

3.4 Let's March!

Warming Up!

Chit-Chat: -

Discuss in your group.

● **What difference do you notice in the two images?**

Ans: The first image shows the child labour. He has to work even in his childhood. The second image shows the school going child He is enjoying his childhood.

● **Which of the two situations, should change?**

Ans: The first situation should change. The child should go to school and enjoy his childhood instead of working as a child labour.

● **How and when can the situation change?**

Ans: The situation can be changed by giving education to all. It can be changed when all parents provide education to their children. Free and compulsory education up to higher secondary level can change the situation.

● **How can you, as a student, contribute and help make a difference to the needy children?**

Ans: As a student, I can create awareness among the society about the child labour. I can help poor and needy students. I can give my old books and notes to such students. I and my friends can collect the funds to help the needy children.

1. (A) A good well - organized speech contains the following characteristics and steps.

_ A speech should be well - planned.

_ The language used should be suitable to the audience.

_ It should have the right duration.

_ It should be supported with good examples, episodes or visual aids, where possible.

(B) Refer to Page 26 for a reference to the steps to be followed in the speech and do the activity given below.

Read the expressions given below and insert them in your notebook in the proper boxes, as shown below •

**Greeting /
salutation**

Introduction

Body of the speech Conclusion

1. Hon. chief
Management
And staff, student
- friends
1. Good
Morning, One and
all present today.

(g) Today, I
would like to put
forth on
.....
(l) Let me explain
this to you ...

1. Imagine what
will happen after
ten years.

1. I would like to
share with
you an

1. The research
report says that
.....

1. I don't
understand why we
are so negative
about this issue.

(h) The renowned
personality

xyz says "

k) If we think about
the situation
around us,

(f) Think again and
again and then move
forward.

(ii) I would like to
express my gratitude
towards the organizers
of this function for
giving me opportunity
....

Margin Questions For Discussion

1) What does the speaker feel honoured to recite?

Ans: The speaker feels honoured to recite a mantra from the ancient texts of wisdom, Vedas.

2) How does the speaker describe his journey from India to Norway?

Ans: The speaker describes his journey from India to Norway as a connect between the two centres of global peace and brotherhood, ancient and modern.

3) What terrible thing was the Sudanese child forced to do?

Ans: The Sudanese child was forced to kill his friends and family.

4) What does Satyarthi refuse to accept?

Ans: Satyarthi refuses to accept that the world is so poor, all the laws and constitutions, police and judges are unable to protect our children, the shackles of slavery can ever be stronger than the quest for freedom.

5. What is the only aim in life for Kailash Satyarthi?

Ans: The only aim in life for Kailash Satyarthi is that every child is free to be a child.

6. What are the signs of progress that the speaker mentions?

Ans: Reduced the number of out of school children by half, reduced the number of child labourers by a third, reduced child mortality and malnutrition prevented millions of child deaths.

7. What social role are the three 'daughters' playing?

Ans: The three daughters are rising up and choosing peace over violence, tolerance over extremism and courage over fear.

8. What lesson does the story of the lion and the tiny bird teach us?

Ans: The story of the lion and the tiny bird teaches us that we should do our bit in solving any problem

9. What did millions of individuals demand eighteen years ago?

Ans: Millions of Individuals demanded a new international law for the abolition of worst form of child labour .

10. What problems do the poor children face?

Ans: The poor children face the problems like health care, kidnapping and holding hostage, not getting chocolate instead of harvesting cocoa, not get opportunities of playing football.

11. Why does the eight-year-old girl's question 'shake' Mr.

Satyarthi?

Ans: The eight-year-old girl's question shakes Mr. Satyarthi because it has the power to shake the Whole world. However, it is about the passivity and pessimism of us towards children.

12. What matters according to Satyarthi?

Ans: According to Satyarthi, every single minute, every single child and every single childhood matter.

13. What does Satyarthi challenge?

Ans: Satyarthi challenges the passivity and pessimism surrounding our children. However, he challenges this culture of silence and this culture of passivity, this culture of neutrality.

14. What was Mr. Satyarthi's vision as a child?

Ans: Mr. Satyarthi's vision was to put an end to all forms of violence against children. Slavery, trafficking, child marriages, child labour, sexual abuse and illiteracy these things have no place in any civilised society.

