



## Love for Animals

Before you read :

- \* *Do you feel sympathy for any ailing animals ?*
- \* *Do you know any organization which is working for the welfare of animals ?*

Barun is a nature lover. His love for animals is well-known. He is only eighteen years old. Two years ago he formed an organization called 'Animal Lovers' with the help of his father who is a veterinary doctor. The members of his organization are trained vets, animal activists, volunteers and children. They are all very caring persons.

Barun feels that he can hear the cries of those that cannot communicate in the human language. He understands the painful mewling of a motherless kitten. He is worried for the exhaustion of a donkey, staggering under a load too heavy to carry. He is grief-stricken whenever he hears the whimpering of a lost puppy and he is filled with sadness when he sees an animal hit by a car. He takes strays in and feeds them because they are all skin and bone.

Every member of Barun's organization brings dogs from streets and takes care of their food, medicines and vaccination. They also keep many mud bowls of water at convenient places for stray animals during summer. This quenches the thirst of creatures – from dogs and cats to birds, ants, wasps, bees etc. They offer grains on their rooftops or balconies for birds.



Last year in July, Barun's organization 'Animal Lovers' did a great job. There were floods in Assam. Rising floodwater levels in the state posed a threat to the wild animals in Kaziranga. A large number of rhinos, deer and elephants got trapped in

flood waters. Rhino calves were separated from their mothers. Since they were too young to fend for themselves they got easily trapped. Some members of 'Animal Lovers' went to Kaziranga and rescued two such calves from flood waters. They did this with the help of the village folk and sent them to the rehabilitation centre. Two veterinary doctors of 'Animal Lovers' rescued four injured hog deer and treated them. Hog deer were also the worst sufferers during that flood. They searched for safer places and often crossed the roads. While crossing roads some of them got hit by vehicles.



Every year the members of 'Animal Lovers' conduct some pre-flood awareness campaigns in different flood affected areas of Assam. Their plan is to train the local communities how to respond to emergencies, handle animals and administer first aid. Thus the local communities learn the correct handling techniques and manage to calm the distressed animals on the spot until the rescue team of the forest department arrives. Specially the hog deer suffer from 'capture myopathy'. If they are caught and handled inappropriately, they die. So, a training session for proper handling of such animals is required.



Nowadays the members of 'Animal Lovers' have become famous and they are known for their impressive animal rescue works. Everybody praises them for being so passionate about animals. Till now they have adopted 45 wounded stray dogs, 15 rabbits, 20 kittens, 10 doves and 25 sparrows. Thus they have grown into a big family. The volunteers and animal activists cook for the dogs daily. They also clean the animals and their shelters. They offer different types of grains for doves and sparrows, provide milk for the kittens and, fresh fruit and vegetables for the rabbits.

One praiseworthy activity of the organization is that each member has created a caring environment for animals at their own houses. Their family members also try to feed strays and keep bowls of water to quench the thirst of animals and birds.

'Animal Lovers' collects donations from various sources like charitable trusts, well-wishers, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) etc. AWBI has given them financial assistance for the construction and maintenance of animal shelters and water troughs, purchase of veterinary medicines and other necessary equipment and animal ambulance. A large number of domestic and stray animals need care and protection particularly in times of natural calamities such as floods, forest fires, etc. In addition, animals frequently suffer from injuries and disabilities as a result of road accidents or diseases. In such cases, 'Animal Lovers' sends its animal ambulance to protect and take care of the animals.

### Word Notes :

veterinary	:	relating to the diseases, injuries and treatment of farm and domestic animals
volunteer	:	one who freely offers social service
vaccination	:	the act of vaccinating
rehabilitation	:	the action of restoring someone to health or normal life
campaign	:	a connected series of operations designed to bring a result
capture myopathy	:	it is a disease associated with the capture or handling of any wild animal
administer	:	to manage or control ; to apply
trough	:	a long narrow open container for animals to eat or drink from

### Remember the words

organization	veterinary	vets	volunteers	activists
communicate	painful	mewing	worried	exhaustion
staggering	grief-stricken	whimpering	vaccination	convenient
stray	quenches	thirst	creatures	rooftops
rehabilitation	sufferers	rescued	campaigns	emergencies
administer	handling	techniques	distressed	myopathy
inappropriately	required	impressive	passionate	shelters

**For the teacher only**

The students are expected to learn the use of pronouns, the present continuous tense and the simple future tense in sentences.

