THE autumn comes, a maiden fair
In slenderness and grace.
With nodding rice-stems in her hair
And lilies in her face.
PREFACE

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

‘Std. IX: English Kumarbharati’ is a complete and thorough guide critically analysed and extensively drafted to boost the student’s confidence. The book makes learning easy for students by segregating each chapter into different extracts. Paraphrases of the poems and Summaries of the lessons are provided for quick understanding along with answers to textual questions. Exhaustive practice of Grammar and Vocabulary will enhance the language skill of the students. Moreover, a glossary containing meanings of difficult and uncommon words is provided to help students grasp the lessons and poems fast and well. Activities to improve overall language skill form a part of the Chapters too. Separate sections on Grammar and Writing Skills have been provided for additional practice.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: Second

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*Note: Textual questions are represented by * mark.*
2.2 A True Story of Sea Turtles

Glossary

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<td>including everything</td>
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<tr>
<td>entrusted (v)</td>
<td>to trust someone with the responsibility of something</td>
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<tr>
<td>ovation (n)</td>
<td>an expression of appreciation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ruthless (adj)</td>
<td>having no pity</td>
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Things to Remember

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Green turtles</th>
<th>a species of large-sized turtles, which are endangered</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hawksbills</td>
<td>critically endangered species of turtles; so named because of their beak-like face</td>
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<td>Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972</td>
<td>an act of the Indian Parliament implemented for the protection of animal and plant species</td>
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<td>Olive Ridley sea turtle</td>
<td>a species of medium-sized turtles, found in warm and tropical climates, like the Pacific and the Indian ocean</td>
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<td>white bellied sea-eagles</td>
<td>a large day-bird which hunts near water</td>
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About the Author

Vishwas (Bhau) Katdare is an animal conservationist in Konkan, Maharashtra. He is the founder of the Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra (SNM), 1992, that works towards the conservation of white-bellied sea eagles, white-rumped vultures and olive ridley turtle nesting sites. He is a member of the Maharashtra State Wildlife Advisory Board. He is consistently involved in the education of masses about wildlife protection and has initiated several community and action-oriented programmes.

Summary

The narrative ‘A True story of Sea Turtles’, written by Bhau Katdare of the Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra is a lesson on wildlife and ecology protection. The writer talks about his own experience when on a project—he and his volunteers found a pit of turtle eggs on a beach. This discovery unfolded in front of them a series of disturbing and illegal activities, such as the theft of turtle eggs, which were later eaten or sold in the market. The revelation of such horrifying stories compelled Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra to study the sea turtles found on the Konkan coastline and to contact organisations that worked for their protection. They found out that it was necessary to create a safe environment for the eggs to hatch since turtles played an important role in marine ecology by keeping the sea water clean. Also, the alarmingly low survival rate of the turtles under the sea worried them. After much research and planning, a Turtle Protection Campaign was launched at Velas, Taluka Mandangad, District Ratnagiri along with the Forest Department. This campaign involved the local people in the protection of the turtle eggs and achieved huge success as they were able to protect fifty turtle nests in the first year itself. The day the shells cracked, a huge number of people gathered to watch innumerable turtle hatchlings rush into the sea.

After that, various novel concepts and ideas were implemented to promote the protection of turtle eggs. The people who used to steal the eggs earlier, were now trained and involved in their protection. Initiatives such as the Kasav Mahotsav (Turtle Festival) gave the tourists an opportunity to witness the spectacular sight of the hatchlings rushing into the sea. The local population also had many incentives, such as the Turtle Friend Awards and the Turtle Friends Club, which included the families in the village, who provided ‘homestay’ facilities to the tourists. Ten percent of the income from each family was given to the Turtle Protection Fund. This was a mutually benefitting process of ‘Conservation of Nature through Livelihood’, as the villagers benefited from the influx of the tourists and in order to retain them, they responsibly protected the turtle nests and eggs. Almost eight hundred tourists have started gathering for the festival every year and up to thirty five families offer ‘homestay’ facilities, thus, the project at Velas met with unprecedented success. Thereafter, the project was handed over from the Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra to the Forest Department, Gram Panchayat and the Turtle Friends Club in the villages. The writer, through this inspiring story, brings out the significance of the contribution of common people in the protection of many endangered species of our flora and fauna.
*1. Observe the photographs given on page 30 of your textbook. What is common among all these animals? They are all endangered species. They are likely to die out completely, one of the reasons being human activity in their habitat. If these animals (tiger, monkey, blue whale and fox) could think and speak like humans, what would they say?

