

Reading C



A Great Moment for all Those Children

Telephone interview with Kailash Satyarthi following the announcement of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize, 10 October 2014. The interviewer is Adam Smith, Chief Scientific Officer of Nobel Media.

[Kailash Satyarthi] Hello.

[Adam Smith] Hello, Mr Satyarthi?

[KS] Speaking, hello.

[AS] Hello, my name is Adam Smith calling from the Nobel Prize website in Stockholm. Congratulations on the award of the Nobel Prize.

[KS] Thank you so much, thank you very, very much. You have given the great honour and the .. [unclear] .. to hundreds of millions of children in the world who are deprived of their childhood and health and education, and fundamental right to freedom. It is a great moment for all those children, and thank you very much for that.

[AS] Well, thank you.

[KS] It is also a great honour for every Indian citizen, and I am really, really thankful to all of you.

[AS] That's very kind of you, thank you. What message do you hope that the Prize award will deliver to the world?

[KS] Well, I am quite hopeful and rather sure that this will help in giving bigger visibility and attention to the cause of children who are most neglected and most deprived. This will also inspire individuals, activists, governments, business houses, corporate to work hand in hand to fight this out. And I am quite hopeful about it, that the recognition of this issue will help in mobilising bigger support for the cause.

[AS] Marvellous. This will focus a lot of attention on your work. How can people around the world help you with your mission?

[KS] First of all, everyone must acknowledge and feel that child slavery still exists in the world, in its ugliest face and form. And this is an evil, which is crime against humanity, which is intolerable, which is unacceptable and which must go. That sense of recognition must be developed first of all. And secondly there is a need of higher amounts of political will. There is a need of higher amount of corporate engagement, and the engagement of the public towards it. So, everybody has a responsibility to save and protect the children on this planet.

[AS] Thank you. And I suppose there is End Child Slavery Week coming up in November so everybody can get...

[KS] Of course. Yes, we are going to organise End Child Slavery Week from 19th November to 25th November, and that would be an annual event which we would be organising every year on different aspects of child slavery, and this year we are demanding to the information community that the abolition of child slavery must be incorporated into the post-millennium development goal or the sustainable development goal. So, that would be the emphasis of this year's End Child Slavery Week.

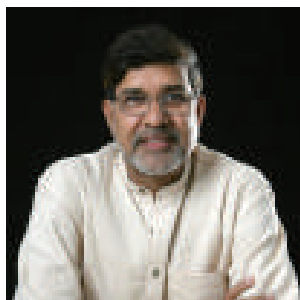
[AS] Thank you very much indeed for speaking to us, and again our congratulations on the award of the Nobel Prize.

[KS] Thank you once again on behalf of all my organisations whom I work with, all the activists and all my fellow Indians.

[AS] Thank you.

[KS] Bye, bye.

A note about Kailash Satyarthi



Kailash Satyarthi, along with Malala Yousafzai from Pakistan, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education. Satyarthi is the fifth Nobel Prize winner from India and the second Indian winner of the Nobel Peace Prize after Mother Teresa in 1979.



Meanings in context

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Media | : | means of communication |
| visibility | : | clarity |
| neglected | : | ignored |
| deprived | : | disadvantaged |
| inspire | : | encourage |
| mobilizing | : | gathering together |
| incorporated | : | included |
| acknowledge | : | accept |
| intolerable | : | unbearable |
| unacceptable | : | undesirable |
| humanity | : | all the people in the world |
| marvellous | : | wonderful |
| abolition | : | ending |
| sustainable | : | capable of continuing |
| post-millennium | : | after a time period of thousand years |

