

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:

Garden Snake

I saw a snake and ran away....
Some snakes are dangerous, they say;
But mother says, that kind is good,
And eats up insects for his food.
So when he wiggles in the grass
I'll stand aside and watch his pass
And tell myself, "There is no mistake,
It's just a harmless garden snake."



1. Where do you normally find snakes? Have you ever seen a snake in real life? If yes, how do you feel when you see a snake?
2. Are all snakes dangerous? Why?
3. In what way(s) are snakes useful?

A. Reading

Read the following essay and answer the questions that follow:

Snakes in India

What are the most dangerous animals on the Indian subcontinent? They are not lions, tigers or wolves but poisonous snakes. They attack far more frequently than most people suspect. Over 20,000 humans are bitten by venomous snakes in India each year. Unfortunately, the death-rate from snake bites is high largely because of widespread ignorance about snakes and snakebite prevention. Also, proper medical treatment is often delayed or unobtainable. According to an estimate made by the World Health Organization, about 15,000 deaths from snakebites occur annually in India—nearly half the world total of such deaths. Even for those who survive, it is a dreadful experience, usually resulting in days or weeks of agony.

Take what happened to Tengal Kamal on a rainy evening in August 1981. Kamal, a 25-year-old farmer living near Goregaon, a suburb of Mumbai, was working barefoot in his fields when he suddenly felt a sharp sting on his right foot.



Kamal examined his foot and saw two tiny marks near the ankle. Convinced it was a snake-bite, he hastily tied a rope just above his knee, and called out to a relative working nearby, who immediately took him by taxi to a local doctor's dispensary. Unfortunately, the doctor was not a fully qualified allopathic practitioner and did not know about antivenin serum (anti-snake venom) or how to administer it. He gave Kamal a pain-killing injection and antibiotic tablets. He told him to rest at home until the pain subsides.

But during the next few hours, Kamal felt increasingly giddy and vomited continually. His right foot and lower leg swelled alarmingly and the pain was unbearable.

Kamal's relatives rushed him to a large public hospital in central Mumbai.

By then it was more than five hours since Kamal had been bitten and blood had begun to ooze from the snake-bite marks. His gums were also bleeding and a soft thin tube put through Kamal's nose into his stomach revealed a large amount of blood. Fearing that it might already be too late, the doctor gave Kamal an injection of antivenin, and began an emergency blood transfusion.

Over the next three days, Kamal was given 15 such transfusions as well as a repeat shot of antivenin. It was only after the fifth day that he was declared out of danger. After about a fortnight he was finally discharged from hospital. Only about 50 of the more than 200 species of snakes in India are venomous. Of these, only four—Russell's viper, saw-scaled viper, Indian cobra and common krait—are really dangerous. They are found across the country, from desert to fertile plains. While all four are most common in rural India, Indian cobras and common kraits can be found in and around any human dwelling, posing danger even in the suburbs of major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and New Delhi.



Of the death-dealing quartet, the Russell's viper is found from the paddy fields and river valleys of north India to the densely forested hills of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka in the south. Tan, or brownish, thick-bodied, and reaching a length of one metre, it has long, movable fangs that inject a large amount of venom, making it even more dangerous than the Indian cobra.





The Indian cobra, a relative of some killer snakes of Asia, Africa and Australia, is readily recognized by the 'spectacle' (picture on the right) and 'monocle' (picture on the left) marks on its back. However, the black cobra has no distinguishing marks.



About one and a half to two metres long, the cobra spends much of its time underground or beneath dead logs or stones, feeding mainly on frogs and rats. The cobra's bite is shallow and delivers a smaller dose of venom. But the venom is three times as toxic as that of the Russell's viper.



Indian Cobra

Even more toxic is the venom of the secretive and timid common krait. One to one and a half metres in length, it is found throughout India. The common krait is usually glistening, bluish-black, with thin, often indistinct, white cross-bands.



