

English

Global Warming

Mankind has been facing natural catastrophes like floods, earthquakes, storms, cyclones, tsunamis etc. The devastating effects of a man made catastrophe i.e global warming have already become evident.

Global warming is a common term used today. It refers to the rising average temperature of the earth's atmosphere and oceans and its related effects. In the last hundred years, the earth's average surface temperature has increased by about 0.8c with about two-third of the increase occurring over just the last three decades. One of the major reasons cited is the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced by human activities such as deforestation and burning of fossil fuels.

I. Fill in the blanks with compound words or phrases.

- a) We live in a beautiful green house (greenhouse/green house)
- b) My uncle has built a greenhouse (green house/ green house) next to his house, where he grows vegetables in winter.
- c) Most PhD's only prefer white-collar jobs (white collar/white-collar)
- d) The president of America lives in the White House (White House/white house).
- e) We live in the white house (white House/ white house) near the mosque.

II. Use either infinitives or grounds to make correct sentences.

1. Laughing is good for health. (to laugh/ laughing)
2. Our turn being over, we left the library. (be/ being)
3. Being late for school is his habit. (to be/ being)
4. Hina, having completed her work, left home (to have/ having)
5. Listening music is her hobby. (to listen/ listening)

For God's Sake Hold Thy Tongue

There are many evils prevalent among people which adversary affects their lives. One such common evil is back biting. In this lesson, the evil effects of back biting have been highlighted through various religious and non-religious sources.

The Quran says:

Woe to every kind of scandal-monger and backbiter

The Bible says:

For we all stumble in many ways. And if anyone does not stumble in what he says, he is a perfect man, able to bridle his whole body.

The Gita says:

Freedom from fear, purity of heart, perseverance in pursuit of knowledge...

Freedom from the habit of backbiting, comparison for all beings, freedom from avarice ---are his who is born to god like endowments. Ostentation, pride --- are his who is born to demonic endowments.

The Guru Granth Sahib says:

The Slanderer carries the great burden of sins, without payment he carries loads.

Lord Buddha in his Eightfold Path says that one requires living a life based on right speech.

- I. Complete each sentence with an adverb.

1. We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.
2. Our team lost the game because we played very badly.
3. We had to wait for a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited patiently
4. Nobody knew Atif was coming to see us. He arrived unexpectedly
5. Zeeshan keeps fit by playing tennis regularly

II. Put in the correct word:

1. Two people were seriously injured in the accident. (serious/seriously)
2. The drives of the car had serious injuries.(serious/seriously)
3. I think you behaved very selfishly (selfish/selfishly)
4. Razia is terribly upset about losing her job (terrible/terribly)
5. Aslam speaks English fluently (fluent/fluently)

Mercy

Acts mercy are giving of alms, care for the sick and refraining from harming or punishing enemies and people in one's power. This virtue has been laid down in all religions.

Mercy is a famous speech of Portia-----a protagonist in Shakespeare's play, 'The Merchant of Venice'. The speaker says that mercy is a divine quality which must be given freely. We are made to think of mercy by first making us think of the useful rain. Mercy is as important for our spirituality as rain is for earth.

Mercy gives pleasure to both giver and receiver. Mercy is more powerful than the most powerful kings.

Make sentences of the glossary words:

Wrinkles

Mothers make infinite sacrifices for their children including even giving up all they possess. The toll of such sacrifices is heavy. Children need to appreciate and reciprocate motherly love. The poem relates the sacrifices a woman makes while on the path of motherhood.

I. Write the meaning of the following phrases or expressions as used in the poem

1. From the backyard-----behind the house
2. On your blood----- in mother's womb
3. Nourished myself----taking nourishment
4. Took me away -----separate the poet from his mother
5. Taking courage----- embroidery oneself
6. Under the skin-----beneath surface
7. From across the river -----from one to the other side of the river

Rustum and sohrab

Rustum and sohrab is a tragic story from Persia. Rustum is a Persian hero and one of the favorites of king kaikoos. Sohrab is the son of Rustum and Janimeh. Rustum and sohrab never meet in their life time until on the battle field. As no one else dares to fight Rustum, Sohrab is sent to fight with the legendary Persian hero, though sohrab knows that he is Rustum's son, tragically Rustum doesn't know this fact and stabs Sohrab to death.