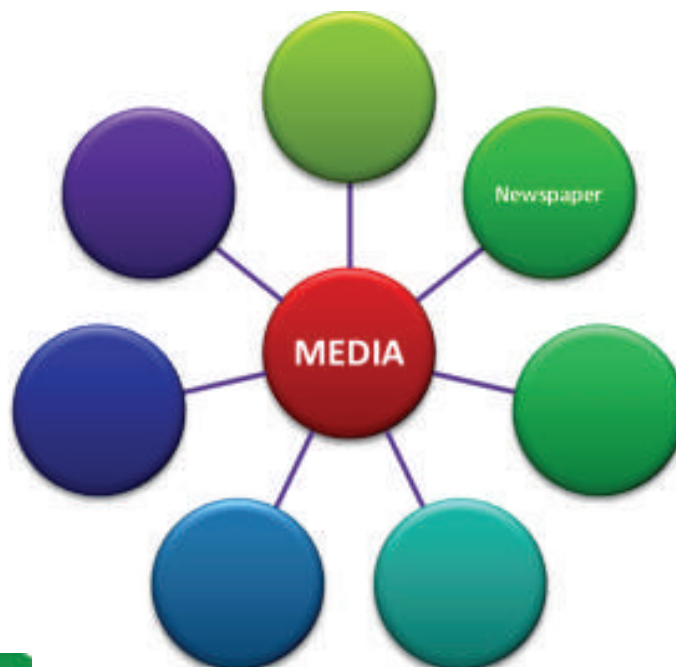
Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Adam Smith call Kailash Satyarthi?
2. Why was Kailash Satyarthi awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace?
3. What did Kailash Satyarthi say on being congratulated by Adam Smith?
4. What is the 'End Child Slavery Week'?
5. What does Satyarthi mean by 'planet' in the text?
6. As children how can you help in the movement started by Kailash Satyarthi?
7. Which are the two ways in which people can help to abolish child slavery according to Satyarthi?
8. "Child labour still exists in the world." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.

Vocabulary

I. Complete the word-web with words related to media, as shown below.



Grammar

1. Close the door, please.
2. I've got a friend in Canada.
3. This is my house.
4. Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
5. Their bus is late.
6. Have you seen my keys?
- 7 There are a few students in the class today.
- 8 I don't teach everyday.
9. I go for walk two days a week.
- 10 Have you got any book for me?

All words in bold in these sentences are determiners. A **determiner** is a word that precedes and modifies a noun. This function is performed by the following.



articles (a, an, the)

determiners (this, that, these, those)

possessives (my, your, his, her, its, own, your, their)

quantifiers (some, any, few, little, much, many, each, every, both, all, enough, half, whole, less, etc)

Some quantifiers are used only with countable nouns and some only with uncountable nouns; some can be used with both. Look at the following examples to see this.

There are **a few** boys in the class.

There is **little** water in the cup.

There are **some** boys in the class.

There is **some** milk in the cup.

'Some' can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns('boys' and 'milk'). But 'few' can be used with a countable noun and 'little' can be used with an uncountable noun.

| Examples | Meaning |
|---|------------------------|
| I've got a little money. I'm going to the cinema. I've got a few friends. We meet everyday. | some / enough |
| I've got (very) little money. I need to borrow some I've got a (very) few friends. I need to make new friends. | hardly any/ not enough |

I. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable determiners from the list given below.

a, an, the, every, one, a little, her, little, the little, first, his

— seed was no bigger than — nail on Deepa's little finger. It was as hard as — nutshell.

"I'll plant it, and — flower will grow from it," Deepa said to herself. She fetched — flowerpot and planted — seed. She watched it — day. — day — shoot sprang up. — plant was no bigger than — little finger. No one knew what it was.

“We’ll have to wait until it flowers,” said Deepa’s mother. — plant grew and grew. It grew very tall.

We’ll have to measure ourselves to see who is bigger, “said Deepa to — baby tree as she set off for school for — — time.

By summer, — tree had grown much taller than her. It almost filled — sitting room.

“I wonder what kind of — monster it is,” said mother. So she borrowed — book on plants, buried — nose in it and finally called out, “Here we are! It is — Semul also called Silk Cotton — enormous tree. It’ll bring — whole house down!”

Father dashed off to — shed to get — axe. “No!,” shrieked Deepa. “If you chop its top off, it will die. Father dear, please !”

