

2.5 let's March Warming up!

1. Observe the two pictures given on page 76 of the textbook and answer:

- (1) Main difference between the two images:** In the first picture, the little boy is working at a construction site or kiln. He is a child labourer. In the second, the boy is going to school.
- (2) Change required:** The boy in the first picture should not work but go to school.
- (3) Your contribution as a student to help and make a difference to needy children:** I donate my old books, school bag, etc. to needy children.

2. A good speech requires the following characteristics: Put a right an Wrong at appropriate places:

(1) Well planned and thoughts well-organized.

Ans. Right

(2) Delivered softly and in a low voice.

Ans. Wrong

(3) Speaker need not greet the dignitaries and audience.

Ans. Wrong

(4) Language used should be suitable to the audience.

Ans. Right

(5) Speech should be of a proper duration.

Ans. Right

(6) Speaker should be passive and have no facial expressions.

Ans. Wrong

(7) Speech should be supported by good examples/episodes/visual aids, where possible.

Ans. Right

(8) Speaker should switch over from one language to another.

Ans. Wrong

3. Read the expressions on page 77 of the textbook and insert the proper expression number in the right column:

Greeting/solution	introduction	Body of the speech
(3) Honourable Chief Guest - Thanking the Audience eminent	(2) Let me begin, today, by sharing	(4) I don't understand we accept this issue



dignitaries, ladies and gentlemen	my own experience	so passively.
(7) Good morning, to one and all present today,	(5) I am Adarsh Birajdar. (designation) standing	(6) A renowned personality (name) says before you
		(9) Let me give you an example
		(11) You must have noticed that

(Table continued here)

Conclusion	Thanking the Audience
(1) Imagine! After ten years, what will happen?	(8) I express my deep gratitude to the organisers of this event function
(12) Before I conclude, I would like you to think over the fact that	(10) Thank you all for a patient listening and your interest in my talk

4. With the help of your teacher and classmates make a list of as many Indian Nobel Laureates as you can. (You can use Internet or school library.)

Ans. Students do it your own.

English workshop

1. Name the following.

(a) The persons to whom Kailash Satyarthi gives the highest credit of his honour - font

Ans. Kumar, dhoom das, adarsh kishore and Iqbal masih

(b) The greatest personalities from the land of Buddha

Ans. Buddha. Guru Nanak. Mahatma Gandhi



(c) So called daughters of Kailash Satyarthi

Ans. Not available

(d) The foreign activists of equal rights, mentioned in the speech -

Ans. Iqbal Masih, Malala Yousafzai and Toon Harkin.

2. Mention the social issues highlighted by Kailash Satyarthi in his speech. One social issue is given for you.

Ans. (a) Child labour

(b) Slavery

(c) Child marriage

(d) Trafficking

(e) Sexual abuse

(f) Illiteracy

3. Complete the following diagram/chart.

(To see the diagram layout refer Pg.85 of textbook)

The aim in life of Kailash Satyarthi is that every child should be free.

Ans. 1) to be a child

2) to grow and develop

3) to laugh and cry

4) to play and learn

5) to dream

6) to eat, sleep and see daylight

7) to go to school

4. Complete the following web-chart.

(To see the diagram layout refer Pg. 85 of textbook)

Kailash Satyarthi's appeals:

Let us globalise compassion

Let us universalise justice

Let us democratise knowledge

Let us march from darkness to light

Let us march from ignorance to awakening

Let us march from mortality to divinity

5. Think and give your own response.

(1) Explain how education can help the deprived children and child labourers.

Ans. Education will help the deprived children and child labourers to stand on their own feet and earn a decent living. It will help them to have financial independence. Education plays a huge role in building confidence, tolerance, and making children global citizens. From education and gaining knowledge, children can understand their own and the behaviour of others.

(2) What will you do in the following situations? (a) If you see a child working in a restaurant,

Ans. I will talk to the restaurant owner and ask him to send the child to a government school. I

will offer to give the child my old books and clothes. (b) If you find a child working on a construction site.

Ans. I will talk to the parents and ask them to send him to school. I will also inform my parents and ask them to help

(c) If you find a child working on a brickwork site.

Ans. I will find an NGO and inform them about it.

(d) If you come across a beggar child.

Ans. I will find an orphanage or NGO in the area and ask them to help him. I will also give him some picture books so that he begins to take an interest in books.

(c)What message does the little bird story of the forest fire convey to us? Explain.

Ans. The message the little bird story of the forest fire conveys to us is that we must try to do whatever we can to improve matters. We must not think that our efforts are insignificant. We must not think 'What can one person do?' Every little drop counts. If each of us makes a little bit of effort, the sum total will be substantial.