Krait

Contrary to what many people believe, most snakes are timid, nocturnal creatures, feeding mostly on rats, mice, frogs, toads, lizards or birds. They attack humans only when actually stepped upon, or provoked in some way. Precautions, such as wearing shoes and long trousers when walking through high grass and undergrowth, will lessen the risk of being bitten, for most snake-bites in India occur as people walk barefoot. Carry a lantern or a torch when you venture out at night.

Beat the ground ahead with a long stick as you walk—snakes will perceive the vibrations and slither away. The snakes move around as long as they have rats to feed on. Hence, keep your home and its surroundings rat-free. One should be alert during the monsoon season when snakes are most active.

Glossary

ignorance (n):	lack of knowledge, or information about something
convinced (v):	completely sure about
giddy (adj):	feeling that everything is moving and that you are going to fall
unbearable (adj):	too painful, annoyingly or unpleasant
reasonable (adj):	to deal with or accept
toxic (adj):	containing poison, poisonous
nocturnal (adj):	active only during the night



How well did I read?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
I enjoyed reading the passage.	
I got the idea of the passage on my own.	
I got the idea with the help of my friends in the group.	
The teacher helped me to understand the passage.	
I used the glossary given at the end of the passage.	

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do many people die of snakebite?
2. If 100 people died in a year in India, how many people might have died in the rest of the world?
- *3. What opinion do you form about the first doctor who treated Kamal?
4. What does a Russell's Viper do when provoked?
5. What is the death-dealing quartet?
6. What are the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes?
7. What is the writer's opinion about snakes?
8. What are people's misconceptions about snakes?
9. What precautions should we take if we want to lessen the risk of snake bite?
- *10. If you had been in Kamal's position, what would you have done?
- *11. Why do you think some people worship cobras even though they are poisonous and very harmful?

B. Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with words given below:

convinced, repeat, occur, contrary, venture

Sometimes cyclones _____ in the ocean. _____ to our opinion fishermen are never _____ that it is dangerous to _____ into the ocean during the cyclones. They _____ the same mistake and lose their precious lives.

II. Look at the following words from the text: 1. precaution 2. dangerous

The word 'precaution' consists of two parts – 'pre-' and 'caution' (prefix+root).

The word 'dangerous' consists of two parts 'danger' and '-ous' (root+suffix).

Add appropriate prefixes / suffixes to the following roots to make new words.
The first one is done for you.

Prefix Word	Root	New Word
dis- kingdom	courage	discourage
	active	
	legal	
	able	

Root	Suffix	New
king	-dom	
rich		
brave		
fame		

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable forms (after adding a prefix/suffix) of the words in brackets.

1. He was acting in a very _____ way. (child)
2. This word is very difficult to spell, and even worse, its _____. (pronounce)
3. You shouldn't have done that! It was very _____ of you. (think)
4. He didn't pass his exam. He was _____ in the second attempt. (succeed)
5. Some of the Indian cities are dreadfully _____. (crowd)
6. The team won the _____. (champion)
7. There is a very high _____ that they will be late. (likely)
8. I couldn't find any _____ in his theory. (weak)
9. There was a three-hour _____ because of the strike. (stop)
10. You need a _____ of motivation, organization and revision to learn English. (combine)

C. Grammar

I. Read the following sentences.

1. The snakes move around as long as they have rats to feed on.
 2. He told him to rest at home until the pain subsides
- 'Until' refers to a point of time or an event.
 - 'As long as' refers to a period of time (duration) over which an activity lasts.

Fill in the blanks with 'until' or 'as long as'.

1. Kamal went on playing foot ball there was light.
2. We went on watching TV10 p.m.
3. The cricket match continued the rain stopped it.
4. You should go on taking this medicineyou have the pain.
5. Do not waitluck knocks at your door. If you start work, you will get lucky.