I. Find words for the following expressions:

- a) A fight, especially in a war. combat
- b) To keep someday safe from harm, injury etc. protect
- c) Wanting to do something very much

- d) Someone who enters a country by force in order to take control of it invader
- e) Of great and special value precious

II. Word meanings

- 1. War cry a word or cry shouted in a battle
- 2. Arts of war skills in use of weapons and in fighting
- 3. Swordsmanship skilled in the use of sword
- 4. Clasp hold tightly
- 5. Spirit quality of courage and vigor

III. Combine the following pairs of sentences with unless

- 1. a) You must run fast
b) only then you can catch the train.
Unless you run fast, you cannot catch the train

- 2. a) you must work hard
b) Only then can you get a first class
Unless you work hard, you cannot get a first get a first class.

- 3. a) you must hurry
b) Otherwise you will not catch the bus
unless you hurry, you will not catch the bus

- 4. a) you must do as I tell you
b) otherwise you will regret it
unless you do as I tell you, you will regret it

- 5. a) you must tell me about your problems
b) only then can I give you some solution
unless you tell me about your problem, I cannot give you some solution

IV. Report the following sentences

- 1. She said, "My father will return from Jammu tomorrow"
She said that her father would return from Jammu the next day.
- 2. They said' " We will die for the sake of our country"
They said that they would die for the sake of their country
- 3. The teacher said, " Babar won the first battle of Panipat"
The teacher said that Babar won the first battle of Panipat
- 4. I said to him, " you have made a false statement"
I told him that he had made a false statement
- 5. They said to us, " we will play a match tomorrow"
They told us that they would play a match the next day.