(d) Besides the political freedom that our nation enjoys. what other freedom should it strive for? Say why.

Ans. Besides the political freedom that our nation enjoys. It should strive for social freedom. where everybody is treated equally irrespective of caste. creed and gender and economic freedom. Where everyone is above the poverty line. Only then will our nation progress.

(e) Write in 3-4 sentences your impression the acceptance speech given by Kailash Satyarthi when he received the Nobel Prize.

Ans. The speech was very emotional but rather confusing and repetitive. However, if we wish the children of the world to be looked after well, we have to rouse the adults to act in a responsible and compassionate manner. This can be done only by trying to touch their hearts and their emotions, which the speaker has attempted to do.

6. Choose the correct option and write in front of the given word to convey the exact meaning.

- (a) divinity: godliness
- (b) extremist: militant
- (c) culminate: succeed
- (d) exploitation: explosion
- (e) mortality: virtues
- (f) dignity: self esteem

7. Pick out from the lesson the (A) Noun forms of the following words

(a) dignified

Ans. Dignity

(b) Pacify

Ans. pacification



(c) Pursue

Ans. pursuit

(d) Ignore

Ans. ignorance

(e) Poor

Ans. poverty

(f) Divine

Ans. divinity's

B. Verb forms of

(a) democracy: **Democratization**

(b) global: **Globalize**

(c) hindrance: **Hinder**

(d) resolution: **Resolve**

(e) liberty: **liberate**

(f) service: **Serve**

8. (A) Use the following words as a noun as well as a verb and make meanings sentences with cache set, in your notebook. march, honour. credit, stitch

Ans. 1.march

Noun - The scout march was a great success

Verb - Our PT master showed us how to march

2. Honour

Noun - The gold medal was an honour bestowed on Mother Teresa by the Prime Minister

Verb - We must always honour our nation

3. Credit

Noun - When I won the match, I received credit for my hard work

Verb - The head boy of our school was credited for putting in his Services to improve the school.

4. Stitch

Noun - A stitch in time saves nine.

Verb - I must stitch buttons on my shirt

(B) Write minimum 4 hidden words of more than 4 letters from - intergovernmental

Ans. Govern, government, internal, internet,

(C) Make meaningful sentences by using the following phrases, in your notebook.

a. In the pursuit of

Ans. Meaning - pursuing, chasing

Sentence - He has left for America in the pursuit of her higher education.

B. Be afraid of

Ans. Meaning - pursuing, chasing

Sentence - He has left for America in the pursuit of her higher education.

C. Give up

Ans. Meaning - pursuing, chasing

Sentence - He has left for America in the pursuit of her higher education.

(D) Pick from the lesson the antonyms of

1. ignorance

Ans. Knowledge

2. deny

Ans. Accept

3. well-known

Ans. Well know

4. immortality

Ans. Morality

5. violence

Ans. Peace

6. slavery

Ans. Litteracey

9. (A) What will you do in the following

(a) If you see a child working in a restaurant. situations?

Ans. I will talk to the restaurant owner and ask him to send the child to a government school. I will offer to give the child my old books and clothes.

(b) If you find a child working on a construction site.

Ans. I will talk to the parents and ask them to send him to school. I will also inform my parents and ask them to help.

(c) If you find a child working on a brickwork site.

Ans. I will find an NGO and inform them about it.

(d) If you come across a beggar child.

Ans. I will find an orphanage or NGO in the area and ask them to help him. I will also give him some picture books so that he begins to take an interest in books.

(B) Write any 2 efforts that you can make to enrol deprived children/ out of school children into a school. One is given for you.

(a) I will persuade parents of such children to send them to school.

(b) I will inform my parents and ask them to help such families by giving books/ bags/ clothes,



etc. if they agree to send their child to school.

(c) I will try to contact an NGO working in the field of education and ask them to help.

10. (A) Types of Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete idea Sentences can be classified in various ways The following is a classification of sentences

(i) Statement A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is a sentence

For example, There are many villages in India

(ii) Interrogative sentence: It is a sentence that asks a question. It is of two subtypes

Yes/no interrogative sentence: It generally begins with a verb and can be answered by

saying 'Yes' or 'No' For example, "Are you coming with us?" Wh-interrogative sentence:

It begins with a wh- word, such as 'who' and 'why' and cannot be answered by saying

'yes' or 'no' For example. What is the time?

(iii) Imperative sentence: It expresses commands, requests etc. It generally begins with a verb. For example, 'Open your books'

(iv) Exclamatory sentence: It expresses a strong feeling.

For example, How wonderful the river looks ! What a shame !"

Ans. Not available.

(B) Say whether the following sentences are Assertive (Statements), Imperative (Commands, Requests, etc.), Interrogative (Questions) or Exclamatory (Exclamations)

(1) The Mantra carries a prayer

Ans. Assertive

(2) Is the world so poor?