15. What was the response of the boy's father? What was Satyarthi's reaction to it?

Ans: The response of the boy's father was that he had never thought about school. They were born to work Satyarthi became angry to listen it.

16. What is your vision of tomorrow?

Ans: My vision of tomorrow is child labour free society. Every child should enjoy their childhood.

17. What rights should every child have, in our times?

Ans: Every child should have - a right to life, right to freedom, right to health, right to education, right to safety, right to dignity, right to equality and right to peace.

18. What does Mr. Satyarthi request the listeners to?

Ans: Mr. Satyarthi requests the listeners to put their hand close their heart and close their eyes and feel the child Inside them.

19. According to Mr. Satyarthi, who are calling on us?

Ans: According to Mr. Satyarthi, thousands of Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther Kings are calling on us.

English Workshop

1. Name the following.

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

Ans: Kaalu Kumar, Dhoom Das and Adarsh Kishore from India Iqbal Masih from Pakistan.

(b) The greatest personalities from the land of Buddha-

Ans: Lord Buddha, Guru Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi

(c) The 'Daughters' of Kailash Satyarthi mentioned in his speech-

Ans: Malala Kayanat and Shazia

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

Ans: Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King.

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

(a) Child labour

(b) Child Mortality

- (c) Malnutrition
- (d) Slavery
- (e) Child marriages
- (f) Sexual abuse
- (g) illiteracy

3. Complete the following diagram/chart.

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

1. To be a child
2. To grow and develop
3. To eat, sleep and see daylight
4. To laugh and cry
5. To play and learn
6. To go to school
7. To dream

4. Complete the following web chart.

An appeal of Kailash Satyarthi

1. Let us march from mortality to divinity
2. Let us march from ignorance to awakening
3. Let us march from darkness to light
4. Let us universalise justice
5. Let us globalise compassion

5. Find out the describing words used for the following nouns and make your own sentences by using any three combinations.

- (a) supreme sacrifice
- (b) beautiful faces
- (c) extremist militia
- (d) great, biggest challenge rapid globalisation

(f) intergovernmental agencies

Sentences:

1) I would like to make supreme-sacrifice for motherland

2) The beautiful faces of children always appeal to us.

3) The government must ban extremist militia

4) The problem of child labour is the biggest challenge before us.

5) There is a kind of rapid globalisation in every field

6) Some intergovernmental agencies should come together to solve the problem of child labour

6. Choose the correct option and write in front of the given word.

(a) divinity: godliness

(b) extremist: militant

(c) culminate: rise to a peak

7. (A) What will you do in the following situations?

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

Ans: If I see a child working in a restaurant. I will enquire about him. I will understand about his family background I will help him to get education.

However, I will Inform the owner of a restaurant not keep child labour for working.

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

Ans: If I find a child working on a construction site, I will enquire about him I will understand his family' background. I will support him to get education

However, I will inform the builder not to keep child labour for working.

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

Ans: If I find a child working on a brick site. I will enquire about him. I Will get details about his family background. I will tell him to get education

However, I will Inform the owner of a brick site not to put child labour for working.

(d) If you come across a beggar child.

Ans: If I come across a beggar child. I will give him money. I will enquire about his family background. I will help him to get education.

(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 parent of such children to send them to school.

(b) I will tell their parents about the importance of education in life.

(c) I will tell their parents about different facilities for students as - free books, free uniforms, mid-day meal.

(d) I will support such parents by providing financial assistance.

8. Today, it is time for every child to have a right to_

Ans: education, life, freedom, health, safety, dignity, equality, peace.

9. Make a list of Indian Nobel Laureates.

(a) Rabindranath Tagore (1913)

(b) Dr. C.V. Raman (1930)

(c) Dr. Amartva Sen (1998)

(d) Kailash Satyarthi (2014)

10. Make a list of prestigious awards in India.

Civilian Awards

1. Bharat Ratna
2. Padma Bhushan
3. Padma Vibhushan
4. Padmashree

Highest Gallantry Awards

1. Paramveer Chakra
2. Ashok Chakra
3. Kirti Chakra
4. Mahavir Chakra
5. Vir Chakra
6. Shaurya CHakra

11. Make meaningful sentences by using the following phrases.

(a) in the pursuit of -

Ans: Yudhishtira made his way in the forest in the pursuit of his four brothers.

