



A Visit to Nainital

Before you read :

- * Have you ever been to a hill station ?
- * Have you ever visited a national park ?
- * Do you know how many national parks are there in Assam ?

Arpita is spending her summer vacation with her parents in Nainital. Nainital is a popular hill station of Uttarakhand. It is one of the best hill stations in India and is famous for its various natural attractions. Arpita's maternal uncle Mr Aditya Sarma lives there with his family. He works at the Jim Corbett National Park. So Arpita and her parents are staying at his residence.

Arpita expresses her eagerness to visit the Jim Corbett National Park. So her uncle takes her with her cousins to visit the park. As they go around the park, Mr Aditya Sarma shares a lot of information about the park and Jim Corbett with them.



Jim Corbett (1875-1955)

Mr Aditya Sarma : Arpita, do you know that the Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India ? It was established in 1936 as the Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tigers. The park was renamed in 1954-55 as the Ramganga National Park and was again renamed in 1955-56 as the Corbett National Park. This new name honours the well-known author and naturalist, Jim Corbett.

Arpita : Uncle, Jim Corbett was a hunter, wasn't he ?

Mr Aditya Sarma : Yes, you are right. But he is better known as a conservationist. To tell the truth he was a nature lover. Jim was fascinated by the forests and wildlife around his home at an early age. Alone he spent nights in the jungle in order to become familiar with the creatures, their movements and habits.

Arpita : Tell us about his life and his family.

Mr Aditya Sarma : Edward James Corbett or better known as Jim Corbett was born on 25 July, 1875 in the town of Nainital. His family was a large one. Jim's father was a postmaster in Nainital. Jim lost his father when he was about six years old. Jim Corbett died on 19 April, 1955 at the age of 79 in Kenya.

Arpita : What do you mean when you say that Jim Corbett was a conservationist ?

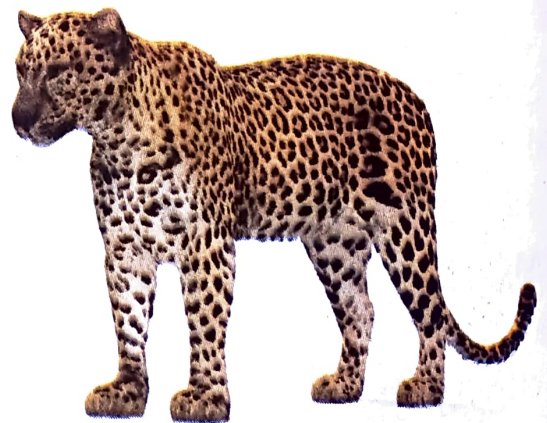
Mr Aditya Sarma : It is rather uncommon to use the words hunter and conservationist to refer to the same person, but that's exactly what Jim Corbett was. He was a man who used his hunting prowess for the good of mankind. Because of his close interaction with the wildlife, Jim Corbett became a good hunter and tracker. He was a conservationist because he took active part in the protection of the environment.

Arpita : A good tracker ! What does it mean ?

Mr Aditya Sarma : Jim Corbett could locate the whereabouts of the tigers when he found their distinctive pug marks. So he was called a good tracker.

Arpita : Did he kill both tigers and leopards ?

Mr Aditya Sarma : Yes. In one of his books he wrote about it. He found a major difference between tigers and leopards. According to him the tigers are easier of the two to track and shoot. When a tiger becomes a man-eater, it loses all fear of human beings. As human beings move about more freely during the daytime than at night, a tiger is able to attack its victims at that time. On the other hand, a leopard, even after it has killed scores of human beings, never loses its fear of man. It is unwilling to face human beings in daylight. It secures its prey when they are moving about at night or by breaking into their houses at night.



Arpita : Is it the habit of tigers and leopards to kill humans and become man-eaters?