Ans. Interrogative

(3) Kill not your children because of poverty.

Ans. Assertive

(4) Let's walk together

Ans. Imperative

(5) What can one person do

Ans. Interrogative

(6) We have made progress

Ans. Assertive

(7) How utterly we have failed our children!

Ans. Exclamatory

(8) What a big challenge it is!

Ans. Exclamatory



(C) Rewrite the following sentences as Assertive statements),

(1) Why didn't you come earlier?

Ans. Why you came late

(2) How frightened their eyes look!

Ans. Their eyes look so frightened

(3) How angry it makes me!

Ans. It makes me too angry

(4) Should I accept such shackles of slavery?

Ans. I should accept such shackles of salary

(5) What can one person do?

Ans. One person can do.

11. (A) Observe the following underlined phrases. Here 'have/has' are followed by the past participle form of the verb. This construction indicates the present perfect tense. Find more such sentences from the text.

(1) We have made progress in the last couple of decades.

(2) We have prevented millions of child deaths.

(3) It has happened.

(4) I have come here only to share the voices.

(5) I Have started calling her my daughter

(B) In the following sentences the underlined words are called infinitives. Find such examples from the speech and underline the infinitives.

(1) Every child is free to grow.

(2) I refuse to accept that all the laws and constitutions, police and judges are unable to protect our children.

(3) I am unable to do that.

(4) I have come here only to share the voices and dreams of our children.

(5) ...instead of forcing me to take a gun...

(c) Complete the following sentences with the help of the sentence given below,

(a) The biggest challenge knocking on the doors of human kind is fear and intolerance.

(i) No other challenge knocking on the doors of human kind is as big as entrance fear and intolerance

(ii) Fear and intolerance are bigger challenge than knocking downs of, human kind.

(b) The Nobel Prize is one of the greatest honours in the world.

(i) Very few honours are as great as nobel prize

(ii) The Nobel Prize is greater than Another honours in the world.

12. (A) Match the sentences given in part A' with the sentences given in part B'. Note the differences in structure.

'A' column	B column
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(1) He was kidnapped by an extremist militia.	(1) An extremist militia kidnapped him.
(2) The child was forced to kill his friends and family.	(2) They forced the child to kill his friends and family.
(3) We can do this.	(3) We can do this.

(B) You might have observed that - The sentences in Part A are in the passive voice while the sentences in Part B are in the active voice. Now change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. We can do it. **This can be done by us.**
2. Her angry question still shakes me. **I get shakes by her angry questions.**
3. Governments must make child-friendly policies. **Child friendly policies must made by government.**
4. His answer made me angry. **I got angry by his answers.**

11. Imagine your school invites Malala to preside over Children's Day celebration programme. Draft a welcome speech for this guest of honour. Gather information about her from the Internet or your school library. While drafting a speech, the following things should be kept in mind:

- (1) Greeting and salutation
- (2) Self introduction and Introduction of the topic
- (3) A catchy thought/piece of news/short episode to start with
- (4) Body of the speech supported with related examples and episodes
- (5) Conclusion
- (6) Thanking the audience

A Welcome Speech

Honorable Chief Guest.

respected Principal. teachers and my dear friends,

A pleasant good morning to you all. I am Ananya Iyer, the Cultural Secretary of the school. Today, on Children's Day. I have the pleasure and privilege of welcoming an eminent personality. Ms. Malala Yousafzai. as our Guest of Honour. Ms. Yousafzai Is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate. She is known for human rights advocacy, especially the education of women and children in her native Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. northwest Pakistan,

On 9 October 2012, while on a bus in the Swat District, Ma'am Yousafzai and two other girls were shot by a Taliban gunman in an assassination attempt in retaliation for her activism. Ma'am Yousafzai was hit in the head with a bullet and remained unconscious and in a critical condition. Following her recovery, she became a prominent activist for the right to education. She founded the Malala Fund, a non-profit organisation and in 2013 co-authored I am Malala, an international best-seller. In 2012, she was the recipient of Pakistan's first National Youth Peace Prize and the 2013 Sakharov Prize. In 2014, she was the co-recipient of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize, along with Shri Kailash Satyarthi. Aged 17 at the time, this made her the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate. In 2015, Ma'am Yousafzai was a subject of the Oscar-



shortlisted documentary He Named Me Malala. The 2013, 2014 and 2015 issues of Time magazine featured her as one of the most influential people globally.

Ma'am, we are proud and privileged to have you with us today. We hope that your presence will inspire and motivate all of us here to greater heights. We request you to say a few words to the audience before the inauguration of the function. Thank You