Form groups of five to eight. Prepare short autobiographical speeches for each of these animals (10-15 lines). Use the following points:

- How the animal lives – It’s the only way he/she can
- How he interacts with nature and other animals
- How humans interact with that species – whether it is fair, necessary or desirable, etc.
- The possible ill effects of the way human beings treat the animals, for the whole living world
- The animal getting ready to bid farewell to this world

Ans: Roar! Hello, I am a Tiger. I live in the jungle, with my fellow friends and family. It is my home and I feel safe and happy there. I am a predator, hence I prey on animals like deer, wild pigs, water buffalo and antelope. All these animals live in the jungle with me.

But, there are things that are troubling me. My home is being razed and cleared by humans in order to build houses for themselves. They have made our air toxic because of which trees are dying and the environment is decaying. I have lost so many of my friends and family because of human intervention and environment degradation. They hunt and kill us or worse, they trap us and take us to cities. They keep us in cages, keep us hungry and use our skin as clothes. If all of us die, the animals we prey on will grow. They will destroy or eat all the vegetation, which will affect the small animals and insects. The entire ecosystem will be destroyed.

I am worried that all of us will no more be a part of this world if this doesn’t stop. Please save us from this danger. We are waiting for your help!

[Note: The above answer is for reference. Students can prepare more autobiographical speeches on their own.]

*2. Hold a classroom discussion on the following topics and later on, expand the themes on your own. (10-15 lines)

i. Why human beings need to use more and more natural resources.
ii. Should we conserve only the most beautiful and most useful things in nature?
iii. What is ‘beautiful’ or ‘useful’? Who has the right to decide that?

Ans: i. Why human beings need to use more and more natural resources:
   a. Natural resources are easily available in nature.
   b. They do not harm the environment.
   c. They are natural, and therefore, they are safe and healthy.
   d. There are renewable and non-renewable natural resources. They must be used wisely.
   e. Over-use of non-renewable natural resources must be avoided.
   f. Plans involving proper usage of natural resources must be thought of.
   g. Example – Rainwater can be collected through rainwater harvesting and can be used in many ways like irrigation, watering plants and gardens, etc.

Extract I

Read the extract from line 1 to 39 on page 31 of your textbook and answer the following questions. [“We were surveying .......... in Maharashtra.”]

1. Rearrange the following events according to the sequence of their occurrence.
   - The female turtle leaves a trail behind her
   - The eggs are eaten or sold
   - They find 100-150 eggs in the nest
   - The female turtle comes to the shore
   - The egg hunters follow the trail
   - The female turtle lays her eggs on the shore

Ans:

- The female turtle comes to the shore
- The female turtle lays her eggs on the shore
- The female turtle leaves a trail behind her
- The egg hunters follow the trail
- They find 100-150 eggs in the nest
- The eggs are eaten or sold
2. State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the false statements.

i. Turtles nest along the entire coastline of Maharashtra.
   Ans: True

ii. If a turtle is spotted while it is still laying eggs, it is killed and eaten immediately.
   Ans: False
   If a turtle is spotted while it is still laying eggs, it is allowed to live till the egg laying is over.

1. What were the volunteers surveying?
   Ans: The volunteers were surveying white bellied sea-eagles.

*2. What unusual occurrence did the volunteers notice?
   Ans: The volunteers noticed sea turtle eggs along one of the beaches in Konkan, which they had never seen before.

