



EACH LIFE MATTERS

INTRODUCTION

Disasters, both natural and man-made are on the rise and lead to untold suffering. You will find many headlines/ images of chemical, man-made or natural disasters from India and other countries. More than 8 lakh people die each year due to unsafe drinking-water, sanitation, and hand hygiene, says the World Health Organisation. Contamination of water with chemicals is disastrous and continues to pose a health burden worldwide.



You may have heard of Erin Brockovich who fought a battle in a US court and helped 650 people in Hinkley, California get justice in the legal battle that went on for several years over chromium contaminated water!

Stories about disasters such as the Chernobyl nuclear accident or the toxic gas leak at a Chemical factory capture global attention when they happen. Soon life limps back to normal and the enormity of the loss is forgotten. Can you recall some of the worst chemical (or other) tragedies that shook India and the world?



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LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this lesson, the learner-

- reads with understanding texts about chemical disasters,
- develops new vocabulary one would find useful in ones professional life;
- forms new words using affixes;
- expresses self, using the passive voice to describe an event or action;
- presents a formal report (oral or written) of an incident providing details in a systematic order;
- expresses let's warm self confidently and clearly while addressing listeners;
- participates in a dialogue, asks and answers questions; and
- pronounces naming words, unfamiliar and uncommon words correctly.

9.1 LET' SWARM UP

Any mishap requires alertness and quick action. NDRF personnel work all the year around to ensure least damage to life and property. With a job that is both demanding and punishing in nature, the need for good health, fitness, and agility is very important. They need to act quickly, ensure that the affected people are safe. At the same time safety of self is paramount.

Also, while reading aloud, remember to lay stress on important words such as-block, poisonous air, wipe your spectacles, move as far away as possible, etc, in order to have the desired impact on listeners. Try to speak naturally but with emphasis on key words.

ACTIVITY 9.1

The images (in Column 1), and instructions (in Column 2) that NDRF personnel give to people during chemical disasters are in jumbled order. Your task is to match the images in Column (1) with the instructions in Column (2) so that they correspond with each other. Write the correct serial number of the instruction in the box provided. (The first is done for you: 4 is the correct instruction for Image a).



Listen to a recording of the instructions in column (2) below. You may listen to them once again. Then, practice reading them aloud to your group members.

Images (1)	Instructions (2)	
 <p>a.</p>	<p>1. If you have come in contact with poisonous gas, you must wash your spectacles and other things such as a bag, phone, lunch box etc. with clean water and wipe them dry.</p>	<p>4</p>
 <p>b.</p>	<p>2. Remain indoors and remember not to leave your home till you hear an announcement that it is safe to go out now.</p>	
 <p>c.</p>	<p>3. If you are outside your home or very near the site of a chemical leak, remember to move as far away as possible and move upwind (against the wind direction).</p>	
 <p>d.</p>	<p>4. Block poisonous air that is rising from a factory from entering your house by blocking chimneys and fans. Poisonous air, if trapped in the house can be unhealthy and affect your lungs and other organs.</p>	
 <p>e.</p>	<p>5. Always keep pre-cut plastic sheets ready for emergencies. You will need them to block bad air from entering your home.</p>	
 <p>f.</p>	<p>6. If you are outside your house, it is best not to shelter in your car as far as possible as you might get suffocated by the toxic air.</p>	

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Discussion time: Discuss in groups why the instructions that you have read above are useful during a chemical disaster. Is ensuring the safety of all important? Remember that the rules and instructions apply to you too as your own safety and wellbeing is equally important.

9.2 AN INTERVIEW

Following is an excerpt of the interview with Assistant Commandant (PRO), 6th Bn, Vadodra, NDRF. He has shared with the viewers what happened on the fateful night of 10 September.



Listen to the interview, read along silently. As you read, you can scan for specific information. Make quick notes about-

1. The interviewer and interviewee
2. Incident being discussed
3. Its causes
4. Rescue operation
5. Number of people injured and casualties
6. Nature of injuries/ diseases caused, etc
7. What we learn from such incidents

The fire at Shyam Rasayan India Limited factory, Surat on 10 September, 2022.

