

Getting to know NDRF



Notes

- explains the usefulness of a title and subtitles in understanding the content;
- gives details such as home state, work, name of battalion, etc;
- uses contractions while speaking;
- prepares for giving a speech using the given information;
- presents information in an interesting manner;
- expands given notes to write a connected and clear speech keeping the audience in mind.

1.1 LET'S READ

Warm up

Look at the pictures.

With your partner discuss:

- What is happening in each of the pictures?
- What is the role of the people you see there?



Now look at the picture given below. Do you know about this event?

What kind of a disaster is it?

Is it a natural or man-made disaster?



Noida Supertech Twin tower collapse in August 2022

1.1.1 COLLAPSED STRUCTURE SEARCH AND RESCUE (CSSR)



Listen carefully to the recording of the dialogue. Ankit and Bina are talking about NDRF- Ankit knows a lot about NDRF, but Bina has not heard about them.

Note how the speakers pause at commas and full stops.

Ankit: "Did you watch the Noida Supertech Twin towers collapse?"

Bina: "No. But I think I have heard about it! When was it?"

Ankit: "I think sometime in August. Yes, now I remember! It was on August 28, 2022. It happened in Noida. People were really glued to their TV to watch the event. Everyone was expecting a real disaster!"

Bina: "Disaster? I thought disasters are floods, landslides etc. which happen generally during the monsoon!"

Ankit: "Yes those are natural disasters, cyclones, earthquakes and as you said, floods and landslides. But there are also man-made disasters which may be Chemical, Radiological, Biological or Nuclear! The demolition of Supertech Towers could have led to a huge disaster as there are so many residential buildings around. This kind of disaster is called **Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR)**

Bina: "Please say that again."



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Ankit: It's called **Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue**. So the NDRF was on the alert and there on duty. In fact, they had positioned themselves to jump into action if necessary. By the way, do you know how long the collapse took? I'm sure you'll never be able to guess!"

Bina: Really! Let me try at least! Tell me, how many floors were there in Supertech?

Ankit: "Wait I'll just Google it. Here it is! Supertech had 30 floors. Imagine! And the building was 100 metres tall. So have you guessed how long it took to bring it down, I mean, demolish it?"

Bina: "7 days!!!"

Ankit: "Ha! ha! You are so wrong! I told you! It took just 9 seconds! Can you believe it? And once it had collapsed, the NDRF was right there to facilitate the removal of the huge mountain of rubble! You can imagine when a building of 30 floors collapses how much rubble there would be! So you see, NDRF plays a crucial role in keeping us safe, especially when there is a possibility of a disaster!"

Bina: "Really! This is just amazing! But tell me what is NDRF? What does it stand for? There's so much I want to know!"

Ankit: "Oh, I forgot. I should have told you right at the beginning. It stands for National Disaster Response Force. It's very much in the news with so many disasters happening! People are becoming aware of NDRF and their wonderful contribution in serving humanity".

Bina: "Really, NDRF does so much for us Indians. We must all learn about this wonderful force!"

Now that you have heard the dialogues, read aloud the same dialogues with a friend. In pairs, each one take up one role. Make sure you pause where there is a comma or a full stop. Read with expression.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.1

I. Amit and Bina were talking about NDRF. Let us find out where the NDRF teams are located.

Look carefully at the map in Figure 1.1 given below and answer the following questions-

- a. How many battalions does NDRF have?
- b. Which states are they based in?



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c Which city are they stationed at?