(b) to be afraid of -

Ans: We should not be afraid of doing right work.

(c) to give up -

Ans: Time has come for us to give up our traditional ways of life style.

12. Write minimum 5 hidden words of more than 4 letters from- 'intergovernmental'

Ans:

Inter, govern, mental, government governor.

13. Imagine your school invites Malala to preside over celebration of 'Children's Day'. Draft a welcome speech for this noble young girl. Gather her bio data from the Internet.

Ans: Honourable president, chief guest, my beloved teachers and my friends, I am really blessed to get a golden opportunity to make welcome speech on this occasion. As we are celebrating Children's Day in our school. Children are the flowers in the garden. Let us care for them. Children are the future of our nation. Let us mould them. Let us become an architect of future of our country. Celebrating Children's Day has a special importance. However, it is more special

because Nobel prize winner Malala - our elder sister is the president of this function. I would like to speak about her motivating work. Malala Yousafzi was born on 12 July 1997. She is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel laureate. She is known for human rights advocacy, especially the education of women in her native swat valley. Here local Taliban's had at times banned girls for attending school. She has become the most prominent citizen of the country Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Benazir Bhutto al? her role models. She was also inspired by her father's thoughts and humanitarian work. She also wrote many blogs for BBC Urdu. She is the winner of many national and international awards. She also founded the Malala Fund. She achieved the highest award Nobel peace 2014 with Kailash Satyarthi. Let us listen her inspiring speech. Thank you

14. Use the same words as a noun and a verb to make meaningful sentences.

1) March

Ans:

March is the third month of the year. (Noun)

Let us **march** from ignorance to knowledge. (Verb)

2) Honour

Ans:

Everybody seeks an **honour** for their notable deeds. (Noun)

The school **honoured** all teachers on the occasion of Teacher's Day. (Verb)

3) Credit

Ans:

We should **create** our own in the society by doing good work. (Noun)

One should **create** good qualities in others. (Verb)

4) Stitch

Ans: We should give a **stitch** on time. (Noun)

We should **switch** on time to save future catastrophe (Verb)

Language Study

1. (a) Match the sentences given in part 'A' with the sentences given in part 'B'.

A

(1) He was kidnapped by an extremist militia.

(2) The child was forced to kill his friends and family.

B (Answer)

(b) An extremist militia kidnapped him

(a) They forced the child to kill his friends and family.

Note the differences in structure.

A part

(i) Receiver of action is the subject of sentence

(ii) Passive form of verb is used.

(iii) Both sentences are in passive voice.

B part

(i) Doer of action is the subject of sentence.

(ii) Active form of verb is used.

(iii) Both sentences are in active voice.

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

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 freed** a child from slavery.
5. The Nobel committee **has** generously **invited** me to present a lecture.
6. I **have kept** an empty chair here as a remainder.
7. I **have looked** into their frightened and exhausted eyes.
8. I **have held** their injured bodies.
9. We **have reduced** the number of child labourers by a third.
10. We **have** utterly **failed** our children in imparting an education.

(c) 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) The Nobel committee has generously invited me **to present** lecture.
- (4) I have come here only **to share** the voices and dreams of our children.
- (5) He was forced **to kill** his friends and family
- (6) All the great religions teach us **to care** for children.
- (7) I refuse **to accept** that the world is poor.
- (8) Intergovernmental agencies must work together to accelerate action.
- (9) I want you **to see** and feel this Today inside you.
- (10) We are born **to work**.

Pick from the lesson, the Antonyms of:

1. ignorance x knowledge
2. deny x accept
3. well-known x unknown, unacknowledged
4. immortality x mortality
5. slavery x liberty'
6. violence x non-violence, peace

Do as directed.

Make nouns of the following:

deliberate deliberation

prescribe prescription

distant distance

organise organisation

violent violence

tolerant tolerance

extreme extremity, extremist

educate education

globalise globalisation

Make verbs of the following:

democratic democratise

universal universalise

global globalise

(f) Change the following sentences to the other Degrees of Comparison, without changing meaning.

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

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

(ii) Fear and intolerance are **bigger than** any other challenge knocking on the doors of human kind.

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

(i) **Very few** honours in the world are **as great as** the Nobel prize.

(ii) The Nobel Prize is **greater than** many others honours in the world.