II. Fill in the blanks with ‘some’/ ‘any’.

1. Would you like _____ milk?
2. There are _____ books on that table.
3. No, I don’t want _____ book.
4. She wants _____ papers to write a story.
5. They do not have _____ money with them.

III. Fill in the blanks with ‘little’, ‘few’, ‘a little’, ‘a few’.

Remember (‘little’ and ‘few’ are used to give a negative idea; ‘a little’ and ‘a few’ are used to give a positive idea.)

1. They are not happy because _____ food is left with them.
2. She is quite satisfied now. She has done _____ better than she expected.
3. Raju has made _____ mistakes in English paper that’s why he is sad.
4. He has _____ hope to get success.
5. There are _____ points to discuss still to get the expected result.



IV. Insert 'much' or 'many' in the following.

1. Did you buy _____ story books?
2. How _____ water is left in this tank?
3. They do not have _____ houses.
4. Raj is fond of reading books but he has not brought _____ books with him.
5. How _____ money you want?
6. How _____ students have their textbooks?

Writing

Read this story carefully.

One day a father took his son to a village.



He wanted to show him how poor someone can be.
They spent time on the farm of a poor family.
Dad asked, “Did you see how poor they are?
What did you learn?”
Son said, “We have one dog, they have four;
we have a pool, they have rivers.
We have lanterns at night, they have stars;
we buy food, they grow theirs.
We have walls to protect us, they have friends;
we have encyclopedias, they have the Bible”
Then they headed.
“Thanks Dad, for showing me how poor we are!”

You are a reporter impressed with this boy. Imagine that you have interviewed this boy. Complete the interview given below.

Reporter: Good morning, *Beta*. I am Arnab Ghosh from *Wisdom*.

Boy :

Reporter :?

Boy : I am Sankalp Sharma.

Reporter :

Boy : It was a very nice experience.

Reporter :
 Boy :
 Reporter :?
 Boy :
 Reporter :?

Study Skills

Read the profile and biographical sketch of Teejan Bai carefully.



| Teejan Bai | |
|-------------------|---|
| Born | April 24, 1956 |
| | Ganiyari Village, Chhattisgarh |
| Father | Chhunuk Lal Pardhi |
| Mother | Sukhwati |
| Occupation | Pandvani Singer (folk) |
| First performance | At 13 years |
| Job | At Bhilai Steel Plant |
| Lives | Bhilai |
| Awards | Padma Bhushan (2003) |
| | Hon. D.Litt., Bilaspur University (2001) |
| | Sangeet Natak Award (1995) |
| | Padma Shri (1988) |

Teejan Bai was born to Mr. Chhunuk lal Pardhi and Mrs. Sukhwati on April 24, 1956 in Ganiyari village of district Durg (Chhattisgarh). She is a well known Pandwani singer (folk). She gave her first public performance at the age of thirteen. She works for Bhilai Steel Plant and lives in Bhilai. She has been felicitated with many awards. She has been honoured by Padma Shree in 1988. In 1995 she got the Sangeet Natak Award. Bilaspur University honoured her with the Doctor of letters (D.Litt) in 2001. She was given Padma Bhushan in 2003. She is an inspiration to the children of Chhattisgarh. We feel proud as she belongs to our state

Now, based on the profile given, write the biographical sketch of Saba Anjum in about 100 words.

| Saba Anjum | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Born | April 12, 1985 |
| | Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh |
| Mother's Name | Farida Begum |
| Father's Name | Rafique Baksh |
| Occupation | Hockey Player |
| Job | DSP (Deputy Superintendent of |
| | Police) at Durg |
| Lives | Durg |
| Games | Common Wealth Games |
| | 2002 Manchester, Asia Cup |
| | 2004 New Delhi, Asian Games |
| | 2006 Doha |
| Awards | Gundadhar Sports Award |
| | Arjun Award (2013) |
| | Padam Shri (2015) |



Project Work

Interview a person you like most from your area and ask him the following questions. Write down his/her replies in your notebook.

1. Who inspired you?
2. Where were you born?
3. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
4. At what age did you start?