R= Reporter, AC= Assistant Commandant

Reporter: Good morning, sir. Thank you for joining us on our show.

Assistant Commandant: Good morning.

Reporter: Sir, Shyam Rasayan Factory, Surat, has just witnessed an unfortunate fire. Could you please share some details about the incident?

Assistant Commandant: Well, the fire that broke out at Shyam Rasayan Factory in the Industrial Development Corporation area, Surat is indeed a very unfortunate incident. The blaze erupted around 10.30 p.m. with a massive blast in a container storing hazardous chemicals. The fire soon spread across the factory and one worker was charred to death.

R: When did the fire tenders reach the factory? How many fire tenders were deputed to control the fire?

AC: The fire tenders reached the site very soon, in fact within 30 minutes. Fifteen fire tenders were rushed to the spot and it took nearly two hours to bring the blaze under control.

R: How many casualties are there? How many are being treated?

AC: Two factory workers got trapped in the store room and could not be extricated. Quite a few were injured. In fact, 10 are in a serious condition. 32 others are being treated for burns, breathing problems, burning in the respiratory tract, blindness and stomach pain and vomiting.

I'm proud to share that our boys got into action without wasting a single minute. Sadly, one of our NDRF jawans received severe burns and we lost him in the operation. Five more are hospitalised. We have moved the casualties to hospitals around the factory and they are undergoing treatment.

R: Some workers are missing as per last reports. Their families must be very tense!

AC: We understand their concerns and our boys are searching the factory premises for the missing workers. And we have assured their families that we hope to find each one of them soon. One worker was found inside the factory after the fire was brought under control. He is being treated.

R: Thank you very much sir. One last question: What message would you like to give factory owners?

AC: You see, factory owners have a huge responsibility. They must follow safety guidelines strictly. They must also ensure that medical facilities are always available in and around the factory to handle such disasters. My motto is 'Every Life Matters'.

R: Thank you very much sir for giving us your valuable time and inputs.

Erupted = to explode and throw out fire, rock that has melted (lava), smoke, etc.
Charred= made black from burning.; burnt black by fire



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INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.1

- I. Based on the interview answer these questions-
- The interview is between?
 - How did the fire start?

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- c. How was it controlled?
- d. What was the extent of damage to the factory workers?
- e. What steps can factory owners take to ensure safety of workers' lives?
- f. Who, according to you, are the faceless heroes in the situation? Why?

A Health Tip!

Be optimistic even during challenging rescue operations! If you are an optimist, you could achieve better and even live longer.

Remain calm even in an emergency. A hot cup of tea will calm you down, besides reinvigorating you!

9.3 LET'S LEARN NEW WORDS/EXPRESSIONS**I. Abbreviations and acronyms -**

Acronyms and abbreviations are great little tools that make communication faster and more fun, especially when trying to type fast on a slippery smart phone. Everyone loves a bit of code language. In fact, it is becoming difficult to keep pace with new abbreviations. In English, you really can not get away from them and need to know them.

- **Abbreviations** are shortened versions of words and sometimes end in a full stop (adj. for adjective; Dr. for Doctor, U.S. for United States and PW for password). As you can see from these examples, abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases.
- **Acronyms** are pronounceable as words, so you read them out as if they are a name. They are formed by using the first letter of each word in a phrase (such as NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration); OPEC - Organization (of) Petroleum Exporting Countries—is an acronym because we pronounce it as one word 'oh-pek'; PAN (Permanent Account Number) is also an acronym.

Note: All acronyms are abbreviations, but not every abbreviation is an acronym. This is the main difference between acronym and abbreviation.

Example: ASAP and appt (for appointment) are both considered abbreviations, but only ASAP is an acronym.

II. Internet Abbreviations

You must have noticed that when we write a message on our phone or an email, we

tend to write the short forms of words because we are usually in a hurry to complete the message and send it. Some of these short forms have come to be commonly accepted but if one is not familiar with their use, one can feel confused.

