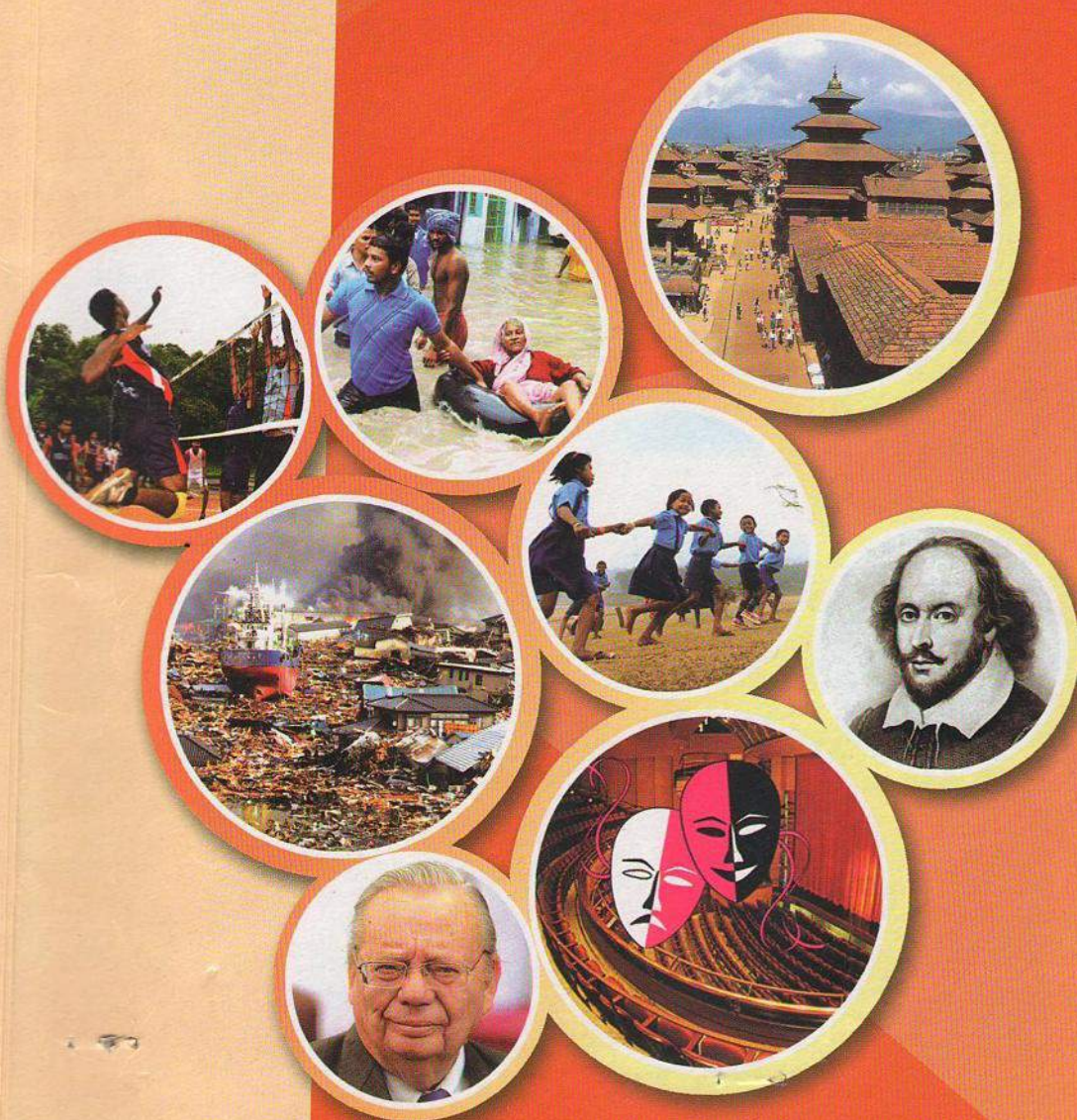


English IX

Practice Book-2



Humour

Games & Sports

School Life

Environment

Disasters

Freedom

Theatre

Travel & Tourism

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BOOK - 2

About English Practice Books

- **English Practice Books** have more of **interactive layout** that promotes reading, writing and comprehension abilities of students.
- It has a **focussed approach** to concepts of grammar. Grammar questions are **uniquely aligned to SCERT model** question papers to sensitize students to new pattern of CCE.
- Presence of **comprehensive resource** of intuitive writing and composition discourses based on the **guidelines of CCE** makes it a **comprehensive resource for practice**.
- It has exhaustive compilation of exercises suited for summative and formative assessments.