II. Look at the following sentences from the text.

1. Kamal examined his foot.
1 2
2. It was a snake-bite.
1 2

Normally all sentences have a subject and a predicate. In the above sentences, the first part is called the subject and the second part is called the predicate. The subject is usually a noun or a pronoun. It gives information about the doer of the action. The predicate gives information about the subject. You will notice sometime there may be sentences that may not have a subject as in 'Shut the door.' Here, the subject should be taken as 'you.'

Now observe some more examples:

1. Nagamani came.
1 2
2. She taught a wonderful lesson.
1 2
3. A number of students liked it.
1 2

The subjects in these sentences are a **noun**, a **pronoun**, and a **noun phrase** respectively. So the subject of a sentence can be a noun, a pronoun, or a noun phrase.

The predicate in the first sentence consists of a single word, which is a verb. In sentences 2 and 3, the predicate consists of more than one word but it has essentially a verb. So, the predicate can consist of one or more words but it must contain a verb.

Now read the following sentences and pick out the subject and the predicate in each sentence. The first one is done for you.

- (1) Poisonous snakes are very dangerous.
- (2) Cobra is a poisonous snake.
- (3) Many people die of snake bite.
- (4) Some snakes are timid and harmless.
- (5) Doctors can save snake bite victims.
- (6) We should be cautious of poisonous snakes.

Sentence No.	Subject	Predicate
1	Poisonous snakes	are very dangerous
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

D. Writing

I. Prepare a poster giving a list of Dos and Don'ts when a snake bites. Here are two Dos and two Don'ts:

Dos

- Keep the person calm.
- Keep the affected area below the heart level.

Don'ts

- Do not wait to see if the bite causes any problems; treat it straight away.
- Do not cut, wash, or suck the bite.

How well did I prepare the poster?

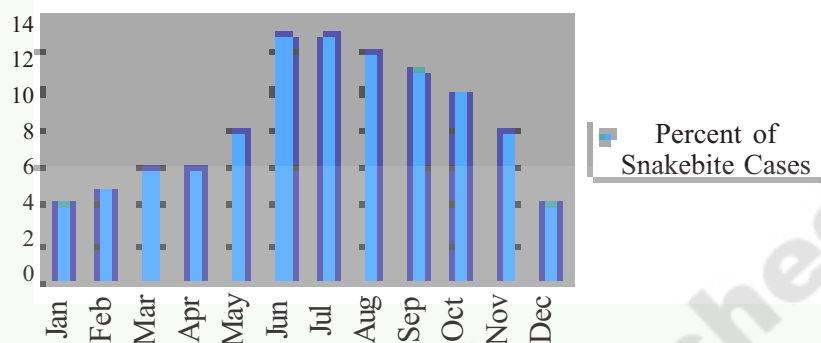
Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
I used apt words.	
I used a good lay out.	
I was able to convey the message through my poster.	
I used proper punctuation marks.	



E. Study Skills

Study the bar-chart and answer the following questions:

Month-wise distribution of 1379 snakebite incidences during the period 1999-2003.



Source: Department of Biochemistry, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is this bar-chart about?
2. Which months record the highest number of snakebite cases?
Which sentence in the passage support this fact?
3. The lowest percent of snakebite cases occurred in _____.
4. In which month did 8% of snakebites occur?
5. What is the average percentage of snakebites in A.P. per month?
6. What other inferences can you draw from this chart?

F. Listening and Speaking

Your teacher will read the story 'The Farmer and the Cobra' Listen to your teacher and answer the questions given below.

I. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The farmer returned home in the afternoon. []
2. The owner of the tree wanted to have the tree to construct a house. []
3. The farmer did not like the tree to be cut down. []
4. The farmer died when the tree was cut down. []
5. The cobra died in front of its hole. []