Here is a selection of the most popular and widely used internet abbreviations-

LOL: Laughing out loud	MSG: Message
ASAP: As soon as possible	TTYL: Talk to you later
FYI: For your information	Fomo : Fear of missing out
G2G: Got to go	Tgif: Thank God it's Friday
FB: Facebook	(adapted from: Preply.com)



INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.2

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I. Let's see if you can match some abbreviations with their full forms.

1. NDMA	a. Methyl Iso Cyanate
2. WHO	b. Indian Police Service
3. MIC	c. State Disaster Relief Force
4. SOPs	d. National Disaster Management Authority
5. CFO	e. Standard Operating Procedures
6. SDRF	f. Indian Administrative Services
7. IPS	g. World Health Organisation
8. UPSC	h. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
9. IAS	i. Chief Fire Officer
10. UNESCO	j. Union Public Services Commission

II. Look at the commonly used abbreviations (and their full forms) that are now being used in WhatsApp messages and match them.

1. blind carbon copy	a. asst
2. to be announced	b. dept
3. assistant	c. tba
4. commissioner	d. comm'r
5. department	e. oppn
6. opposition	f. lmk
7. let me know	g. brb
8. be right back	h. CC
9. date of birth	i. BCC
10. carbon copy	j. dob

9.4 LET'S LEARN LANGUAGE

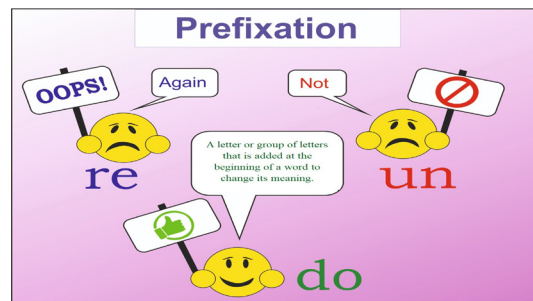


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I. **Affixes**

As learners of English language, it is good to know how to change words appropriately to be able to say something correctly. Knowledge of affixes will help you guess the meaning of new words that you find, and construct new forms successfully. For example: if you are trying to use the appropriate form of 'quick' in a sentence that requires a manner of moving or doing you will need to add the suffix -ly and say: I will finish the work quickly (you need to add the suffix -ly for grammatical correctness).

There are two main types of affixes in English language: prefixes and suffixes.

a. **Prefixes****What are prefixes ?**

A prefix occurs at the beginning of a word or stem (sub-mit, pre-determine, unwilling). The English root mit comes from a Latin word that means 'to send.' Example: remit and admit.

Look at the following examples of prefixes. Notice that new words get formed with the help of prefixes that change the meaning of the word itself or add meaning to what is said:

important/ unimportant;

clear/ unclear;

city/ intercity

intentional/ unintentional

b. **Suffixes****What are suffixes?**

A suffix occurs at the end of the root or base word. In the following words the suffixes are in bold letters and can be identified easily: wonder-**ful**, depend-**ent**, act-**ion**).

Examples of their formation:

Expose/ exposure

Radiate/ radiation

Special/specially

Photography/ photographic

Important:

1. Prefixes and suffixes help to change the meaning or form of the word. Prefixes go at the beginning of words and often change the meaning.
2. Suffixes go at the end of words and often change the kind of word, e.g., from verb to noun, or noun to adjective etc.

Note: Whenever in doubt about the form of a word you plan to use in a sentence, do refer to a good dictionary such as: Collins/ Cambridge/Oxford. Look up a Thesaurus when you need help with vocabulary.

Look at this chart of common prefixes and suffixes:

Prefix	Meaning	example	Suffix	meaning	example
un	not	unknown, unseen	-ed, -ing	To make past tense of a verb	started, waited
pre	before	premature, preplanning	-ing	To make continuous form of a verb	heating, starting,
de	remove	decouple, dehydrate	-ly	To form an adverb	smart becomes smartly;
mis	wrong	mismatch, mistake	-ness	To express the quality (form an abstract noun)	happy becomes happiness
im, in, ir, il	not	impractical, inhale, irrational, illegible	-tion/ sion	Consisting of	Expansion. organisation
post	after	post-lunch after-effects	er/ or	One who is, or showing comparison	worker, denser
mono	one, single	mono-acting, monologue	-ment	act , result or state of an action	appointment, agreement
para	beside	para-troop, paramedic	-ive	Having a quality	passive, creative