Mr Aditya Sarma : According to Corbett, humans are not the natural prey of tigers. When Corbett analyzed the carcasses of the tigers that he had shot, he noticed that they were suffering from certain diseases or earlier unhealed wounds of gunshots or porcupine quills. It is only when tigers become incapable through wounds or old age, they are compelled to become man-eaters.

Arpita : That's very interesting ! Uncle, please tell us about Corbett's hunting experience.

Mr Aditya Sarma : Ok, my dear. I am going to tell you everything I know. Corbett was often asked to kill man eating tigers and leopards by the government of United Provinces (which now comprises the states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand). He killed 33 man-eaters of which 19 were tigers and 14 were leopards between 1907 and 1938. It also included the Champawat tiger which was responsible for 436 recorded deaths and the Panar Leopard which killed 400 people. The Leopard of Rudraprayag was said to be responsible for more than 126 deaths. Calculating the totals from these accounts, these big cats killed more than 1,200 men, women and children.

When pursuing dangerous game, Corbett preferred to hunt alone and on foot. He often hunted with Robin, a small dog, which he wrote about in 'Man-Eaters of Kumaon'. The local people or the villagers of the specific areas always helped Corbett in stalking the big cats and in hunting them.

In hunting man-eaters Corbett insisted on two conditions to be fulfilled by the local governments : first, that official reward be withdrawn so that he wouldn't become known as a bounty-hunter of Indian wildlife and second, that other hunters be withdrawn so that he could avoid being accidentally shot at. The best way to appreciate and enjoy Corbett's adventures today is to read his books.

[After roaming about for three hours, Arpita, along with her cousins and uncle, returns to her uncle's residence.]

Some of Jim Corbett's books are : *My India, The Jim Corbett Omnibus, The Temple Tiger and More Man-Eaters of Kumaon, Tree Tops, Jungle Lore, Man-Eaters of Kumaon, The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayag* etc.

Word Notes :

- endangered : at risk of no longer existing
 conservationist : a person who takes an active part in the protection of the environment
 prowess : great skill at doing something
 prey : an animal, a bird etc. that is hunted, killed and eaten by another
 man-eater : a wild animal that attacks and eats humans
 carcass : the dead body of an animal

Remember the words

eagerness	established	endangered	conservationist	fascinated
wildlife	creatures	movements	postmaster	prowess
tracker	distinctive	unwilling	secures	prey
leopards	analyzed	carcasses	wounds	unhealed
gunshots	porcupine	incapable	compelled	responsible
preferred	pursuing	dangerous	specific	withdrawn

For the teacher only

The students are expected to learn the use of the finite and non-finite verbs and modal auxiliaries in sentences.

Comprehension

- Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
 - What is Nainital and where is it ?
 - Where does Mr. Aditya Sarma work ?
 - Which is the oldest National Park in India ?
 - When and where was Jim Corbett born ?
 - What was Corbett's father ?
 - When and where did Corbett die ?
- What does Corbett say about tigers and leopards ?
- What were Corbett's conditions for hunting man-eaters ?
- Find out eight proper nouns and eight common nouns from the lesson.

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
_____	fascinated	_____
_____	_____	established
_____	died	_____
lose	_____	_____
become	_____	_____
move	_____	_____
secure	_____	_____
break	_____	_____
become	_____	_____
_____	_____	shot
_____	noticed	_____
_____	_____	caused
_____	_____	compelled
_____	_____	considered
_____	preferred	_____
_____	hunted	_____
_____	_____	withdrawn

Grammar and Usage :

A. Finite and Non-finite verbs

Finite Verb : Finite verbs give complete meaning and change their form according to number and person of the subject and according to tenses.

Example : He goes to church every Sunday.
Here 'goes' is a finite verb because :

- a) it gives a complete meaning,
- b) the form 'goes' is used because the subject 'He' is a third person and singular number and the tense is 'present indefinite'.

Look at this sentence :

He went to the church last Sunday.

Here the tense is 'past indefinite'. So the past tense form of the verb 'go' i.e. 'went' is used here.

Let's examine the following sentences.