II. Listen to the story and answer the following questions:

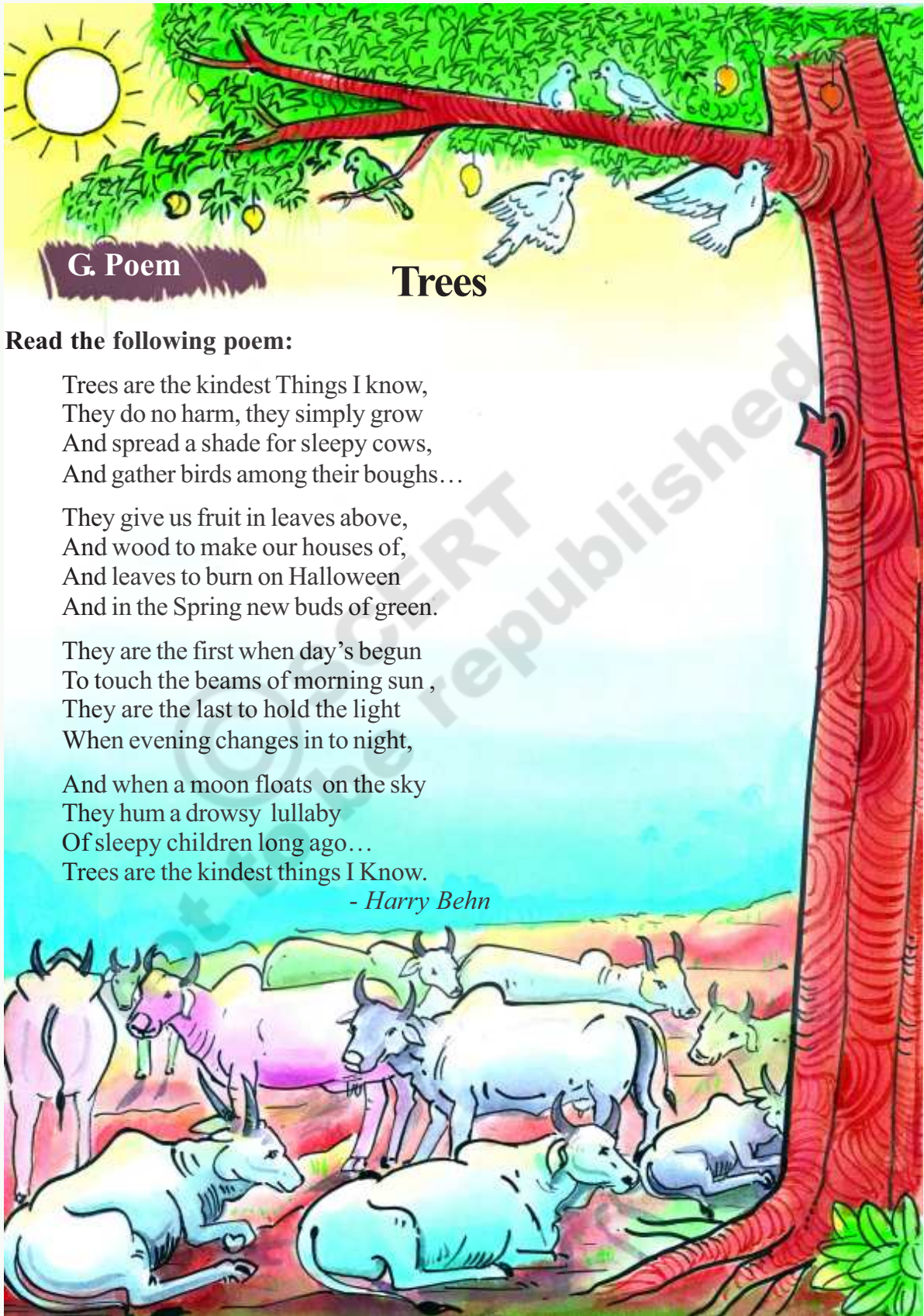
1. Why did the people leave the farmer to himself?
2. Did the farmer talk to the cobra? Why did he refer to the cobra as a friend?
3. What kind of a man was the farmer? Support your answer.

III. Work in groups and discuss the following

1. If you were the farmer, would you feel sorry for the cobra?
2. Would you like to make friends with a cobra as the farmer did? Why?
3. Do you think the farmer is really a peculiar person? Do you find any person of this kind in your locality? Share your ideas with your friends.