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semi	Half/ part	semi-cooked, semi-final	-ly	Describing how an action is done or happens	happily, purposely, knowingly
sub	under / below	subway, substandard	-fully	-being full of	Joyfully,
			-able or --ible	Capable of being	Unforgettable, divisible

II. Active and Passive voice

a. Active Voice

You have read about the use of passive voice in Lesson-5 (Steadfast in the Face of Tremor) and used passive forms in writing. Let us revise the basics of passive voice.

Read these sentences-

The policeman saved the boy.

The shopkeeper counted the money.

The doctors treated the people who were unwell.

A sentence has a subject, a verb and an object.

Policeman, shopkeeper and doctors are subjects.

The sentences also tell us about some action by the subject(policeman, shopkeeper, doctors). The subject in each sentence is therefore followed by the verb-saved, counted and treated.

Take another example:

The boy is telling a story. (The boy is the subject and a story is the object).

The action is **telling**.

What is the boy telling? The boy is telling a story.

Remember: We use active voice sentences when we want to focus on the doer of the action (the boy,the policeman, the doctors.....)

b. Passive Voice

Sometimes we are only interested in what happened and not the doer of the action. We do this by using the passive voice. We change the subject (or doer of

the action) and focus on them/ it.

'I am reading a book' can also be written as-

A book is being read by me. (Note that in this sentence the subject has changed to book).

1. They are showing a Tamil film on this channel
2. A Tamil film is being shown in this channel. (What is the subject in this sentence?)

Read aloud the following pairs of sentences from the text you have read. Notice the differences between the two sentences in each pair.

1. Officials estimated that the final death toll was between 15,000 and 20, 000.
2. The final death toll was estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000 by officials.
1. The factory authorities believed that water had entered a gas tank.
2. It was believed by the factory authorities that water had entered a gas tank.
1. They turned off the public siren quickly.
2. The public siren was turned off quickly by them.

Important:

- a. Remember that in a passive sentence the verb **must** change to its third form.
Examples- wore/ worn; do/done; have/ had; spoil/spoilt.
- b. The passive voice also needs a helping verb. Example: **was** believed, **was** turned off, **has** estimated, **is being** played, **are** told.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.3

- I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with new words formed by adding a prefix or suffix to the given word. Read aloud the completed sentences.
 1. The(dense) populated town had to be (evacuate) due to the gas leak.
 2. Initial efforts made to put out the fire were not very (effect).

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3. At(approximate) 6.am the siren was sounded in order to warn people of the(explode).
 4. All kinds of natural or manmade disasters cause a lot of(suffer)
 5. (finance) burden on the government and should be(minimize).
 6. Due to the (foreseen) leak there was so much (confuse) in the factory and people started running in different (direct).
 7. Many children fell (conscious) and had to be (transport) to hospitals.
 8. An inquiry was ordered due to (regularity) in the food.....(distribute) system.
- II. Write A against the sentences in the active voice and P against the sentences in the passive voice.
1. The Prime Minister toured many states.
 2. Ruma finished her ice cream quickly.
 3. I was advised to take rest.
 4. We have done all our preparation.
 5. The health Mela was organised by our school.
 6. My brother misplaced my phone.
- III. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate verbs chosen from the bracket.
1. The roomwith a white cloud. (fill/filled/ was filled)
 2. Imy grandson in my shawl. (covering/ covered /is covered)
 3. A lot of people here and there. (is seen running/was seen running/ were seen running)
 4. We our eyes because of the gas. (/ is closed/ have closed/ are closed)
 5. The NDRF personnel were.....of all the sick and injured people. (takes care/ taking care/ took care)

9.5 LET'S LISTEN

Learning to listen is an important and valuable skill. Listening involves hearing what is being said as well as understanding it.

Listen to this talk on wellness by Priti who is a wellness expert. You may listen to the recorded talk twice. Read the exercises that follow, before listening and then complete them.