- a) She *wants* to drink water.
- b) I *wanted* to drink water.
- c) They *want* to drink water.

The verb 'want' changes its form according to the tenses and the person and number of the subject of the sentences. On the other hand, 'to drink' remains the same in all the three sentences. The verb 'to drink' is called 'non-finite' verb.

Note : A 'non-finite' verb does not change its form according to tense, number and person of the subject.

Non-finite verbs are of three kinds

- a) The infinitives : 'to infinitive' and 'bare infinitive'
 - b) The gerund : (v+ing)
 - c) The participle : present participle = v + ing form
past participle = v + ed/en form
perfect participle = having + v + ed/en form
- The **infinitives** act like a **verb** or a **noun**.
The **gerund** acts like a **noun**.
The **participle** acts like a **verb** or an **adjective**.

Let's look at the examples :

a) The infinitives :

- i) to infinitive : He wanted to buy the book.
To steal is an offence .
She likes to argue.
Rimi wishes to play.

- ii) bare infinitive : The word 'to' is often used with the infinitives. But after certain verbs like bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear, watch and after the modal auxiliaries 'to' is not used.

e.g. : He made us wait.

They may come today.

I saw him go up.

I bade him go.

Let him go there.

You need not go there.

I heard him cry.

You dare not do it.

He can dance.

She will play.

I watch him run away.

b) **The gerund** : Reading is a good habit.

(subject)

I learnt swimming.

(object)

Children are fond of playing.

(object of a preposition)

My hobby is gardening.

(subject complement)

c) **The participle** :

i) present participle (v+ing) : I want some drinking water.

(adjective)

Drawing a map of Assam, he showed the five national parks in red colour.

(verb)

ii) past participle (v+ed, v+en) : The chair had a broken leg.

(adjective)

The frightened child began to cry.

(adjective)

iii) Perfect participle : The sun having set, they all returned home.

Having finished the project, I went out to have a cup of tea.

Activity 1

1. Complete the following sentences using to-infinitive or bare infinitive.

- i) I forgot —.
- ii) She tried —.
- iii) People like —.
- iv) We saw him —.
- v) I wish —.
- vi) The mother made the child —.
- vii) — is a sin.
- viii) — is divine.
- ix) — fault of others is easy.
- x) — elders is our duty.
- xi) She is quick —.
- xii) He found his — car.
- xiii) She heard him —.
- xiv) I need not —.
- xv) They saw him —.
- xvi) Let us —.

2. Fill in the blanks using the non-finite forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- i) — (play) is my favourite hobby.
- ii) I saw him — (read) a novel.
- iii) He saw a — (load) truck.
- iv) A — (roll) stone gathers no moss.
- v) A — (bark) dog seldom bites.
- vi) A little — (learn) is a dangerous thing.
- vii) He learnt — (draw).
- viii) Nibedita passed the examination with — (fly) colours.
- ix) — (say) is easier than — (do).
- x) I found the — (write) document.
- xi) I like my — (speak) English class.

3. Combine the following pairs of sentences.

- i) I saw him. He was carrying a basket.
- ii) They stopped for a while. They resumed their work.
- iii) He pulled the chair. He sat down.
- iv) He read the book. He returned it to the library.
- v) He walked a long distance. He sat down for a rest.
- vi) This is a chair. Its legs are broken.
- vii) He is a businessman. He is established.
- viii) I saw a dog. It was barking.