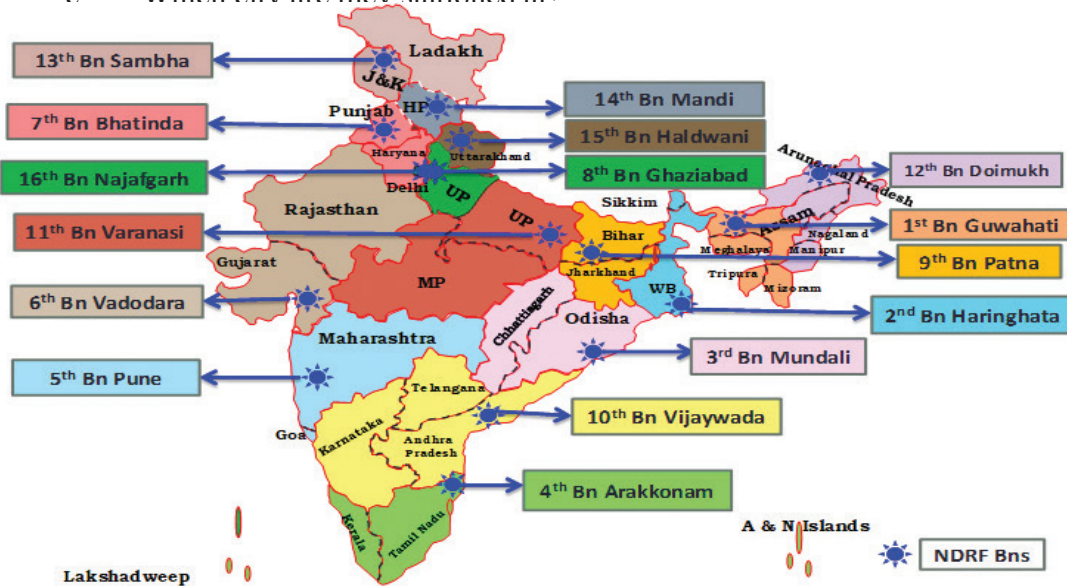


Figure No 1.1: Location of NDRF battalions in India

1.2 CONTRACTIONS

Contractions are common in speech but usually not used in formal writing. Look at the sentences in the two columns below-

- Are they the same?
- What is the difference?
- Do you know the reason why?

Column A	Column B
1. I am _____	1. I'm
2. I am an Indian.	2. I'm an Indian.
3. I have travelled to five states.	3. I've travelled to five states.
4. I will serve in NDRF for 10 years	4. I'll serve in NDRF for 10 years
5. I did not know about NDRF until _____	5. I didn't know about NDRF until _____
6. I cannot _____	6. I can't _____
7. I will not be in NDRF for more than _____ years	7. I won't be in the NDF for more than _____ years.

You can see that contractions or shortened forms of words have been used in Column B. You will learn more about Contractions in the Grammar Section.

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Tell your partner a few details about yourself. Use the prompts of sentence beginnings in Column A above to speak about yourself.

- Your name
- Your home state
- Battalion number
- Location of battalion

1.3 BECOMING A GOOD READER

A. How to become a Good Reader

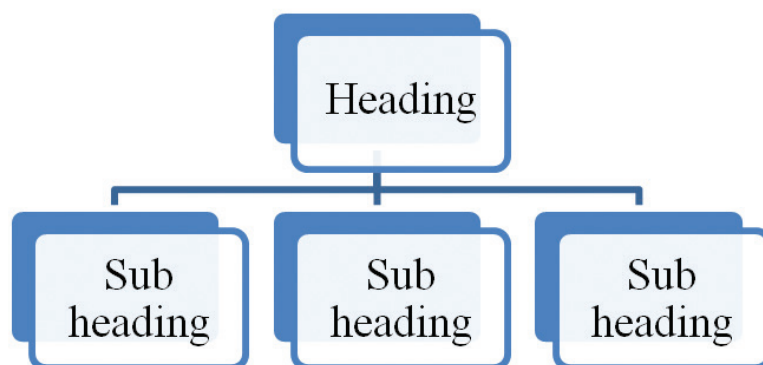


A Good Reader does the following:

- quickly reads the heading or title of a text
- uses the title to guess what the text is about
- quickly goes through the sub headings
- knows that sub headings divide the text into sections
- subheadings make it easier to understand the main ideas of a text



You will notice this general hierarchy-



Listen to the following passage and then read it aloud



India went through a series of natural disasters such as the Orissa Super Cyclone in 1999, the Gujarat earthquake in 2001 and the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004. Such disasters led the Indian authorities to design a Disaster Management plan. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the highest body for Disaster Management in India. The Chairman of the NDMA is the Prime Minister. The NDMA passed the Disaster Management Act in 2005. The

NDRF is a specialized force formed to provide a specialist response in a disaster situation. Although it began with only 8 battalions, today it has grown into a much bigger body with 16 battalions. These battalions come on **deputation**⁽¹⁾ from 6 other forces such as: BSF (Border Security Force), CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force), CISF (Central Industrial Security Force); **ITBP** (Indo Tibetan Border Police Force), and SSB (Sashastra Seema Bal) and Assam Rifles. Each battalion has 18 **self-contained**⁽²⁾ specialist search and rescue teams. Each team is made up of engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical and **paramedics**⁽³⁾. The total strength of each battalion is 1,149. All the 16 battalions are fully **equipped**⁽⁴⁾ and trained to respond to natural as well as man-made disasters.

The disasters fall under 4 main categories:

- i. chemical⁽⁵⁾
- ii. biological⁽⁶⁾
- iii. radiological⁽⁷⁾, and
- iv. nuclear⁽⁸⁾

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In short, they are also known as CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear).