Wellbeing Trends of the 2020s

Good morning listeners. Welcome to our weekly talk show. I am Priti, your wellness expert and I am back with another episode of our Wellness Series.

Today I'm going to talk about the wellness trends of the 2020s.

The definition of 'wellbeing' has changed post Covid. Life is precious. and each minute you live is a gift of God. You all must have participated in life saving operations at hospitals and in communities, at the risk of your own lives, during the pandemic. But you must know that your own wellbeing is as important as that of the people you help. Taking good care of your body, your emotions and your mind is essential.

I'm here with some wellness trends for the coming years. They're here to stay and easy to follow too! So do listen carefully.

At no 1, the new mantra is: strengthen your immunity system and remain well by eating a healthy diet, sleeping well, and getting your daily dose of vitamins. Do you know that Google searches on 'boosting immune system' have seen an 84% increase? Strengthening the immune system has become very important today. Boost your health and fitness by eating healthy for a vibrant skin and youthful body. So, treat your skin well and strengthen its defences.

No 2. Tackle your stress levels. Pay close attention to emotional signs such as anger or getting easily disturbed. Observe your thoughts and make note of them. Watch out for physical or mental stress, symptoms of digestive problems, and an increased heart rate. You are not alone in your feelings - millions of people across the world will be feeling the same as you. Taking notice of your feelings and turning those into positive actions can support your wellbeing.

No 3- Sleep hygiene is in! Go for aromatherapy and create a restful environment before you sleep. Create an atmosphere of calmness around you. There should be a flow of gentleness and sweet aromas around you at sleep time. Switch off gadgets, mobiles and violent movies. Be mindful of your thoughts and drift into soft music that lulls you to sleep.



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No 4. Going eco-friendly is another buzzword! Google searches for climate anxiety have increased by 418%, with eco-anxiety also increasing by 238%. Start by making small changes to live greener, and increase your sensitivity to nature. For example, choose local, seasonal foods where possible, and reduce food waste by planning meals in advance.

No 5. Start a Mood Diary today! Writing in a mood diary will help focus on your emotions and will help you improve your mental health. Simply put, it's a great way to record how you feel and why. By keeping a mood journal, or emotion journal, you can get to the root of negative feelings that disturb you, and increase positive ones too. This way you can recognise negative emotions and take action to help these feelings, whether it's opening up to a friend, loved one or mental professional. Writing down your feelings can reduce your feelings of anxiety and depression, too.

At no 6- Improve your gut health. Gut health can refer both to your digestive system and the balance of bacteria in your gut. Your gut digests food, absorbs energy and nutrients, and gets rid of waste products. Some of the best foods to add to your diet include wholefoods, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Eating healthy and staying clear of processed foods is a good goal to have post Covid as these can disrupt healthy bacteria in your gut. So - eat healthy and stay healthy!

No 7 Boost your Memory.. Writing is thought to boost your memory as note taking by hand requires different cognitive processes than typing. For example, when you write notes during a lecture, you must listen carefully to what the speaker has said as it is impossible to write down every word. Therefore, you listen, digest and summarise the information more effectively than someone who is just typing words into a laptop.

Adapted from:

10 *Surprising Helth Facts/realbuzz.com AND*

8 *big wellbeing trends and predictions for 2022/countyliving.com/uk*

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.4**

- I. Listen carefully and choose the correct option for each question based on the talk
- a. The speaker Priti is
 1. A skin specialist
 2. A wellness expert

3. A teacher who teaches memory skills
 4. A passionate climate expert
- b. The speaker says that we need to -
1. care about economic changes in the world
 2. have a strong immunity against diseases
 3. listen and make notes during a talk
 4. eat foods that are easy to digest
- c. Keeping a mood journal is...
1. A good way of overcoming feelings that disturb you
 2. One way of increasing depression and anxiety
 3. Quite disturbing when you read about your own sad thoughts
 4. Helpful in improving memory
- d. To remain healthy, you need to - (choose the best option from 1 to 4)
- i. take action if you are having negative thoughts
 - ii. choose healthy eco-friendly food and habits
 - iii. do a lot of research about memory boosting
 - iv. listen to music that has a calming effect to get good sleep
 - v. recognise that negative feelings are not always bad
1. i , ii and iii
 2. ii , iii and iv
 3. i, iv and v
 4. i, ii and iv
- e. The speaker would like the listeners to-
1. Become memory experts.
 2. Be conscious of their overall health needs.