B. Modal Auxiliaries

1. The use of 'might' :

We use 'might' to seek permission, to express probability and to suggest :

Examples :

- i) **Might** I use your mobile ? (permission)
- ii) He **might** have lost the way to the library. (probability)
- iii) You **might** go through this book for your assignment. (suggestion)

2. The use of 'could' :

We use 'could' to express ability and for requesting :

Examples :

- i) He **could** play well. (ability)
- ii) **Could** you help me in searching my lost watch ? (request)

3. The use of 'would' :

We use 'would' for requesting and past habit :

Examples :

- i) **Would** you lend me your book for two days ? (request)
- ii) **Would** you like to have a cup of tea with me ? (request)
- iii) My grandfather **would** walk for an hour in the morning. (past habit)

4. The use of 'shall' and 'will' as modal auxiliaries :

We use 'shall' for determination, promise, command and threat :

Examples :

- i) Our soldiers **shall** save the country. (determination)
- ii) Ritika **shall** get a beautiful present from me on her birthday. (promise)
- iii) You **shall** obey your teachers' orders. (command)
- iv) Everyone of the group **shall** suffer for their misdeeds. (threat)

We use 'will' for determination, to express a habit in the present tense and for requesting:

Examples :

- i) We **will** save our country. (determination)
- ii) She **will** watch TV for many hours at a stretch. (habit)
- iii) **Will** you help me in baking a cake ? (request)

(**Note** : 'Shall' is used with the first person to express simple future tense. On the other hand 'will' is used with the second and third persons to express simple future tense.)

5. The use of 'need' :

We use 'need' to express necessity or obligation :

Examples :

- i) You **need** go there. (obligation/necessity)
- ii) You **need** not go there. (obligation/necessity)
- iii) **Need** you go there ? (Obligation/necessity)

(**Note** : He needs money. (here 'needs' is used as a principal verb)

He needed money. (here 'needed' is used as a principal verb)

As an auxiliary verb 'need' does not take 'to' after it and it does not take 's' or 'es' with third person singular number and 'ed' in the past tense.)

6. The use of 'dare' :

We use 'dare' to express courage and anger :

Examples :

- i) I **dare** not approach my father. (courage)
- ii) **Dare** you face him ? (courage)

iii) How **dare** you touch my drawer ? (anger)

As an auxiliary verb 'dare' has two forms - 'dare' and 'dared' but not 'dares'. It is commonly used with 'not' or in interrogative sentences.

(**Note** : As a principal verb 'dare' is used in the sense of 'defy', 'challenge' or 'face boldly'.

Examples :

- i) My sister **dares** me to go outside alone when it is dark. (challenge)
- ii) **Dare** you go there ? (defy)
- iii) The boy **dares** to fight with his strong brother. (face boldly)

7. The use of 'ought to' :

We use 'ought to' to express suggestion and moral obligation :

Examples :

- i) You **ought to** respect your elders. (moral obligation)
- ii) You **ought to** watch this good film. (suggestion)
- iii) You **oughtn't** to drive so fast. (suggestion)
- iv) **Ought** I to write to say thank you ? (asking for suggestion)

8. The use of 'used to' :

We use 'used to' for expressing past habit.

Examples :

- i) I **used to** go for a morning walk near the river. (past habit)
- ii) She **used not to** tell a lie ever in life. (past habit)
- iii) **Used** you **to** go for a regular walk in your college days ? (past habit)

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal auxiliaries.

- i) We — help the poor and the needy. (moral obligation)
- ii) My grandmother — read newspapers in the morning. (past habit)
- iii) He — swim in the hazardous river of his village when he was in school.
(courage)
- iv) We — read good books. (necessity)
- v) — I sit near you ? (permission)

- vi) — you lend me some money ? (request)
 vii) The king — go for hunt to the remote jungles of his territory. (past habit)
 viii) I — help you in your need. (promise)
 ix) My sister ---- munch on chips and chocolates while watching TV. (habit)
 x) Everyone ---- abide by the order of their captain. (command)

Phrasal Verbs

- Go by : I must **go by** the advice of my parents.
 Hand Over : The thief was **handed over** to the police.
 Hang up : The headmaster asked the peon to **hang up** the notice on the wall.
 Hold back : Don't **hold back** the secret from me.

Idioms

- At sixes and sevens : The toys were lying **at sixes and sevens** on the floor.
 At the eleventh hour : The doctor came to the patient **at the eleventh hour**.
 Bad blood : Now there is **bad blood** between the two friends.