*3. Why were turtle eggs seen on the beach after it had been sealed to the public? What were the implications?
   Ans: The turtle eggs were seen on the beach after it had been sealed to the public because the egg hunters couldn’t come and steal the eggs anymore.

*4. Why have these turtles been protected in India?
   Ans: Turtles have been protected in India because they are endangered due to a ruthless practice of killing the turtles, stealing their eggs and eating or selling them in the market.

5. Under which Act of Parliament are the turtles given protection?
   Ans: Under the Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, the turtles are given protection.

1. Give the synonym of the following:
   i. sealed
   ii. combing
   iii. ruthless
   Ans: i. shut
   ii. searching
   iii. merciless

2. Give the antonym of the following:
   i. shallow
   ii. bought
   Ans: i. deep
   ii. Sold

1. Do as directed.
   i. We were surveying the white bellied sea-eagles in the summer that year.
      (Change the Voice of the sentence)
      Ans: The white bellied sea-eagles were being surveyed by us in the summer that year.

   ii. They dig up the nest and steal all the eggs laid inside.
      (Change into Past Continuous Tense)
      Ans: They were digging up the nest and stealing all the eggs laid inside.

2. Give the adverb form of the word ‘ruthless’.
   Ans: ruthlessly

1. Are you aware of any other such programmes or initiatives that aim to protect an animal?
   Ans: Yes, I have read about the initiative called Project Tiger. It was started by the Government of India in the year 1973 under the leadership of our then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Its purpose was to protect the population of Bengal Tigers from extinction. Various measures were taken to conserve and develop more natural habitats for tigers. Also, a severe penalty was imposed on poachers and villages were strategically relocated to avoid human-tiger conflicts. This was one of the first steps taken to promote the cause of saving endangered species of animals in our country.

Extract I

Read the extract from line 40 to 85 on page 32 and 33 of your textbook and answer the following questions.
[“We had no ......................... a large scale.”]
2. State whether the following statements are True or False.
   i. The volunteers had a lot of experience of sea turtles.
   ii. The female turtle does not return to the nest after laying the eggs.
   iii. The survival rate of the turtles is very high.
   Ans: i. False  
     ii. True  
     iii. False

Complex / Understanding

1. What were the people told to do once they found the nest?
   Ans: The people were told to remove the eggs from the nest and bury them again in a similar pit and to place a wire fencing around it.

2. The elderly persons had seen the hatchlings for the first time. What does it indicate?
   Ans: The elderly people had seen the hatchlings for the first time – it indicates that the eggs were being stolen for so many years, that they never survived long enough to hatch.  

3. How many types of sea turtles are there and how many of them are found in India?
   Ans: There are seven types of sea turtles in the world and five of them are found in India.

4. Why was it necessary to undertake turtle protection on a large scale?
   Ans: It was necessary to undertake turtle protection on a large scale because their survival rate was as low as one or two out of a thousand. Also, they occupy an important place in marine ecology as they keep the sea clean. Thus, it was important to curb the stealing of their eggs to give a fair chance of survival to them.

Vocabulary

1. Give the antonym of the following:
   i. foreign  
   ii. limited  
   iii. unimportant 
   Ans: i. local  
     ii. boundless  
     iii. vital  

2. Give the synonym of the following:
   i. watch  
   ii. appreciation  
   iii. countless  
   Ans: i. witness  
     ii. ovation  
     iii. innumerable

Extract III

Read the extract from line 86 to 141 on page 33 and 34 of your textbook and answer the following questions.
[“After the success ............ only when necessary.”]
2. **Complete the following sentences.**
   i. ________ were additional features of the festivals.
   ii. The festival reached all corners of the world through _____________.
   iii. As many as ________________ began to visit Velas in the Turtle season.

   **Ans:**
   i. A short film on turtles and the natural beauty of Konkan
   ii. the medium of the internet and our website
   iii. eight hundred people

---

### Complex / Understanding

*1. Why were those, who had stolen the eggs earlier, involved in the work of protection? Give at least two reasons.*

   **Ans:** The people who had stolen the eggs earlier, were now involved in the work of protection because their occupation of stealing the eggs was no longer an option and also, they had an experience in looking for turtle eggs.