Published by:

PUDAMI PUBLICATIONS

Flat No. 404, May Fair Gardens, Road No. 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, India-500034 Phone: 040-65656579

E-mail: info@pudamipublications.com, Website: www.pudamipublications.com

ISBN: 978-93-84932-13-8

Printed at: NavaTelangana Printers Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad-500 020. Phone: 040-27673787/9490099069

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Preface

The core philosophy of these Practice Books is to prepare students to face challenges posed by ever-changing educational system. Ultimately, the goal is to make students succeed in all spheres of their academics.

These Practice Books reflect guidelines of new and revised educational systems particularly, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (**CCE**), in all aspects. It helps to create an environment conducive to interactions between teachers and students. Additionally, it also motivates students to refer textbooks. It will stimulate the urge in students to learn basic concepts present in their textbooks. The whole process ushers them to meet all requirements of CCE.

These Practice Books are unique from guidebooks and reference books available in the market in many respects. Guidebooks/reference books usually contain readymade answers to their respective questions. The whole presentation deprives children of crucial thinking time. Traditional guidebooks will reduce the dependency on textbooks and teachers, consequently reducing the interaction between students and teachers. This will seriously hamper the learning process.

To avoid such a rote learning process, these Practice Books contain meticulously developed questions with appropriate space, where one can directly write answers

It intends to develop analytical skills of students, forge teacher-student bond and cultivate the deeper sense of learning.

Prepared in accordance with latest **CCE** guidelines introduced by SCERT, it will act as a useful tool for teachers while conducting **FA** (Formative Assessments) and **SA** (Summative Assessments). Feedback from academicians and teachers across various schools and other sources has shaped these Practice Books into user-friendly resource.

5

UNIT

DISASTERS

INTRODUCTION

The theme of the unit is to highlight the importance of preparedness in case any natural disaster occurs. The first section, 'A Havoc Of Flood' narrates the ordeals of Kurnool floods that rendered more than 25,000 people homeless. It also recounts the rescue and relief operations that helped rehabilitate the dislocated people. The second section is a poem - 'Grabbing Everything On The Land' that brings the tragic incident of Tsunami fresh into our memories. The third section educates the reader about the amateur radio service 'The Ham Radio', which is used worldwide in search and rescue operations.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **Vocabulary**

- Words with different meanings

- **Grammar**

- Time differentiation of events

- **Writing**

- Interview
- Speech writing
- Letter writing
- Data analysis

SECTIONS

A. A HAVOC OF FLOOD

B. GRABBING EVERYTHING ON THE LAND (POEM)

C. THE HAM RADIO

- I. Read the explanation on personification. Create two sentences as examples of personification.

- II. The poem uses many metaphors to describe the tsunami and its force. List them.

C. THE HAM RADIO

1. Acronyms

Did you know that the word 'Ham', as used in the title of this section is not an actual word? It is called an **acronym**.

History of the term HAM

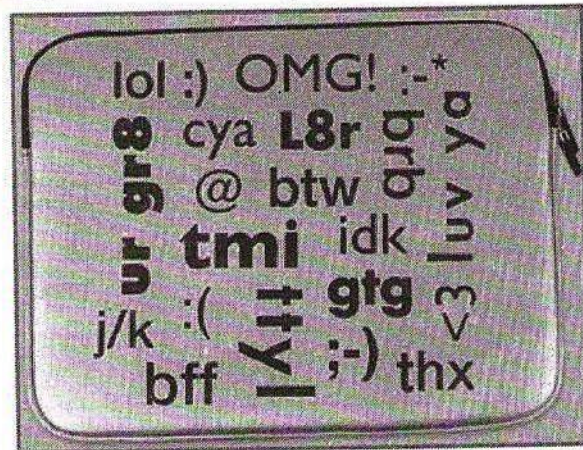
Some relate these three letters (HAM) to the names of three great radio experimenters. They are – Hertz (who practically demonstrated the existence of electromagnetic waves in 1888), Armstrong (who developed a resonant oscillator circuit for radio frequency work) and Marconi (the 1909 Nobel laureate in Physics, who in the year 1901 established the first transatlantic radio contact).

Another speculation is that the word "**HAM**" stands for "**Help All Mankind**" as reflected in its service towards people in distress during natural calamities, disasters and civil emergencies! The word "**HAM**" was used in 1908. It was the station CALL of the first amateur wireless stations operated by some amateurs of the Harvard Radio Club. They were **ALBERTS. HYMAN, BOB ALMY** and **POOGIE MURRAY**.

At first, they called their station "**HYMAN-ALMY-MURRAY**". Tapping out such a long name in code soon became tiresome and called for a revision. They changed it to "**HY-AL-MU**", using the first two letters of each of their names. Early in 1901, some confusion resulted between signals from amateur wireless station "**HYALMU**" and a Mexican ship named "**HYALMO**". They then decided to use only the first letter of each name, and the station **CALL** became "**HAM**".