**Comprehension**

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
  - a) Who formed 'Animal Lovers' ?
  - b) Who are the members of 'Animal Lovers' ?
  - c) When is Barun grief-stricken ?
  - d) How does every member of Barun's organization take care of street dogs ?
  - e) What do they do to quench the thirst of creatures during summer ?
  - f) Which animals were the sufferers during that flood ?
2. What animals have the members of 'Animal Lovers' adopted till now ?
3. How do the volunteers and animal activists take care of the animals daily ?
4. Name the animals which have the following cries.  
bark, chatter, coo, roar, trumpet, neigh, mew, croak, howl, caw
5. Write the antonyms of the following.  
love, old, heavy, wild, correct, worst, distressed, inappropriately, famous, impressive, praise, big, clean, protect

**Grammar and Usage :****A.****Pronoun**

A **pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.

**Example :**

**Rita** is a beautiful girl. **She** is also very intelligent.

(We have used **She** in place of **Rita**. So **She** is called a **pronoun**.)

There are different kinds of **pronouns** :

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Reflexive Pronoun
3. Emphatic Pronoun

4. Demonstrative Pronoun
5. Indefinite Pronoun
6. Distributive Pronoun
7. Reciprocal Pronoun
8. Interrogative Pronoun
9. Relative Pronoun

### 1. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are those pronouns which stand for what are called the three persons in English grammar ( first persons, second persons and third persons).

Different forms of **personal pronouns** with examples :

Examples :

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| i) I am a player.                             | xiii) Give <b>me</b> a red pen.       |
| ii) This is <b>my</b> book.                   | xiv) This book is <b>mine</b> .       |
| iii) <b>We</b> are students.                  | xv) Will you come with <b>us</b> ?    |
| iv) That is <b>our</b> village.               | xvi) This garden is <b>ours</b> .     |
| v) <b>You</b> are a good debater.             | xvii) That is <b>your</b> frock.      |
| vi) This ribbon is <b>yours</b> .             | xviii) <b>He</b> is a famous swimmer. |
| vii) I want to meet <b>him</b> .              | xix) It is <b>his</b> bicycle.        |
| viii) <b>She</b> is a popular choreographer.  | xx) They really need <b>her</b> help. |
| ix) That doll is <b>hers</b> .                | xxi) <b>It</b> is a box.              |
| x) The cow fell and broke <b>its</b> one leg. | xxii) <b>They</b> are good athletes.  |
| xi) My elder sister knew <b>them</b> .        | xxiii) That is <b>their</b> house.    |
| xii) This building is also <b>theirs</b> .    |                                       |

### 2. Reflexive Pronouns

When the subject or the object refers to the same person or thing, we use reflexive pronouns.

Singular	Plural
I — Myself	We — Ourselves
You — Yourself	You — Yourselves
He — Himself	They — Themselves
She — Herself	
It — Itself	

### Examples :

- i) I completed the project **myself**.
- ii) He hurt **himself**.
- iii) She spoke to **herself**.
- iv) The refrigerator defrosts **itself**.
- v) We saw it **ourselves**.
- vi) You posted the letter **yourself**.

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### 3. Emphatic Pronouns

When the reflexive pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis, they are called emphatic pronouns.

### Examples :

- i) I **myself** did the work.
- ii) He **himself** said so.
- iii) She **herself** has arranged the programme.
- iv) They **themselves** admitted their guilt.
- v) You **yourself** can best explain the poem.
- vi) It was told so by the lady **herself**.
- vii) The bridge **itself** fell down.