IV. Imagine that you are a reporter of a local television channel. You want to cover the celebration of “Nagula Chavithi” in your area. One of you can act as a TV reporter and some of you can act as devotees.





G. Poem

Trees

Read the following poem:

Trees are the kindest Things I know,
They do no harm, they simply grow
And spread a shade for sleepy cows,
And gather birds among their boughs...

They give us fruit in leaves above,
And wood to make our houses of,
And leaves to burn on Halloween
And in the Spring new buds of green.

They are the first when day's begun
To touch the beams of morning sun,
They are the last to hold the light
When evening changes in to night,

And when a moon floats on the sky
They hum a drowsy lullaby
Of sleepy children long ago...

Trees are the kindest things I Know.

- Harry Behn

Glossary

boughs (n):	branches (literary use)
Halloween (n):	the night of 31 October when children dress in special clothes and people try to frighten each other
beams (n):	rays
drowsy (adj):	sleepy
lullaby (n):	a song we sing to help a child fall asleep

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is 'I' in this poem?
2. What do trees give us?
3. What is the tree compared to in this poem?
- *4. What is the poet's attitude towards trees? Pick out lines or words that describe his attitude.
5. Do you like trees? Give reasons for your views.
- *6. What is the most touching stanza in the poem? Why do you think so?

II. Try to write a parallel poem about an animal you like. You may follow the structure of the above poem and start like this:

Cows are the useful animals I know
They give us milk and dung, you know.

.....

H. Project

Collect the pictures of poisonous, and non-poisonous snakes. Collect related news items from newspapers and paste them on a chart. Make a presentation in the class. Later, display it on the wall magazine.

Share this joke

A man walks into a shop and sees a cute little dog. He asks the shopkeeper, "Does your dog bite?" The shopkeeper says, "No, my dog does not bite."

The man tries to play with the dog and the dog bites him.

"Abbaa!" He says, "I thought you said your dog does not bite!"

The shopkeeper replies, "That is not my dog!"



I. Extensive Reading

Read the following letter:

A Letter from Mother Earth

Dear Children,

All of you are bright children. You know me well. For centuries, poets and great thinkers have written in praise of me. They call me Mother Earth with love and affection. That is because, for hundreds of years, I have taken good care of people, just as mother takes care of her children.

Do you know how old I am? I am 4.6 billion years old, much older than your father, your grandfather and any of your great grandfathers.

I give you food to eat, like rice, wheat, and fruits. You also wear clothes made of cotton and live in houses made of leaves, wood, and bricks; all of which come from me. Long ago, humans used to worship me as a goddess and they used to care for me. But now they have big axes to cut my trees down; and cars and buses to pollute my air with smoke and fumes.

They don't respect me anymore.

Your teacher must have told you how my forests and mountains help to make rain and keep life on earth going. But nowadays, even my mountains and forests are being destroyed. You humans are yourselves destroying my bountiful forests and making my lands barren. Don't you understand that I need them to give you enough rain? Without rain, you will not have any food to survive.



I am very sad about what is being done to me. That is why I am talking to you. You will all grow up and become good citizens and I want you to take care of me, Plant more trees in your house, in your school, and in your towns and villages.

Think now, after all you have just one Mother Earth.

I trust you will take care of me well.

Yours lovingly,
Mother Earth

Glossary

affection (n):	a feeling of liking and caring about someone or something.
billion (n):	1,000,000,000
pollute (v):	to make air, water or land too dirty and dangerous for people to use in a safe way
destroy (v):	to damage so severely that it no longer exists
bountiful (adj):	available in large quantities
barren (adj):	barren land is dry and plants cannot grow there
survive (v):	to stay alive

How well did I read?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
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I got the idea with the help of my friends in the group.	
The teacher helped me to understand the passage.	
I used the glossary given at the end of the passage.	

