a)
12. (d)
13. (d)

D. No answer is given for this past

E. 18. assisted
19. explored
20. invited
21. decided
22. signed
23. named
24. awarded
24

My Visions for India

24.1 Objectives

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Understand a speech
- Use models
- Know different shades of meaning
- Talk about future plans
- Write formal/informal letters

24.2 Let’s read

On Independence Day or Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti we hear speeches given by our leaders. Let us read this speech by our President, Professor A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and know what his vision for India is

24.3 Section 1

I have three visions for India. In 3000 years of our history people from all over the world have come and invaded us, captured our lands, conquered our minds. From Alexander onwards the Greeks, the Turks, the Moguls, the Portuguese, the British, the French, the Dutch, all of them
came and looted us, took over what was ours. Yet we have not done this to any other nation. We have not conquered anyone. We have not grabbed their land, their culture, and their history and tried to enforce our way of life on them. Why? Because we respect the freedom of others. That is why my FIRST VISION is that of FREEDOM. I believe that India got its first vision of this in 1857, when we started the war of independence. It is this freedom that we must protect and nurture and build on. If we are not free no one will respect us.

24.1 Read, Think and Answer

Read the speech once again before you answer these questions.

A. i) Who is the “I” in the first line?

ii) How many visions does the speaker have?

iii) In which year did the war of Independence start in India?

iv) What should we protect, nurture and build on?

B. Read the following sentences. Mark “T” for true and “F” for false.

(i) The Portuguese and the British had ruled over India.

(ii) Freedom brings respect.

(iii) The speaker has three dreams.

(iv) India has ruled over the entire world.

We have 10 percent growth rate in most areas. Our poverty levels are falling. Our achievements are being globally recognized today. Yet we lack the self-confidence to see ourselves as a developed nation, self-reliant and self-assured. Isn’t this incorrect? My SECOND VISION for India is DEVELOPMENT. For fifty years we have been a developing nation. It is time we see ourselves as a developed nation. We are among top five nations in the world in terms of GDP.

24.2 Read think and answer

Answer the following questions

A. (i) What is India’s rank in the world in terms of GDP?
(ii) For how long has India been regarded as a developing country?
__________________________________________________________________

(iii) What is the general growth rate in majority of areas in India?
__________________________________________________________________

(iv) Why don’t we see ourselves as a developed nation?
__________________________________________________________________

B.
Select the best option by putting a (✓) tick mark

(i) Strong nation means a country which has a strong-

(a) nuclear power

(b) military and nuclear power

(c) military and economic power

(d) economic power

(ii) Development in the speech refers to -

(a) higher GDP

(b) higher growth rate

(c) low poverty level

(d) all the above

(iii) Self-confidence and self-reliance leads to -

(a) selfishness

(b) self-centeredness

(c) independence

(d) dependence
24.3 Section III

I have a THIRD VISION. India must stand up to the world. Because I believe that unless India stands up to the world, no one will respect us. Only strength respects strength. We must be strong not only as a military power but also as an economic power. Both must go hand-in-hand. My good fortune was to have worked with three great minds. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai of the Dept. of Space, Professor Satish Dhawan, who succeeded him and Dr. Brahm Prakash, father of nuclear material. I was lucky to have worked with all three of them closely and consider this the great opportunity of my life.

I was in Hyderabad giving this lecture, when a 14 year-old girl asked me for my autograph. I asked her what her goal in life is? She replied: I want to live in a developed India. For her, you and I will have to build this developed India. You must proclaim India is not an under-developed nation; it is a highly developed nation.

You say that our government is inefficient. You say that our laws are too old. You say that the municipality does not pick up the garbage. You say that the phones don’t work, the railways are a joke, the airline is the worst in the world, and mails never reach their destination. You say that our country has been fed to the dogs and is in the absolute pits. You say, say and say. What do you do about it?

Dear Indians, I am echoing J.F. Kennedy’s words to his fellow Americans to relate to Indians...... “ASK WHAT WE CAN DO FOR INDIA AND DO WHAT HAS TO BE DONE TO MAKE INDIA WHAT AMERICA AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE TODAY”.

24.3 Read Think and Answer III

A. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words.

(i) If Dr. Kalam had asked you for your goal in life what would be your reply?

(ii) “Fed to the dogs”- find out a similar expression from the passage.

(iii) How many times has the word “say” been used in the 3rd paragraph.

B. The speech points out the general complaints that the people have against the system. Complete the following table:
2. What does the speaker want Indians to do for India?

24.4 Overall Questions

1. ‘We respect the freedom of others’, Give an example to prove this.

________________________________________________________________

2. According to the speaker is India a developed country or a developing country?

________________________________________________________________

3. Why must India be strong both as ‘a military power and an economic power’?

________________________________________________________________

4. Is it good to be always complaining? How can we serve our country?

________________________________________________________________

24.5 Let’s Learn Grammar

Let us learn the use of some special words like can/could/will/would. They are called modals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modals</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) can/could</td>
<td>* Talking about possibilities</td>
<td>* I can ring her and get the number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* They can come here now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Expressing ability</td>
<td>* I can lift this bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* This bus could carry 100 passengers

* He could drive home in darkness

* Seeking permission * Can I come with you?

* Could I use your telephone?

(b) will/would * making predictions * My brother will get angry if you use his computer

* We would be wet if we went out in the weather.

* insisting * She will do it.

* stating intentions * I will wear my new shoes

* he told me that he would return my box

* expressing/seeking willingness * I will join you.