### 4. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns point out the persons or things for which they stand.

### Examples :

- i) **This** is my book.
- ii) **That** is your book.
- iii) **These** are their books.
- iv) **Those** are her books.
- v) The climate of Shillong is better than **that** of Guwahati.
- vi) Darjeeling tea is better than **that** of Assam.
- vii) The streets of this city are worse than **those** of Delhi.
- viii) The rivers of America are larger than **those** of Europe.

## 5. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to pronouns or things in a general way, not to refer to any particular person or thing.

Examples :

- i) **One** must do one's duty.
- ii) **One** should love one's country.
- iii) **None** of his friends attended the meeting.
- iv) **None** but my father can solve the problem.
- v) **Nobody** came to meet me.
- vi) **Some** are born great.
- vii) **Something** is better than nothing.
- viii) **All** were not present in the wedding.
- ix) **Many** were killed in the war.
- x) Have you received **any** reply from your father ?
- xi) **Anybody** can solve this problem.
- xii) **Everybody's** business is nobody's business.
- xiii) **Everyone** praised his intelligence.
- xiv) **Few** were injured in the accident.

## 6. Distributive Pronouns

Distributive pronouns refer to persons or things one at a time and so they are **always singular**.

Examples :

- i) **Each** of the boys received a prize.
- ii) **Each** girl can swim.
- iii) **Either** of the roads leads to the school.
- iv) **Either** of you can go.
- v) **Neither** of the women was present.
- vi) **Neither** of them was late.

## 7. Reciprocal Pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns express or show a mutual or reciprocal relationship.

Examples :

- i) The two pilgrims helped **each other**.
- ii) They hated **one another**.
- iii) The two sisters quarrelled with **each other**.

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(**Each other** is usually used while speaking of two persons or things and **one another** is used while speaking about more than two.)

## 8. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns stand in place of a noun and also join sentences or clauses.

Examples :

- i) This is the book **that** I lost.
- ii) The boy **who** was standing there is my brother.
- iii) The man **whom** you met is my father.
- iv) The girl **whose** name is Rashmita is my sister.
- v) This is the bag **which** my father had sent for me.
- vi) I don't know **what** has happened.
- vii) This is the house **whose** owner is a businessman.

[Note :

- \* As per good manners, in a sentence, the **2nd Person** stands in the **first position**, the **3rd Person** stands in the **second position** and the **1st Person** stands in the **last position**.

Example : **You, he, and I** will attend the meeting.

\* Look at the following uses of **pronouns** :

- i) These gifts are for you and **me**. (not I )
- ii) He is taller than I. (**I am**)

### Activity 1

Find out the **pronouns** and **classify** them.

- i) We are sitting in their room and talking with them.
- ii) They will inform us about the matter.
- iii) It is a very beautiful flower.
- iv) Her frock is as colourful as theirs.



- v) That book is hers but this pen is his.
- vi) I myself saw him doing the work.
- vii) She is preparing her food herself.
- viii) These are my pencils.
- ix) Those are your pens.
- x) Each of the students will get a book.
- xi) Nobody came to meet you at your office.
- xii) Either of them will be selected.
- xiii) My daughters love each other very much.
- xiv) This is the man whom I met at the station.

## B. Revision on Tense

### The Present Continuous Tense

One use of the present continuous tense :

This tense is used for an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future.

Examples :

- i) My father **is leaving** for Kolkata tonight.
- ii) My brother **is leaving** Delhi tomorrow.

(Note : The above mentioned actions are planned or arranged and both my father and brother have their tickets. So we are using the present continuous tense for such actions.)

- iii) He is visiting the dentist this afternoon.  
(An appointment has been arranged already.)
- iv) The students are going to Chennai next week.  
(They have already made arrangements to go to Chennai.)

### The Simple Future Tense

Three uses of the simple future tense :

This tense is used :

\* when we talk about things which we cannot control.

Examples :

- i) I **shall be** thirteen next month.
- ii) It **will be** Durga Puja next week.

\* to talk about what we think or believe will happen in the future.

