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MY SHADOW

A. WARMER

1. *Have you ever seen your shadow? What do you notice about it?*
2. *Is your shadow always of the same length on different times of the day?*



I have a little shadow that goes
in and out with me.

And what can be the use of him is
more than I can see.

He is very, very like me from the
heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me,
when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way
he likes to grow
Not at all like proper children, which is
always very slow,
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an
India- rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that
there's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the
Sun I was up,
I rose and found the shining dew
on every buttercup,
But my lazy little shadow, like an
arrant sleepy head

Had stayed at home behind me and was
fast asleep in bed.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| shadow (n) | : a dark shape छाया, परछाई |
| heel (n) | : back of the foot below the ankle एड़ी |
| India-rubber ball (n) | : a ball that can bounce very high तेज उछलने वाली गेंद |
| dew (n) | : drop of water vapour forming at night ओस |
| buttercup (n) | : a yellow flower एक पीला फूल |
| arrant (adj) | : bad, बुरा |

B. LET'S COMPREHEND

B.1. THINK AND TELL

B.1.1. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. What is the funniest thing about the speaker's (poet's) shadow?
2. What happened one morning before the sunrise?
3. Does the speaker's shadow always remain the same?

B.1.2. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

1. The speaker's shadow jumps after him when he jumps into his bed.
2. At times, the speaker's shadow is taller than him.
3. The speaker's shadow always follows him.
4. The speaker's shadow was very active.

B.2. THINK AND WRITE**B.2.1. Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. What does the shadow of the speaker do?
2. How does the shadow grow?
3. Why does the speaker call his shadow lazy?

B.2.2. Answer each of the following questions in about 50-60 words.

1. How does the shadow of the speaker behave? Does your shadow also behave similarly?
2. Why does the speaker call his shadow 'the funniest thing'?
3. Why do you think the shadow of the poet did not accompany him before the sunrise? Explain.
4. What do you like most about the poem?

C. WORD STUDY**Look at these words:**

funny – funnier – funniest

little – less – least

shining – more shining – most shining many/much – more – most

Complete the table with suitable degree of adjectives:

| | | |
|-----------|---------|---|
| Slow | slower | - |
| - | earlier | - |
| fast | - | - |
| lovely | - | - |
| beautiful | - | - |

D.1. GRAMMAR

Prepositions

Read the following sentences:

There is some water in the bottle.

He is fond of his daughter.

He fell off the ladder.

In sentence 1, the word **in** shows the relation between two things – ‘water’ and ‘bottle’. In sentence 2, the word **of** shows the relation between the adjective ‘fond’ and the noun ‘daughter’. In sentence 3, the word **off** shows the relation between the verb ‘fell’ and the noun ‘ladder’.

These words which are used before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship with another word in the sentence are called **prepositions**. The noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is called its object. Note that pronouns used after a preposition should be in the objective case.

He is fond **of her**. (NOT He is fond of she.)

A preposition may have two or more objects; e.g.,

Between **you and me** there are few secrets. (Here the pronouns **you** and **me** are the objects of the preposition **between**.)

Prepositions show various kinds of relations. The most important among them are the following:

Place

- She ran **across** the street.
- The boy fell **among** the thorns.
- We were **at** the foot of the hill.
- The thief was hiding **behind** the cupboard.

Time

- I have a meeting **in** the afternoon.
- You must return **before** sunset.
- Wait **till** tomorrow.
- We waited **for** hours.

Method and manner

- The letter came **by** post.
- He cut the cake **with** a knife.
- They fought **with** courage.
- They succeeded **by** hard work.

Reason and Purpose

- She died **of** malaria.
- He trembled **with** anger.
- Smoking is injurious **to** health.

Possession

- He is a man **of** principles.
- Mumbai is the financial capital **of** India.
- I saw a boy **with** red hair.

Direction and Motion

- He fell **into** the well.
- He climbed **up** the tree.
- She walked **towards** the market.
- The moon moves **around** the sun.

| Preposition | Usage | Example |
|-------------------|--|--|
| on | days of the week | on Monday |
| in | months / seasons/ time of day/ year/ after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>) | in August / in winter/ in the morning/ in 2006/ in an hour |
| at | for <i>night</i> / for <i>weekend</i> / a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>) | at night/ at the weekend/ at half past nine |
| since | from a certain point of time (past till now) | since 1980 |
| for | over a certain period of time (past till now) | for 2 years |
| ago | a certain time in the past | 2 years ago |
| before | earlier than a certain point of time | before 2004 |
| to | telling the time | ten to six (5:50) |
| past | telling the time | ten past six (6:10) |
| to / till / until | marking the beginning and end of a period of | from Monday to/till Friday |
| till / until | time in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i> | He is on holiday until Friday. |
| by | in the sense of <i>at the latest up to a certain time</i> | I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages. |

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

| Preposition | Usage | Example |
|---------------------|---|--|
| in | room, building, street, town, country, book, paper etc., car, taxi picture, world | in the kitchen, in Motihari, in the book, in the car, in a taxi, in the picture, in the world |
| at | meaning <i>next to</i> , <i>by an object</i> , for <i>table</i> , for events, place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) | at the door, at the station, at the table, at a concert, at the party, at the cinema, at school, at work |
| on | attached, for a place with a river, being on a surface, for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house, for public transport, for <i>television, radio</i> | the picture on the wall, Patna lies on the Ganges, on the table, on the left, on the first floor, on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio |
| by, next to, beside | left or right of somebody or something | Sabiha is standing by / next to / beside the car. |
| under | on the ground, lower than or covered by something else | the bag is under the table |
| below | lower than something else but above ground. | the fish are below the surface. |