* Would you help me in lifting the rod.

Note : *Would and could are the past forms of will and can.

* would and could are often used to make one’s speech polite.

**Exercise**

Now use the appropriate modals (can/could, will/would) in the blanks. Clues are given in the brackets.

A.

Anju : Ah!

Reeta : ___________ I help you?

          (offering help seeking permission)

B.

An anxious passenger : It is very late. No bus ___________ (making predictions) come this way.

Another passenger : It _______ (insisting)

C.
Daniel: What’re you doing here?

John: Nothing

Daniel: (inquiring) you come with me?

John: I ______ But ________ (seeking willingness) you drop me back?

---

24.6 Increase Your Word Power

1. Look at the ways in which the same word (one word) has been used to convey different meanings.

   (i) mean: What does this word mean?

       : It’s very mean of Raj not to give us the notes.

   (ii) match: Tomorrow there is a hockey match between Indian and Pakistan.

       : This shirt matches your skirt.

   (iii) note: Give me a five rupee note.

           Write a note for your friend.

Exercise

Now it’s your turn. Use these words in sentences to convey two different meanings.

(a) term ________________________________

       ________________________________

(b) sense ______________________________

       ________________________________

(c) goal _______________________________

       ________________________________

(d) cook _______________________________

       ________________________________
Exercise

Circle the odd word from each set

(i) invaded  captured  conquered  succeeded

_________________________________________________

(ii) protected  took over  looted  grabbed

_________________________________________________

(iii) vision  idea  suggestion  dream

_________________________________________________

(iv) respect  regard  enforce  honour

_________________________________________________

24.8 Let’s Write

Letter writing

There are two types of letters: formal/informal.

In the following section we will analyse an informal letter. Follow the numbers inserted in the letter and their descriptions after the letter.

Informal Letter

1. Mandya,
30th Oct. 2002

2 Dear Jayanti,

Thank you very much for your invitation for the house warming ceremony. I’d love to come. To tell you the truth, I was waiting for such an opportunity. I’m sure the others - Juhy, Ratna, Imran, Pushpa - are also going to join us.

Can you suggest what I should wear on that occasion? Don’t forget to mention the dishes aunty is going to prepare!

Perhaps I’ll bring my guitar along and we’ll have a good time. Send me an early reply.

Can’t wait till December.

Love 

Jayashree
Discussion

1. The address (only the place name of the writer) usually goes in the top right hand corner. Just below the place name, date is mentioned.

2. The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed is preceded by “Dear or My” dear. And then follows the greeting in terms of hi/hello etc.

3. In informal letters short forms are used such as -

For Short form (contracted form)

I am I’m
I would I’d
They are They ‘re
Can not Can’t

4. Friendly chatty tone is used with signs of exclamation.

5. Endings can be in the following manner-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>close friends</th>
<th>to others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>love, love from, lots of love,</td>
<td>best wishes, all the best,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss you</td>
<td>take care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Here name is written

Formal Letter

36, W.G. P.Road  
Dist. 24 Parganas (N)  
Pin - 743128 West.Bengal  
To

The Director,
National Open School,
New Delhi. Dear Sir,

I am a self-employed person. I do data entry work in Hindi. I have passed 10th standard. I am interested in doing a higher level course from NOS.

Could you send me details of your courses along with the details of fees? I would be grateful if you could also give some information regarding the entry level examination (if any).

An early response would be helpful.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

(Ravi Shaw)

1. In the formal letter, the writer’s full address is written on the top right hand corner. Just below the address, date is mentioned. There are various ways of doing this:

   3rd Oct 2002
   03.10. 2002
   Oct. 3, 2002

2. Here the designation of the person (to whom the letter is addressed) is written followed by the complete address.

3. While addressing a person one can use:

   Dear Sir

   Dear Madam,

   Dear Sir/Madam (if the gender of the person is not known)

4. Different paragraphs are used to indicate the change in matter.

5. Formal letters end with-

   Sincerely, Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, yours truly
Exercise I: You have seen a formal letter and an informal letter. In the following table, read the parts of the letter and put a tick mark (✓) in the appropriate column. The first and has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of letter</th>
<th>Informal</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Neither</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name in the top right corner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Full Address in the top right corner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Just the place name in the top right corner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Date under the address.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Designation and address of the person in the for left corner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No paragraphs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ends by yours sincerely.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sign followed by full name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ends by love, best wishes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Contraction (short forms - I’m, She’ll) is used.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise II

Try to write the following two letters.

1. One of your friend, Radha is trying to get a job. But it is difficult for her as she did not continue her studies beyond 9th standard. Write a letter to your friend suggesting to her to take up a course from the NIOS. Tell her the benefits of doing a course from the NIOS.

2. In your locality, everyday there is a power failure for 3 hours in the evening because of which Work suffers. Write a letter to the Director, State Electricity Board, making a complaint and requesting for an early solution to the problem.

24.9 Check Your Answers

Read, think and answer I

1. A. (I) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(ii) Three

(iii) 1857

(iv) Freedom

B. (I) T
   (ii) T
   (iii) T
   (iv) F

**Read, think and answer II**

A. (I) 5th
   (ii) 50 years
   (iii) 10%
   (iv) we lack self-confidence

B. (I) C
   (ii) d
   (iii) c

**Read, think and answer III**

(I) there is no one (single) answer for this question.
(ii) in the absolute its
(iv) 8 times

**Let's learn grammar**

1. A. can
   B. will/will
   C. will or can/will or can/would