Writing Activity

Amplification

Amplification is the expansion or elaboration of an idea. To amplify means to make larger and fuller. We amplify a proverb for the purpose of clarity. Proverb is a short sentence or a phrase having a deep meaning of its own.

Amplification of proverbs :

1. Self-help is the best help

Self-help is the best help. It is an old proverb that means one should help oneself. We should not act idly in the hope of getting help from others in accomplishing any task. The habit of depending on others for help destroys our self confidence and it also bars us from developing our inborn qualities. Self-help is considered to be the root of all success in this world. It can develop many good qualities in men. This spirit of self-help enables a person to work hard with a strong will power and firm determination. It also inculcates faith in oneself and helps one acquire courage and mental strength. Hence people become successful in life.

There is real pleasure when people do their work themselves. Besides they can face any difficulties and hardships in life boldly. God does not help a man who cannot help himself.

The truth of this proverb is best demonstrated by the story of Hercules and the Carter. The story goes like this —

A cart got stuck in the mud. When the bullocks failed to drag it out, the Carter prayed to the god of strength, Hercules for help. Hercules appeared and instead of doing anything himself, he advised the Carter to put his shoulder to the wheel and try to move it himself. The Carter followed it and the cart moved on. So we understand that unless we try ourselves no god can help us.

Success comes only after honest and sincere hard work. God really helps those who help themselves.

2. A stitch in time saves nine

It is an old proverb which has relevance even in the current times. The literal meaning of this saying is that if we stitch a tear on a cloth whenever it first appears, it will grow no bigger. But if we ignore the tear and do not stitch it, the cloth may be torn very badly soon which needs several stitches.

This applies to almost everything in life. If a man falls ill, he should consult a doctor without delay, otherwise his illness may take a serious turn and may become a fatal disease. Likewise if we complete our work timely and regularly we shall not have any back log and we will not feel over-burdened or stressed because of it. If we leave any work for the next day we shall only pile up work for ourselves and it would result in putting much more effort the next day.

Therefore, we must not say “I will do it tomorrow” because it may make us regret and say one day, “I wish I had done that on time.”

Activity

Amplify the following proverb :

United we stand, divided we fall

Build Up Your Vocabulary

Word Formation

Nominal Compounds / Compound Nouns

(A compound noun (nominal compound) is a construction made up of two or more words that function as a single noun.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) news + paper = newspaper | 24) post + man = postman |
| 2) sun + light = sunlight | 25) moon + light = moonlight |
| 3) air + hostess = air-hostess | 26) guest + house = guesthouse |
| 4) black + board = blackboard | 27) mid + night = midnight |
| 5) pick + pocket = pickpocket | 28) break + down = breakdown |
| 6) lock + up = lockup | 29) out + put = output |
| 7) out + burst = outburst | 30) in + come = income |
| 8) drawing + room = drawing room | 31) looking + glass = looking glass |
| 9) drinking + water = drinking water | 32) home + sick = homesick |
| 10) knee + deep = knee deep | 33) snow + white = snow white |
| 11) water + proof = waterproof | 34) world + wide = worldwide |
| 12) life + long = lifelong | 35) heart + broken = heartbroken |
| 13) bed + ridden = bedridden | 36) hand + made = handmade |
| 14) ready + made = readymade | 37) heart + rending = heartrending |
| 15) luke + warm = lukewarm | 38) out + spoken = outspoken |
| 16) out + door = outdoor | 39) in + door = indoor |
| 17) over + take = overtake | 40) over + hear = overhear |
| 18) over + come = overcome | 41) sea + shore = seashore |
| 19) swimmmng + pool = swimming pool | 42) bath + room = bathroom |
| 20) air + port = airport | 43) break + fast = breakfast |
| 21) eye + ball = eyebal | 44) eye + lash = eyelash |
| 22) foot + ball = football | 45) hair + cut = haircut |
| 23) hand + bag = handbag | 46) home + work = homework |