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3. Search Google for tips on having good immunity.
4. Worry about the climate and its impact on health.

II. Write T for true and F for false for the following statements.

- a. It is good to notice your feelings and then turn them into positive actions for your own wellbeing.
- b. After watching a movie full of violence, you can sleep well.
- c. The maximum number of searches in these times relate to anxiety about the climate and the environment.
- d. Typing notes on a laptop is better than writing notes by hand.

9.6 LET'S SPEAK

I. Group Discussion

You will now participate in a group discussion where each member will give a talk on wellness. Choose one of the following topics-

- a. How to build a strong immunity system
- b. Handwriting notes will help improve memory
- c. Eat healthy and stay healthy
- d. Starting a mood diary is an excellent way of controlling thoughts
- e. An undisturbed, peaceful sleep keeps you well

Instructions-

1. In groups of 5 (with one participant also acting as the moderator who will begin and close the discussion) choose one of the aspects given below and prepare to speak on it for 2 minutes. Others will speak when it is their turn.
2. The speaker will answer the questions politely but there will be no arguments or debate.
3. You can take 15 minutes as preparation time.
4. Remember to make notes (write on your notepad) using ideas from the talk, as well as your own experiences before speaking.

It is never easy to speak in front of others. Here are some tips to get you started. You will find them useful while participating in a group discussion....

Tips on Participating in a Group Discussion

1. If you are the first speaker you will be the one to introduce each member of the group. Initiate the discussion by giving it an overall direction. In this case briefly introduce the need for wellbeing. Explain clearly that each member will discuss some key trends.
2. Use a strong voice, clear diction and correct grammar. This gives you a lot of confidence in saying what you have in mind.
3. Remember that maintaining eye contact with the group is essential. So do look at each participant as you speak. Also look at the audience to draw their interest and attention.
4. Do support your viewpoint with examples and facts. That helps listeners get a better understanding of your thoughts.
5. Keep to the time limit given. People stop listening if you go on and on.
6. Do acknowledge the previous speaker before putting across your point of view.
7. Also remember that turn taking, and speaking only when you get the signal from the moderator, will enable a smooth flow of ideas.
8. Discussion implies an action-reaction interface. Not reacting to the preceding input may show your inability to do so.
9. If time permits, quickly repeat the key takeaways from your speech. Recapitulate the main points of the discussion when required.
10. A good participant is always a good listener. You must listen very attentively - making notes for each speaker. Also write the questions you would like to ask (against each name).
11. When asked to conclude, summarize the main points of discussion. The concluding statement is not about what you feel; it is about what the group expressed as a whole. Refer to the main points which emerged during the discussion.



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II. Making a Public Announcement

Making announcements in an appropriate manner, especially during an emergency is a very important part of NDRF personnel's duties. However, you must ensure that you are thoroughly prepared before you address the public.

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You may use the following tips on public speaking and announcements:

- a. Appear calm when you speak.
- b. Avoid creating a situation of panic.
- c. Speak loud and clear.
- d. Do not speak too fast.
- e. Stress the words that need the attention of listeners (you must underline those that you need to speak with stress while you are going through the precautions).
- f. You may repeat words or statements that you wish to emphasise.
- g. Pronounce the words correctly and speak fluently.
- h. Rehearse before you start speaking in front of others.

Listen to the NDRF personnel addressing the community sharing precautions to be taken during a chemical disaster. After listening, read the precautions silently once. Then practice speaking them aloud to your partner as if you are instructing your peers/people about these safety measures and precautions.

Practice in pairs and then with the whole group. Remember the tips on public announcements you read earlier.