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| over | covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle | put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall |
| above | higher than something else, but not directly over it | a path above the lake |
| across | getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side | walk across the bridge swim across the lake |
| through | something with limits on top, bottom and the sides | drive through the tunnel |
| to | movement to person or building | go to the cinema go to Ranchi / Delhi go to bed |
| into | enter a room / a building | go into the kitchen / the house |
| towards | movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) | go 5 steps towards the house |
| onto | movement to the top of something | jump onto the table |
| from | in the sense of <i>where from</i> | a flower from the garden |

Other important Prepositions

| Preposition | Usage | Example |
|-------------|---|--|
| from | who gave it | a present from Zubair |
| of | who/what does it belong to what does it show | a page of the book the picture of a palace |
| by | who made it | a book by Premchand |
| on | walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle | on foot, on horseback get on the bus |
| in | entering a car / taxi | get in the car |
| off | leaving a public transport vehicle | get off the train |
| out of | leaving a car / taxi | get out of the taxi |
| by | rise or fall of something travelling (other than walk- ing or horse riding) | prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus |
| at | for <i>age</i> | she learned Urdu at 10 |
| about | for topics, meaning <i>what about</i> | we were talking about you |

Exercises:**1. Fill in appropriate prepositions in the blanks.**

1. The railway station is _____ Hajipur Road , _____ the river.
2. They live _____ the same roof.
3. I have not seen him _____ last Wednesday.
4. I have known him _____ a long time.
5. The robbers jumped _____ the train while it was still moving.
6. Turn _____ the light! I have to sleep.
7. This is a matter _____ great importance.
8. He has not yet recovered _____ his illness.
9. They were arguing _____ who was the first one to see the tiger.
10. Please take _____ your boots: They're very dirty.
11. I put my hands _____ my eyes because I couldn't bear to see the crocodiles fight.
12. It took us _____ ten minutes to finish the big bowl _____ popcorn.
13. Is there a toilet _____ there?
14. We paddled quickly downstream as our boat was _____ crocodiles and hippopotamuses.
15. He jumped out _____ the car just before it fell _____ a hill.
16. He took an hour to choose _____ a white dress and a black dress.
17. They decided to take legal action _____ him for driving _____ the influence of alcohol.

18. _____ six years, the hospital is still _____ construction.
19. The lorry was moving _____ full speed when the load of ducks' eggs fell _____.
20. It won't fall _____ because I have twisted the wire _____ that post to keep it _____ position.
21. _____ the 1990s, he lived alone _____ an island _____ the coast of Africa.
22. This week she has to work _____ midnight Monday _____ Friday.
23. Could I talk to you _____ a few minutes?
24. Her room is _____ the corridor _____ the left.
25. Police want to know all _____ it and are calling for witnesses.
26. He blew _____ the lamp and lay down _____ the ground.
27. Suddenly, the tiger appeared _____ him. It pounced _____ him _____ warning.
28. The force _____ the spring threw him away _____ the tiger, and he jumped _____ his feet, ready _____ face his enemy.
29. We have not met _____ last October.
30. Books were scattered _____ the room.
31. Fire-crackers are set _____ to frighten the evil spirits.
32. Luckily, the wind died down and the fire began to burn itself _____.
33. I lived in Delhi _____ six years.
34. The referee ordered two players _____ the field.

D.2. RHYME TIME

Ex. :- 'Me' in the poem rhymes with 'see'. Pick out some other rhyming words from the poem:

Add two more rhyming words to the following list:

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| heel | feel | _____ | _____ |
| lazy | hazy | _____ | _____ |
| sun | bun | _____ | _____ |
| shoot | boot | _____ | _____ |
| slow | blow | _____ | _____ |
| thing | ring | _____ | _____ |
| ball | hall | _____ | _____ |
| cup | up | _____ | _____ |
| bed | red | _____ | _____ |
| pick | lick | _____ | _____ |

E. LET'S TALK

All of you should look at your shadow at different times of the day and note how different it looks every time and why. Discuss whether your shadow behaves differently from the shadows of others.

F. COMPOSITION

Write a paragraph on

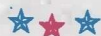
'What I like and dislike about my shadow'.

G. TRANSLATION**Translate the following into English:**

मुझे प्रकाश में अपनी षरछाई दिखती है। जब मैं चलता हूँ वह भी चलती है। जब मैं रुकता हूँ, वह भी रुकती है। परन्तु वह अंधेरे में छिप जाती है। कभी वह बहुत लम्बी होती है और कभी वह बहुत छोटी हो जाती है। उसका रहस्य मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है।

H. ACTIVITY

1. Moving a light source closer to an object can make its shadow grow larger while moving the light source away can have the opposite effect. Experiment and see what happens to the shadows of different objects when you tilt the light source or change its brightness, what happens to the shadow if you make the light source very dim?
2. See how sunlight creates shadows with various objects such as trees, houses and cars. Learn how the sun's position in the sky affects the size of shadows.

**अनमोल जीवन दांव पर मत लगाइए**

मानव रहित रेलवे समपार फाटक पार करने से पहले



रुकिए



देखिए



सुनिए



जाइए