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the change in the attitude of the human beings towards the Mother Earth?
2. How do forests and mountains help to make rain and keep life on earth moving?
- *3. Do you love her as much as you love your mother? If so, what are you doing to save her?
- *4. Write a reply to her expressing your concern and display it on the wall magazine.
5. What is the most touching thing that you find in this letter?

Appendix - I

Texts for Listening

Unit-1

Conversation

- Sulochana : Hi! Madhavi, welcome to city. How are you?
- Madhavi : I am fine. Thank you. How about you?
- Sulochana : Pretty well. Why are you waiting outside? Come in. When did you return from your village?
- Madhavi : Just this morning.
- Sulochana : How was Pongal?
- Madhavi : It was great fun. I really enjoyed every moment in the village. I wish I could spend some more time there.
- Sulochana : Oh! Did the village life impress you that much?
- Madhavi : Yes, It was wonderful.
- Sulochana : What fascinated you so much there?
- Madhavi : Well! it was pollution free. Fresh air, fresh water, clear sky... and what not? Everything there.
- Sulochana : Was there anything else?
- Madhavi : Yes, I liked green fields, strange birds, sheep, cows, bulls etc.,
- Sulochana : Oh! That's interesting. Why don't you take me with you the next time you go to your village?
- Madhavi : Done.

Unit – 2

The Inventor of Inventors

‘Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.’

- Thomas Alva Edison

Thomas Alva Edison, the greatest inventor of all times, is the most suitable example of his own saying. This great, outstanding US inventor had the credit of making 1001 inventions. Can you imagine a world without electric light, recorded music, cinema etc., which are the contributions of this great genius?

Edison was born on February 11, 1847 at Milan, Ohio. His father was in-charge of a light house at Lake Huron. Although he could not continue his studies in his school, he was very inquisitive from his boyhood to learn by understanding. When he was only ten years old, he set up a laboratory in the basement of his father's work place. He loved to mix liquids and powders to observe the reactions.

At the age of 12, he began selling newspapers and candy in trains. As a very keen observer, he learnt some preliminary techniques of telegraphy from the station master, which led him later to work as a roving telegrapher. During his stint as a supervisor in a Telegraph company, he created a stock printer. With the money received from it, he set up a laboratory for carrying out his experiments and research work. In subsequent years he invented phonograph — the machine for recording and reproducing sound. Edison thus had made man's voice immortal. In 1878, he demonstrated the light bulb — a carbon filament electric bulb.

While experimenting on electric lamp, he discovered an important scientific principle known as 'Edison Effect'. This discovery led to the invention of electron valves and the modern electronics industry rests on this principle. In 1882, he set up a power generating station which supplied power to a few residents of New York City. Later he developed the kinetograph which was the first step towards motion picture camera. Cinema houses are here today because of the inventive genius of Edison. His other inventions include the spheres of X-rays, telephone and other electronic items. His inventions made him one of the richest men in America.

This great genius passed away on 18 October, 1931.

Unit – 3

Nepal and the Himalayas

Nepal lies between India and Tibet, among the Himalayan mountains. It is a country of mountains and valleys. The tallest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Nepal. And there are several other mountains nearly as high. When mountaineers try to climb Mount Everest, they take the help of the Sherpas, who live in these mountains, to carry heavy loads and to act as guides.

A long time ago, the Sherpas crossed over the mountains from Tibet and made their homes along the slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal. So, they are rather like the people of Tibet to look at. Here, life is hard, and the entire family, including the children, have to work to get enough to eat.

The Sherpas grow potatoes, barley, garlic, and other vegetables. They also graze their yaks on the higher mountain slopes in the summer and on the lower slopes in the winter. The Sherpas use them for almost everything they need. They ride them, plough with them, and use them to carry their goods. The hairy wool of these animals is made into cloth and their skins into leather boots and tents. The yaks also provide milk, fat and meat. Their dung is dried and used as a fuel instead of wood or coal.