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Mohini Sinha from NDRF and my team and I are here to assist you in this difficult time. We promise to do everything possible to see that each one of you is safe as we believe that Every Life Matters.

As you all know, there's been a major fire in the Das factory premises.

First, I request all of you not to panic and to maintain calm. Please follow the instructions I'm giving you very carefully. Let me once again assure you that we at NDRF promise you our complete support at this critical time.

Please listen carefully:

- I request all of you to evacuate the affected area calmly and quickly.
- Please move in the direction opposite to the wind
- Remember to keep a wet handkerchief or piece of cloth/ sari on your face during evacuation
- Inform Fire & Emergency Services, Police and medical services from a safe location by calling 101, 100 and 108 respectively

- At your home, do keep the sick, elderly, weak, handicapped and other people who are unable to evacuate inside the house and close all the doors and windows tightly.
- Please do not consume the uncovered food/ water etc exposed to the air. Drink only from a covered bottle.
- As soon as you reach a safe place, change into fresh clothing and wash your hands properly. Put all contaminated clothes in a bag and wash with care
- Listen to the local radio/ TV channels for advice from district administration/ fire/health/police and other concerned authorities. Please follow all instructions and do as you are told.
- Please do not pay attention to any rumours and DO NOT spread rumours.
- Once again, please remember that we are with you.
- Thank you.



Notes

Let us check our progress

1. You must now practice recording your own speech practised above on your mobile phone. You can use the voice recorder app.
2. Check your voice modulation, clarity of speech and pronunciation along with your tone (which should appear friendly and reassuring).
3. Play your recording and see if you are satisfied with your speech.
4. If you feel you the need to improve, record again. Share it with your buddy/ instructor.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- In this Lesson you have read about the different hazards people face in and around chemical factories. Many people die and thousands are injured. It is the duty of all of us, including the government, Disaster Management Forces and industry owners to take the right steps towards safety of the community.
- You have also read about the challenges that you face during your service. Taking precautionary steps is better than regretting.
- You have listened to recorded instructions and speeches from which you learn how to speak confidently and in an appropriate style, using accurate language.
- Above all, your own wellbeing is very important, as you can function much better if you are not stressed, get proper sleep, and remain positive even amid difficult situations.
- By taking care of your wellness, you can face challenging situations strongly.



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS/ACTIVITIES



Notes
ACTIVITY 9.1

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 2
- d. 6
- e. 1
- f. 3

INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.1

I.

- a. Reporter and Assistant Commandant
- b. It started with massive blast in a container storing hazardous chemicals.
- c. Fifteen fire tenders were rushed to the spot and it took nearly two hours to bring the blaze under control.
- d. Two factory workers got trapped in the store room and could not be extricated. Quite a few were injured. In fact, 10 are in a serious condition. 32 others are being treated for burns, breathing problems, burning in the respiratory tract, blindness and stomach pain and vomiting. One of our NDRF jawans received severe burns and we lost him in the operation. Five more are hospitalised.
- e. Factory owners must follow safety guidelines strictly. They must also ensure that medical facilities are always available in and around the factory to handle such disasters.
- f. NDRF jawans because they made efforts to rescue everyone without fearing their own life.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.2

I.

- 1. d
- 2. g
- 3. a
- 4. e

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 5. I | 6. c | 7. b | 8. J |
| 9. f | 10. h | | |

II.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. i | 2. c, | 3. a | 4. d |
| 5. b | 6. e | 7. f | 8. g |
| 9. k | 10. h | | |

INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.3

I.

1. Densely/evacuated
2. Effective
3. Approximately / explosion
4. Suffering
5. Financial / minimized
6. Unforeseen / confusion / directions
7. Unconscious / transported
8. Irregularity / distribution

II.

1. A
2. A
3. P
4. A
5. P
6. A

III.

1. was filled
2. covered

Each Life Matters



Notes

Each Life
Matters

Notes

3. were seen running
4. have closed
5. taking care

INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.4**I.**

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 4
- e. 2

II.

- a. T
- b. F
- c. T
- d. F

A PANAGRAM sentence contains
every letter in the language

A quick brown fox jumped
over the lazy dog