### Grammar

1. **Do as directed.**
   i. Protection was offered in eighty of the villages where turtle nests were found. (Identify the Clauses)

   **Ans:** Protection was offered in eighty of the villages ____ Main Clause ____ Subordinate Adjective Clause

   ii. Modern technology also helped. (Add a Question Tag)

   **Ans:** Modern technology also helped, didn’t it?

2. **Give the noun form of the word ‘involve’.**

   **Ans:** involvement

### Personal Response

1. **Are you aware of any NGOs or groups that take care of animals and birds?**

   **Ans:** Yes, I know about a group of young people from the age group of fifteen to thirty-five years in my colony, who take care of the street dogs and cats. They give them food regularly and have even rented a shop which they utilise to keep the animals safe. The animals have the freedom to stay in or out of the shop. It is used as a shelter for animals during the rains and the winters. The members of the group take donations and also conduct awareness programmes in our locality.

### Additional Question for Practice

*1. Why were the people asked to look for the eggs or nests in the morning?*

   **Ans:** The people were asked to look for the eggs or nests in the morning, so that they could safeguard the eggs and protect them from the egg hunters, who usually came in the mornings, looking for eggs on the beach.
Language Study

*1. Read the following entries from the ‘Language Study’ pages.

i. Clause
A group of words that includes a **subject** and a **verb**. A clause can form a complete sentence or be a part of a sentence.

Example: In the sentence ‘I went home because it was getting dark’; there are two clauses: I went home, and because it was getting dark.

In the above sentence, if you read only ‘I went home’, it sounds complete. So, it is the main clause.

There are two types of clauses: **main** and **subordinate**:

a. **Main clause**: A main clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence. Even if you read just the main clause, it makes good sense.

b. **Subordinate or dependent clause**: It cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence. If you read just the subordinate clause, it does not make good sense. In the above sentence, ‘because it was getting dark’ is the subordinate clause. If you read only this clause, you realise that it is incomplete and the sentence includes something else.

Subordinate clauses are further classified into adjective clauses, adverb clauses and noun clauses according to whether they act as adjectives, adverbs or nouns, respectively.

ii. Sentence
A group of words that expresses a complete idea – a statement, a question or a command.

Examples:
- My elder brother is in college.
- Do you know this address?
- Be quick.

Sentences can be classified into three types - simple, compound and complex. A **simple sentence** is one that has only one subject and one predicate. It has only one finite verb.

Example: • Margie was hurt.

Compound and Complex sentences have two or more clauses. A sentence made of two or more main or independent clauses is **compound sentence**.

Example:
- Open your books and start reading the poem.
- I called him, but he did not stop.

A **complex sentence** consists of one main or independent clause and one or more subordinate (dependent) clauses.

Example:
- I went out because I wanted to play with my friends. These subordinate or dependent clauses cannot make independent sentences.

*2. Pick out the main clause in the following sentences.

a. There are a few people in every village who keep combing the beach in the early hours of the morning, throughout the year.

**Ans:** There are a few people in every village

b. When the female turtle comes on shore to nest and to lay eggs, she leaves behind a trail just like the tracks of wheels on the sand.

**Ans:** she leaves behind a trail just like the tracks of wheels on the sand

c. The egg hunters follow this trail right up to the nest which is about half a metre deep.

**Ans:** The egg hunters follow this trail right up to the nest

Study Skills

*1. Prepare a short note on sea turtles with the help of the information given in the chapter.

