

NOISE: HOW IT AFFECTS OUR LIVES

LESSON OVERVIEW

L.No.	Title of the Lesson	Skills			Grammar/Figures of speech	Activity	Life Skills
		Listening/speaking	Reading	Writing			
10	Noise: How It Affects Our Lives	Making verbal complaints	Reading and reflecting	Note making, Summarising, Compound words	Framing “Yes, No Wh” questions	Observe how much noise you make to pollute the environment. Make a plan to reduce noise pollution	Environmental awareness

SUMMARY

The lesson deals with one of the environment hazards- ‘Noise Pollution’ and its effect on our health. An unpleasant, loud sound is ‘noise’. Sound is measured in units called ‘decibels’ and the instrument that measures it is called ‘decibel metre’.

Mostly people speak in a range between 45 to 75 decibels. Noise level beyond 85 decibels is harmful. Noise above 100 decibels can result in a hearing loss. Frequent exposure to loud noise affects the inner part of our ears and may lead to deafness.

Loud noise is harmful even in sleep. It causes headache, expands blood vessels of brain and endangers the heart.

Some noises are avoidable such as the loudspeaker, loud music, noise of machinery and thunder, etc. Though government has made rules and regulations to control avoidable noises, yet the real solution lies in self-realization and efforts to find ways and means to check noise pollution.

PRINCIPAL POINTS

- People should be aware of the ill effects of noise pollution.
- Sound can be measured scientifically in decibels with the help of a decibel metre.
- Sound up to 75 decibels is comfortable to the ears. Sound beyond 85 decibels starts harming our health, can cause headache, expand brain blood vessels and endanger the heart.
- To make people think of ways to check avoidable noises.

LET’S LEARN NEW EXPRESSIONS

Compound words are formed by combining two or more simple words, e.g. blackboard, nevertheless, sister-in-law. The words which combine to make a new word lose their own identity and form a compound word that behaves as an independent word.

Compound words are mostly, Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs.

Examples of Compound Nouns

Noun+Noun : Teaspoon, horse-power, windmill.

Adj+Noun : Shorthand, blackboard, sweetheart.

Verb+Noun: Pickpocket, cut-throat, makeshift.

Gerund+Noun: Drawing room, walking-stick.

Verb+Adj : Lock up, drawback, send off.

Adv/Preposition+Noun: Afterthought, outlaw, by-lane.

Adv+Verb : Outcome, upkeep, outcry.

Examples of Compound Adjectives:

Noun+Adj/Participle: Sky blue, seasick, heart-broken.

Adj+Adj : Red-hot, blue black, lukewarm.

Adv+Participle: Outspoken, inborn, everlasting.

Examples of Compound Verbs:

Noun+Verb: Earmark, backbite, typewrite.

Adj+Verb: Whitewash, fulfil, safe-guard.

Forms of Compound words :Compound words come in three forms :

- **Closed:** When no space is left in word parts as goldsmith, classroom.
- **Open:** When space is left between the parts as, circus down, Mother Land.
- **Hyphenated:** When there is a hyphen between/among the parts as, mother-in-law, knee-deep

ENHANCE YOUR PERFORMANCE

Note Making

We make notes when we wish to highlight the main points to be revised or read quickly.

GRAMMAR

Framing Yes/No questions

'Yes/No' or 'Indefinite questions' begin with a Helping Verb (Is, Are, Was, Were, Will, Would, Do, Does, Did, Has, Have, etc.)

e.g. Ans: Yes, children are sleeping comfortably.

Q: Are children sleeping comfortably?

Did you notice that while framing the question, we used the same helping Verb which was in the answer?

2. Ans: No, they were not in the playground.

Q: Were they in the playground?

NOTE: Questions that begin with 'do' or 'does' in the present tense and 'did' in the past tense do not require the same verb in the answer.

1. Ans: Yes, he goes to the Sports Club daily.

Q: Does he go to the Sports Club daily?

2. Ans: Yes, last summer he went to Shimla.

Q: Did he go to Shimla last summer?

Remember

- We begin the Yes/No question with a helping verb.
- We use the same helping verb which is used in the answer. If there is no helping verb in the answer, we begin the question with 'Do', 'Does' or 'Did' according to the Tense of the Verb used in the answer.

TEST TYPES

1. MCQ/Objective type question (understanding)

Which of the following is an unavoidable noise? (Choose the correct option)

- A. Beating of drums B. Disco music
C. Thunder of clouds D. Honking of horns

2. VSA (understanding)

Complete the statement given below:

Naseer lives near the airport where every other minute an aircraft lands or takes off, making a deafening sound. Prolonged exposure to this kind of sound could result in or

3. SA (extrapolatory)

You are President of the Resident Welfare Association of your colony. What rules would you propose to prevent noise pollution in your area? State two rules and justify them..

4. LA (extrapolatory)

You are a conscientious environmentalist. You are worried about the ever increasing noise pollution. You want to make people aware of it. Write an article on 'Noise Pollution' for a newspaper, highlighting its effects on your health. Also suggest what measures could be taken to control avoidable noise.