There is another actual word 'Ham', which means 'pork that has been preserved through salting, smoking, or wet curing.'

An **acronym** is a pronounceable word formed from the first letter or first few letters of each word in a **phrase** or title. Sometimes the newly combined letters create a new word that takes the place in everyday language. Using this shortened form of a word or phrase can speed up communication. Here is a list of common acronyms, listed by category.



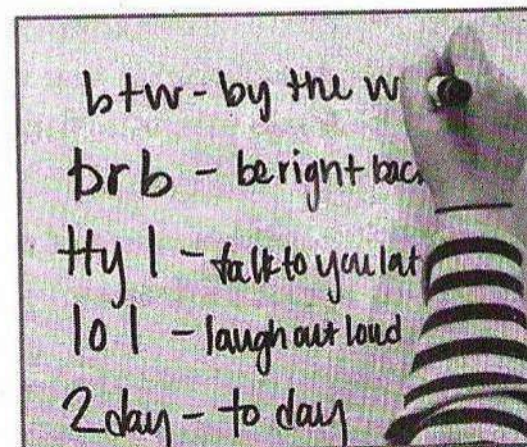
Popular Acronyms

These acronyms are very widely used, making them some of the most popular to appear in the English language.

- RADAR – **R**adio **d**etecting **a**nd **r**anging
- LASER – **L**ight **a**mplification by the **s**timulated **e**mission of **r**adiation.
- NATO – The **N**orth **A**tlantic **T**reaty **O**rganization.
- UNICEF – The **U**nited **N**ations **I**nternational **C**hildren's **E**mergency **F**und.
- SCUBA – **S**elf-**c**ontained **u**nderwater **b**reathing **a**pparatus.
- WASP – **W**hite **a**nglo **s**axon **p**rotestant.

Newsgroups, **chat rooms**, and **e-mails** have spawned a rich set of acronyms and initialisms for common phrases. A few of the more common ones are listed below.

Acronym/Initialism	Meaning
SAP	As Soon As Possible
BTW	By The Way
FYI	For Your Information
LOL	Laughing Out Loud
TIA	Thanks In Advance
ROTFL	Rolling On The Floor Laughing



3. Can you show me your driving licence / license?
4. Maya is licensed / licenced to be a driving instructor.
5. I think my driving license / licence has expired.

COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following extract and answer the questions

Disaster management crew must be well trained and equipped with the best appliances which might help them to communicate the condition they are in and the status of the calamity in the region they work for. In times of natural calamity like floods, storms or fire the usual mode of communication such as phones, mobiles etc. may not work or might become inoperative in the calamity. Underground communication lines get disabled due to flooding, cell towers are blown over or simply choke due to high utilization, backup generators run out of fuel, or are filled up with water. This is where Ham Radio (Amateur Radio) comes into picture. Using HF (High Frequency) radio sets, messages can be conveyed or relayed to long distance. Accurate picture of situation on the ground, requirements and key information could be sent to the disaster response team.

With Amateur Radio Operators, you have a ready workforce that is efficient with regards to communicating with each other 'efficiently' and 'effectively'. They are known for innovation and are adept at adapting to situations. Unlike commercial systems, (Amateur Radio is not dependent on terrestrial facilities that can fail. It is dispersed throughout a community without "choke points" such as cellular telephone sites that can be overloaded.)

1. What are the requirements for the disaster management crew?

2. What are the communication problems caused due to natural calamities?

Amateur Radio Operators have to qualify in an examination conducted by the Ministry of Communications, Government of India, and obtain licence for operating, possessing a Radio Operator Licence Examination and no educational qualification is prescribed. It takes first two months (any two hours a day training) to become eligible for the examination. One should qualify a sample test conducted in three subjects namely:

- i. Morse Code (Transmission & Reception)
- ii. Communication Procedure
- iii. Basic Electronics

3. What are the advantages of using HAM operators in disaster management?

DOT, under Ministry of Communication, Government of India, is the authority for conducting these tests in their own town provided there are sufficient number of operators. These are issued by the Wireless Planning & Co-ordinated Wing of DOT after passing the test.

You can know more details from the website: www.hamradioindia.gov.in

What are the requirements to become a ham operator?

4. Guess the meaning of 'dispersed' as used in the passage.
'It is dispersed throughout a community without "choke points" such as cellular telephone sites that can be overloaded.'

- a) spread
- b) thrown
- c) broken

5. In which of these sentences is 'adept' used in the correct meaning?

- a) She is adept at making beautiful craftwork from waste material.
- b) Radha is adept at studying.