**Ans:** Sea Turtles are water animals, which nest along the coastline. Turtles perform an important function in marine ecology – they keep the sea clean. There are seven types of sea turtles in the world, five of which are found in India. The Olive Ridley, Green turtles and Hawksbills are a part of the Maharashtrian coastline. When the female turtle reaches maturity at the age of fifteen years, she comes out of the water and builds a shallow nest to lay her eggs in and leaves to never come back. There are at least hundred to one hundred fifty eggs in one nest. The eggs hatch after a period of forty-five to fifty days, using the natural heat and warmth of the sun and the sand. After hatching, these hatchlings rush to the water to go back to their homes in the sea. The sea is dangerous for these young turtles and they have to brave it all alone. Therefore, their survival rate is very low. Only one or two turtles survive out of thousands. Recently, their species have become endangered since the eggs are often stolen and then eaten or sold in the market. Thus, it has become imperative to protect these turtles on a large scale all around the world.
*2. Prepare a poster to illustrate how the turtle eggs were / are protected. Include the following in the poster.

i. Some pictures of sea turtles and their habitat
ii. Information about turtle nests and eggs
iii. A picture and information about a ‘protected nest’
iv. Appeal to the public to spread awareness about their conservation
v. Some data (figures) regarding the achievements so far

Ans:

Protection of Turtle Nests

Sea turtles help to keep the ocean clean and hence, are a major part of the marine ecology. It is very important to save them from extinction. Please share this information with friends and acquaintances to protect sea turtles.

A female turtle comes out of the water to the beach at night and makes a nest by digging with her flippers and rotating its body. Then she creates a cavity in which she lays eggs. An average clutch range of eggs is 80 to 120, depending upon the species.

A nest cage should be constructed with wire fencing material with openings of 1 inch x 3 inch. The nest cage should be placed over the nest. This prevents any harm to the eggs. The openings should be large enough for the hatchlings to easily crawl out of the cage.

Sahyadri Nisarg Mandal – successfully released 7,610 hatchlings from 2002-2006
**Activities**

*Reading*

1. Read: ‘Last Chance to See’ by Douglas Adams and Mark Carwadine.

   [Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]

*Writing*

1. Form groups. Discuss the first two paragraphs. Try to present their content in the form of a series of conversations among the –
   i. Volunteers
   ii. The volunteers and villagers.

   **Ans:**
   i. Volunteers

   **Volunteer 1:** It’s been an hour since we started looking for the sea-eagles, but to no avail.

   **Volunteer 2:** Yes, there is not a single clue about the sea-eagles here.

   **Volunteer 3:** Look here! Look! I have found something!

   **Volunteer 1:** What? What is it?

   **Volunteer 2:** Looks like a collection of ping-pong balls!

   **Volunteer 3:** No! They are egg shells!

   **Volunteer 2:** What kind of egg shells?

   **Volunteer 3:** I don’t know. But, I guess they are crab eggs.

   **Volunteer 1:** No, they cannot be crab eggs. Crabs lay their eggs underwater.

   **Volunteer 2:** Then, what kind of egg shells are these?

   **Volunteer 3:** I see some local people there. Let’s go and ask them.

   ii. The volunteers and villagers.

   **Volunteer 1:** Hello! We found a shallow pit full of eggs back there. May we know what kind of eggs they are?

   **Villager 1:** Yes, sir. They are the egg shells of a sea turtle!

   **Volunteer 2:** Sea turtle! That’s so surprising! We have never come across sea turtle egg shells while walking on beaches in Konkan, all these years.

   **Villager 2:** That is because the beach was sealed for the public for nearly a year, after they had caught some people smuggling silver bricks in the area.

   **Volunteer 3:** But, how is that related to the egg shells?

   **Villager 1:** Ma’am, nowadays the local people come out early in the morning and search the beach for these eggs. They then either eat the eggs or sell them in the market.

   **Volunteer 2:** That is so disturbing! How do they find these eggs?

   **Villager 2:** The female turtle leaves a trail behind her after laying the eggs. The egg hunters follow this trail, dig up the pits, find hundred to one hundred and fifty eggs and then steal them.

   **Volunteer 1:** That is so wicked and appalling!

   **Villager 1:** Yes, it is, Sir. And if a female turtle is spotted while she is still laying her eggs, she is first allowed to lay her eggs and then, even she is caught and killed!

   **Volunteer 3:** This is wrong and illegal! Sea turtles are given protection under the Schedule 1 of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972!