Examples :

- i) He **will go** to school every day.
- ii) I think India **will win** the match.

\* to talk about an instant decision.

Examples :

- i) It is raining. I **will close** the window.
- ii) I am hungry. I **will eat** these bananas.

### Future Time

\* We use the 'going to' form ( 'be' verb + going to + base form of the verb ) when we have already decided to do something.

Examples :

- i) He **is going** to buy a motorbike.
- ii) Mr Saikia **is going** to resign from the job.

\* We do not use the 'going to' form for the simple future tense as the simple future tense (will, shall + verb) is used for an instant decision whereas 'going to' form is used for an action which is decided upon and preparations have been already made.

\* When there is something certain at the present moment which tells us about the future, we use the 'going to' form.

Examples :

- i) The child **is going** to cry; look at its trembling lips.
- ii) It **is going** to rain; look at those clouds.

### Activity 2

Choose the correct verb form from those given in brackets and rewrite the sentences.

- i) My friend (*has lately become/became lately/is becoming lately*) more serious about his studies.
- ii) (*Have you ever been/Have you been going*) to Mussoorie ?
- iii) The workers (*have been building/were building/are building*) the bridge for several months.
- iv) Mrinmoy (*has been doing/is doing/does*) regular exercise for the last two months.

- v) I (*finished/have finished/had finished*) my homework before I had dinner.
- vi) She (*reached/has reached/had reached*) home before the guests arrived.
- vii) He thanked me for what I (*am doing/have been doing/had done*).
- viii) Uncle (*is leaving /had left/has left*) when I returned.
- ix) When they reached the theatre the play (*started/was starting/had already started*).
- x) I (*have not received/do not receive/had not received*) a letter from him yet.

### Activity 3

Rewrite the following sentences **once in the past tense** and **once in the future tense** making the necessary changes wherever required.

- i) He goes to school every day.
- ii) She cooks delicious food.
- iii) That woman sells green, fresh leafy vegetables every Monday.
- iv) He drives a big truck.
- v) Mr Sen writes for newspapers and magazines regularly.
- vi) They go abroad every year.
- vii) Sarita has a collection of short stories.
- viii) Mousumi is an intelligent girl.
- ix) Mr Das delivers invaluable speeches in the meeting.
- x) Kanak runs fast.

### Phrasal Verbs

**Abide by** : The students should **abide by** the rules and regulations of the school.

**Break in (on)** : He **broke in on** the conversation of his sisters.

**Break into** : The robber **broke into** the house at midnight.

**Bring out** : They will **bring out** a new edition of this book.

### Idioms

(**Idiom** : a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own.)

**ABC** : He does not know the **ABC** of gardening.

**A feather in one's cap** : This victory will add **a feather in his cap**.

**A jack of all trades** : He is **a jack of all trades**, but master of none.

## Writing Activity

### Letter Writing

1. Write a letter to your friend informing him/her about the class library of your Spoken English class.

Noonmati, Guwahati

Date : 20-5-2019

Dear Nirmali,

It has been quite a long time since we have not written to each other. I hope everything is getting on well with you. Today I want to share a very pleasant experience of mine with you.

In class VII, we have a Spoken English class in our regular routine. In the Spoken English class, we have provision for a class library. We are 35 students in our class. For this class library, all the students have contributed one book each. So we have 35 interesting books in our class library. These books include 'Aesop's Fables', 'Little Red Riding Hood', 'Stories from Panchatantra', 'Arabian Nights', 'Diary of a Wimpy Kid', 'Peter Pan', 'Alice in Wonderland', 'Sleeping Beauty' and many more. Of the four Spoken English periods of the week, one day is fixed for this library class. We borrow one book on this day and return it the next week. To improve our reading skill, we all maintain a copy, on which we write a very short note on the book, which we borrow, say in about 5 to 10 lines. After the formalities of issuing the books, we take turns to give a short speech on the book we had borrowed. This activity is really exciting as the teacher gives us grade depending on the quality of the speech. We feel honoured when we are congratulated with a big round of applause at the end of the speech by the teacher and our friends.