II. Read the following extract and answer the questions**How to Become a Radio Amateur?**

Amateur Radio Operators have to qualify in an examination conducted by the Ministry of Communications, Government of India, and obtain licence for operating / possessing a Radio Station. Any individual above the age of 12 is permitted to appear for the Amateur Station Operator License Examination and no educational qualification is prescribed. It takes just two months (say two hours a day training) to become eligible for the examination. One should qualify a simple test conducted in three subjects namely:

- i. Morse Code (Transmission & Reception)
- ii. Communication Procedure
- iii. Basic Electronics.

The Officer-In-Charge, Wireless Monitoring Station, Department of Telecommunication DOT, under Ministry of Communication, Government of India, is the authority for conducting these tests in their own town provided there are sufficient number of applicants. The licences are issued by the Wireless Planning & Co-ordination Wing of DOT after passing the test.

You can know more details from the website: www.hamradio.in/amateur_radio/.

1. What are the requirements to become a Ham operator?**2. Who can become a HAM operator?**

1. Name the three subjects that are part of the test.

4. What is the website that gives details about HAM?

III. Read the unseen passage and answer the questions

For a week, Tom K. Jose kept his studies aside, travelled to a cyclone-hit city and used his Ham radio skills to contribute to disaster management.

When Hudhud swept through Visakhapatnam disrupting its communication network help from Hyderabad - based amateur radio (Ham) operators was sought. Tom K. Jose, a 15-year-old student of Little Flower Junior College, Uppal, volunteered for the task.

With his call sign, VU3TMO, Tom was stationed in the control room set up at the Visakhapatnam Police Commissionerate and spent long hours collecting messages from other team members spread over the cyclone affected areas and passed them on to the administration for relief measures.

The intermediate first year student, who got his Ham licence at the age of 13, along with colleagues, operated under adverse conditions, often skipping meals and spending long hours before the radio, waiting for it to crackle with messages. "For seven days, I was at the Visakhapatnam Police Commissionerate and one day at the District Collector's office at Srikakulam and made anywhere up to 500 contacts," says Tom.

One contact talked about trees falling at a Jain temple in Bhimli and resulting in precarious conditions. The young Ham immediately passed on the information to senior officials, who in turn directed their field personnel, and the situation was attended to. Another was a contact from Bangalore who was desperately trying to locate his brother and sister in the Hudhud affected area. "We operated without checking the watch or caring whether it was day or night.

We had to just sit in front of the radio and wait for a contact," he says.

Tom, who got his licence when he was in class 9, explores the Ham world and so far, has contacted more than 150 countries and received appreciations for his operational skills from Ham associations from different parts of the globe, including US, Germany and Japan. He comfortably juggles his hobby with studies and says, "Each night after studies I spend 30 minutes to 45 minutes with the radio apart from a brief tryst in the morning before going to college."

1. What did Tom K Jose volunteer for?

2. Write a few sentences about Tom.

3. When did Tom get his HAM licence? _____

- a) 15 b) 9 c) 13

4. What did Tom do in Visakhapatnam?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or green ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

- a) an appointment to meet
- b) application
- c) fulfillment

PROJECT - CREATIVE WRITING

There is a convention of HAM operators. You are one of the members. Prepare a speech to present there as an amateur radio operator sharing his experiences!



Salient features of Edu-Quest

- It is **first of its kind** and the **only Practice Book available** in the market. Each Practice Book comes with writing space for exercise and classwork assignments.
- It can act handy for **lesson revision, practising problems** and final moment **preparation of examination**.
- It has **separate teacher resource cum answer book**. Since, answers to questions are not included in Practice Books, students are forced to consult textbooks and/or teachers, which motivates them to **think and perform**.
- It has uniquely designed **chapter break-ups** into smaller topics. The latter offer students with questions at a regular smaller interval and hence, lightens the burden of the student.
- It has an exhaustive compilation of **subjective** and **objective** questions for practice that encompass all **difficulty levels** (from easy to **higher order thinking** problems).
- All **Academic standards** (ASI-ASVII for Science and ASI-ASV for Mathematics) described by SCERT, are well represented in questions.
- **Quick resource** for Formative assessment (**FA**) i.e. **Slip tests**. Therefore, teachers can directly use these Practice Books as a resource tool to conduct (FA) **slip tests**.
- Each section of Practice Book presents the reader a wide variety of questions in a bid to stimulate the reading skills. It has a large compilation of **Subjective** (from very short to long answer questions) and **Objective** (MCQ, Fill in the Blanks, True-False, Labeling of Diagrams) questions, Comprehension based questions and Figure based questions.
- Exercises in Practice Books have a **smooth transition** in the **difficulty level**. Stepwise increments in the difficulty level of questions instil confidence into students.



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ISBN 978-93-84932-13-8



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