   **Volunteer 2:** We need to take immediate action against this!

   **Volunteer 1:** Yes, we need to protect these turtles!

   **Villager 1 and 2:** We are ready to help in any way possible.

   **Volunteer 3:** Let’s do this!
*2. Prepare a simple brochure regarding the ‘homestay’ facilities made available in the villages. Form groups and discuss the points you will use in the brochure. Remember to include the precautions that tourists have to take of the site, in your brochure.

Ans:

**Homestay Facilities**

**WANT TO BE A PART OF THE ‘TURTLE FESTIVAL’?**

**HAVE NO PLACE TO STAY?**

**NO WORRIES! WE ARE HERE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH COMFORTABLE HOMESTAY FACILITIES.**

**Our Homes and Our Hearts Are Always Open For You!**

**Facilities offered by us:**

- Comfortable rooms with proper bathroom facilities.
- Home-cooked food of various cuisines – Maharashtrian, South Indian, Punjabi, Gujarati, etc.
- Round the clock WiFi facilities
- A homely and refreshing atmosphere

*A perfect homelike feeling awaits you!*

**Other Things to do while you are in the village:**

- Enjoy the scenic beauty of open fields and the infinite sea.
- Visit the Friday market for artefacts and souvenirs.
- Enjoy the beaches at night.

**Contact us on**

Mobile no. – 9912006000
Email – homestay@xyz.com
We also have a Facebook page – ‘HSF – Turtle Friends’
3. Explain the idea of ‘Conservation of Nature through Livelihood’ briefly, using the example given in this chapter.

Ans: The idea of ‘Conservation of Nature through Livelihood’ explains that nature must be conserved and this can be done along with building livelihood. The villagers of Velas have become a part of the ‘Turtle Friends Club’. They have ‘homestay’ facilities at their houses, so that the tourists who come to take part in the Turtle Festival can lodge there. Through this, they get a handsome income in hand. Because of all this, the villagers have realised that tourism can be a major source of income to them. Many tourists come to watch the hatchlings of turtles rush inside the flowing water. This acts as an incentive for the villagers to protect the turtle eggs. Also, ten percent of the income which the villagers receive is given to the Turtle Protection Fund. This is how the idea of ‘Conservation of Nature through Livelihood’ works. Thus in exchange for income, the people protect nature and both co-exist in harmony.

4. Prepare bullet point presentations on the following:
   i. Scope for tourism in your locality

Ans: • There is a ruined fort built by the ancestors of Shivaji Maharaj. It has the prominent features of the Maratha architecture. With proper renovation and cleaning, it can be opened for the public.
   • A botanical garden in which plants and trees are grown only with organic seeds and fertilizers. It can be made a source of providing knowledge to people about the eco-friendly products available, what things must be used and what not to be used, things that are helpful or harmful to the environment, etc.
   • A restaurant built like a palace, serving Indian cuisine and treating their customers in a royal way. This can be used as a major tourist attraction, if supported with marketing and advertisement.

ii. Prudent utilisation of natural resources

Ans: • Natural resources are a gift from nature. They are categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources.
   • The non-renewable resources include oil, minerals, and soil.
   • Non-renewable resources take years to get replenished, thus judicious use is necessary.
   • Over-usage of any resource is harmful for the environment.
   • Things that are reusable and can be recycled must be kept and re-used.
AVAILABLE SUBJECTS:

- English Kumarbharati
- हिंदी लीकभारती
- हिंदी लीकवाणी
- मराठी अक्षरभारती
- आमीद: (सम्पूर्ण संस्कृतम्)
- आनन्द: (संयुक्त संस्कृतम्)
- Mathematics – I
- Mathematics – II
- Science and Technology
- History and Political Science
- Geography

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- Extensive coverage of textual and conceptual content
- Ample practice questions to facilitate revision
- Assessments at the end of chapters for self-evaluation
- Solutions to all project based questions given in the textbook
- Exhaustive coverage of grammar and writing skills in Languages
- Exhaustive coverage of concepts in Social Sciences, Maths & Science

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