SOCIAL STUDIES

REBELLION OF 1857 – FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- Revolt of 1857 was a popular revolt igniting in North & Central India during the regime of Lord Canning. When Canning came to India, outwardly India appeared to be peaceful but the fire was igniting in the hearts of the Indians due to the atrocities committed by the company during the last 100 years. In fact, the influence of company had been established over almost whole of India. But this revolt brought such a radical change in internal soul of India that, for about a century (1857-1947), the British laboured to suppress it but failed.
- IMMEDIATE CAUSES: In 1856, the new ROYAL ENFIELD RIFLE has been introduced replacing the old fashioned musket Brown Bess. The loading process involved the biting off the top cap with mouth which allegedly greased with the fat of cow or pig. This issue agitated Hindus & Muslims alike.
- Political Causes:
 1. The Doctrine of Lapse, all round annexations, abolishing of titles & pensions made various Indian rulers Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, Nana Saheb, The Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar etc. the dead enemies of the English.
 2. The treatment given to these rulers made other princely rulers suspicious of the English designs.
 3. Lakhs of families lost their livelihood when the armies of the princely states were disbanded.
 4. The high handedness of the British officers & insults on the innocent Indian became intolerable.
- ECONOMIC CAUSES:
 1. All the trade & commerce of the country went into the hands of English & the different Indian Industries vanished.
 2. All the high posts were reserved for the English & the Indians were not appointed on them.
 3. The confiscation of Jagir by Lord Dalhousie gave a severe blow to the landlords.
 4. The resumption of land free estates in Bengal caused a great deal of unrest among the landed aristocracy.
 5. The all round annexations of the Princely states resulted in unemployment. The jobless families formed against the British.
- SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS CAUSES:
 1. The Christian Missionaries began to effect the wholesale conversion of Indians & they were given ample facilities for the propagation of Christianity.
 2. The English had begun to interfere in the religious affairs of the Indians who did not like any interference from above in their religious affairs.
 3. There grew a good deal of unrest among the Pandits & Maulvis as a result of the spread of western education & culture because now their existence had begun to be challenged & criticised by the common man.
 4. The religious Disabilities Act of 1856 modified Hindu customs by which a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his father.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- People can make the best use nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill & the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources.
- Distribution of population: The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90% of the world's population lives in about 10% of the land surface.
- Factors affecting Distribution of population:
Geographical factors:
 1. Topography: description of a place
 2. Climate
 3. Soil
 4. Water
 5. Minerals
 6. Social , cultural & Economic factors .
- Population change : The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time .Three factors that cause population change are births, deaths & migration.
- The difference between the birth rate & the death rate of a country is called the Natural growth rate.
- Population Composition : It refers to the structure of the population. It helps us to know how many males or females , which age group they belong to , how educated they are & what type of occupations they are employed in.
- The way of studying the population composition of a country is by looking at the population pyramid. The total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years , 10 to 14 years.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- A disaster is an unexpected event such as a very bad accident , flood or a fire that kills a lot of people or causes a lot of damage.
- Types of disasters :
 1. Sudden disasters: are those in which human factors are responsible, rather than natural factor e.g., release of Methyl isocyanide at the pesticide plant named as Union Caride Corporation in Bhopal , India.
 2. Insidious & continuing disasters : tainting of the soil with dioxin oils sprayed on the roads & leakage of radioactive materials dumped at wastage dumps at nuclear production facilities.
 3. War & civil conflicts: Since World War 2nd , there have been about 127 wars & civil conflicts resulting in 21.8 million deaths involving more than 50% of civilians .
 4. Natural disasters include earth quakes , volcanic eruption , cyclones , tornadoes, tsunamis , floods , droughts, etc.
- Methods of disaster management:
 1. Relief response : It refers to the measures taken during & after the disaster to reduce the effects of disaster.
 2. Recovery: It is needed after disaster. It includes measures of rehabilitation of affected people by providing shelter, health care , counselling etc.

3. Prevention: To prevent a disaster is the best way to minimise the effects of the disaster. It includes proper land use, not to live in risk zones or constructing shock proof structures etc.
- Management Framework:
 1. The Prime Minister of India on 15 July 2005 constituted a 5 member National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to lay down the policies & plans regarding disaster management. India has adopted National Policy on Disaster Management. A model disaster management code has also been circulated to the states.

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- A new & divided India :About 8 million refugees had come into the country from what was then Pakistan. These people needed homes & jobs. Then there was the problem of around 500 princely states, each ruled by a maharaja or a nawab, each of whom had to be persuaded to join the new nation. In the longer term, the new nation had to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes & expectation of its population.
- India's population which was around 345 million in 1947 was also divided into high castes & low castes, between the majority Hindu community & the Indians who practised other faiths. The citizens of this vast land spoke many different languages, wore many different kinds of dresses, ate different kinds of food & practised different professions. Unity & development had to hand in hand. If the differences between various sections of India were not healed, they could result in violent and costly conflicts.
- A Constitution is Written: The constituent assembly consisting of about 300 Indians who came from all over India & from different political parties had a series of meetings during December 1946 & November 1949 on the country's political future. These discussions resulted in the framing of the Indian Constitution, which was adopted on 26 January 1950.
- One feature of the constitution was its adoption of universal adult franchise (above 21, allowed to vote).
- A second feature, it guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens.
- A third feature, it offered special privileges to the poorest & the most disadvantaged Indians.
- The Indian National Congress in the 1920's had promised that once the country won independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province. However, after independence, the congress did not take any steps to honour this promise.
- On August 15, 2012, India celebrated its 60th independence day.
- India gained freedom soon after the devastations of the second world war. At that time, new international body- the United Nations, formed in 1945, was in its infancy. The 1950's & 1960's saw the emergence of the cold war. This was also the period when colonial empires were collapsing and any countries were attaining Independence. By the 1970, a large number of countries had joined the non-aligned movement.