Nirmali, this class library has helped us build up confidence and a love for reading books. We all eagerly wait for the library class so that we can borrow another more interesting book. Another important aspect of this class is that two students are chosen the class librarians for a month by our Spoken English teacher. This is a very responsible task. So I feel proud to tell you that I am also one of the two class librarians this month. We maintain a register for recording the books issued. Everybody enjoys this class very much. Sometimes our teacher reads out stories to us.

I must stop now. Do write to me if you too have any such interesting activities in your routine periods.

With love to you and regards to your parents.

Your loving friend

Deepika

To	Stamp
Nirmali Deka C/o Mr. Dwijen Deka Village : Keotkuchi P.O. : Keotkuchi PIN : 781309 Dist : Barpeta (Assam)	

2. You participated in a science fair held in your school and met a renowned scientist of your state there. Write a letter to your friend informing him/her about your experience.

Noonmati, Guwahati

Date : 18-5-2019

Dear Kinkini

Your cheery letter is just to hand. Many thanks for it. I have an interesting piece of information to convey to you.

Last year on 28 February, our school observed the 'National Science Day' on our school premises. To observe this occasion a science fair was held. A renowned scientist of Assam Mr. Uddhab Bharali was invited as the chief guest of the occasion. In his brief inaugural speech he informed us of his inventions in the field of science and technology. A state-level competition was held in three categories : science experiment,

science model and science project. Students from eighty schools from different parts of Assam took part in the competition. I, along with my friends Bishal and Hridoy, also participated in that competition in the model category. The name of our model was 'Water Harvesting'. Our model was highly praised by the chief guest, teachers, judges and other visitors. The chief guest is a very sweet and charming person. He inspired us to do more work on science models and also invited us to go and see his inventions. We also assured him that we would definitely go to see his inventions during our summer vacation.

This is all about the science fair. With love and best wishes,

Your loving friend

Mridusmita

To	Stamp
Kinkini Choudhury C/o Mr. Dhiren Choudhury Town : Pathsala P.O. : Pathsala PIN : 781325 Dist : Barpeta (Assam)	

### Activity

1. A state-level debate competition was held in your school recently. Write about it in a letter to your cousin.
2. Recently you visited the Orang National Park with your parents. Write about it in a letter to your paternal uncle.

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## Build Up Your Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks.

1. The lady was as proud as a \_\_\_\_\_. (peacock/crow/dove)
2. This mango is as sweet as \_\_\_\_\_. (sugar/honey)
3. I wore a jacket which was as warm as \_\_\_\_\_. (wool/sun)
4. The boy was as cunning as a \_\_\_\_\_. (wolf/jackal/fox)
5. The colour of the car is as red as \_\_\_\_\_. (apple/blood/rose)
6. She was wearing a gown as white as \_\_\_\_\_. (snow/milk/sky)
7. My father was as brave as a \_\_\_\_\_. (lion/elephant/tiger)
8. The child is as busy as a \_\_\_\_\_. (fly/ant/bee)
9. The farmer was as gentle as a \_\_\_\_\_. (sheep/goat/lamb)
10. The colour of the carpet was as green as \_\_\_\_\_. (leaves/grass/moss)
11. The laddu has become as hard as \_\_\_\_\_. (stone/wood/iron)
12. The progress of the work was as slow as a \_\_\_\_\_. (snail/earthworm/leech)
13. The princess was as innocent as a \_\_\_\_\_. (dove/peacock/sparrow)
14. After the incident the atmosphere became as silent as a \_\_\_\_\_. (statue/cemetery/  
grave)
15. The weight of the small packet was as light as a \_\_\_\_\_. (feather/fur/cotton)
16. His shirt was as black as \_\_\_\_\_. (coal/pitch)
17. Rina was as cool as a \_\_\_\_\_ though under pressure. (cucumber/ice)
18. The matter is as clear as \_\_\_\_\_ now. (crystal/whistle)

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