The two main objectives of NDRF are:

1. to fight all natural disasters including radiological, biological, chemical and nuclear disasters
2. to conduct search and rescue operations in the event of any natural calamity

The NDRF also

- provides disaster management training before any disaster so that the local police, administration, local bodies are prepared
- organizes community awareness and preparedness programmes in schools and colleges
- provides hi-tech specialist response during search and rescue operations
- provides immediate relief with available men and material in the affected areas
- assists states in recovery and maintenance of normalcy in the areas of disaster

One of the most important reasons for the success of NDRF's mission is that they have an outstanding team which is committed to serve. This team continues to win the hearts of millions of Indians. They are rightly called Angels in Disaster. Their teams have shown that they go beyond the call of duty. It means that they risk their lives in saving victims who are trapped or suffering from any disaster. Indeed, **compassion** is the most important quality of the NDRF Personnel.

In addition to having a great team NDRF also has two main strategies. A strategy is a definite plan of action to reach a particular goal. The first strategy of NDRF is to be proactive. Being proactive means to control a situation by making things happen rather than waiting for them to happen.

The second strategy is called pre-positioning. The NDRF units are spread all over India especially in regions which are **vulnerable**⁽⁹⁾ or at risk of disaster. This is called pre-positioning. You can check this out by looking closely at the key locations of NDRF battalions all over India.

Glossary

1. group of people sent to speak or act for others
2. having everything that is needed itself
3. a person who has had special training in treating people who are hurt or ill, but who is not a doctor or nurse
4. having the necessary tools, clothes, equipment,
5. any basic substance that is used in or produced by a reaction involving changes to atoms or molecules:
6. connected with the natural processes of living things
7. a medical specialty using radiation for diagnosis and treatment
8. being or using the power produced when the nucleus of an atom is divided or joined to another nucleus
9. Feel deeply for someone who is suffering and to do something to lessen it

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B. Using title and sub-titles

Remember that a good title is short and interesting. It is also related to the whole text. But a sub title relates to a part or section of a text.

ACTIVITY 1.1

Look carefully at the two texts given below. Text A has no title or subtitles whereas Text B has a title and subtitles. After reading the passage fill in the blanks with the suitable heading and sub headings.

If you were to give one text to Bina so that she can quickly learn some more about NDRF which one would you choose? Give reasons for your choice.

Hint: Look once again at How to become a Good Reader. You will find the reasons there!

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Text A :without title &Sub titles	Text B: with Title &Sub titles
<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>India went through a series of natural disasters such as the Orissa Super Cyclone in 1999, the Gujarat Earthquake in 2001 and the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004. Such disasters led the Indian authorities to design a Disaster Management plan. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the highest body for Disaster Management in India. The Chairman of the NDMA is the Prime Minister. The NDMA passed the Disaster Management Act in 2005. The NDRF is a specialized force formed to provide a specialist response in a disaster situation.</p>	<p>1. (Title) NDRF: Our saviours in Disaster</p> <p>2. Introduction</p> <p>India went through a series of natural disasters such as the Orissa Super Cyclone in 1999, the Gujarat Earthquake in 2001 and the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004. Such disasters led the Indian authorities to design a Disaster Management plan. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the highest body for Disaster Management in India. The Chairman of the NDMA is the Prime Minister. The NDMA passed the Disaster Management Act in 2005. The NDRF is a specialized force formed to provide a specialist response in a disaster situation</p>
<p>3.</p> <p>NDRF began with only eight battalions. But today it has grown into a much bigger body with 16 battalions. These battalions come on deputation from other forces such as : BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and SSB. Each battalion has 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams .Each team is made up of engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical and paramedics. The total strength of each battalion is 1,149. All the 16 battalions are fully equipped and trained to respond to natural as well as man-made disasters. The disasters fall under 4 main categories: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear also known in short as CBRN.</p>	<p>3. Composition and Structure</p> <p>Although NDRF began with only eight battalions today it has grown into a much bigger body with 16 battalions. These battalions come on deputation from other forces such as : BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and SSB. Each battalion has 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams .Each team is made up of engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical and paramedics. The total strength of each battalion is 1,149. All the 16 battalions are fully equipped and trained to respond to natural as well as man-made disasters. The disasters fall under 4 main categories: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear also known in short as CBRN.</p>



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<p>4.</p> <p>The two main objectives of NDRF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to fight all natural disasters including radiological, biological, chemical and nuclear disasters. • to conduct search and rescue operations in the event of any natural calamity. <p>NDRF is committed to work in all three stages: pre, during and post.</p>	<p>4. Objectives of NDRF</p> <p>The two main objectives of NDRF are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to fight all natural disasters including radiological, biological, chemical and nuclear disasters. • to conduct search and rescue operations in the event of any natural calamity. <p>NDRF is committed to work in all three stages:pre,during and post.</p>
<p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide disaster management training before any disaster so that the local police, administration, local bodies are prepared. • to organize community awareness and preparedness programme in schools and colleges 	<p>5. Pre disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide disaster management training before any disaster so that the local police, administration, local bodies are prepared • to organize community awareness and preparedness programme in schools and colleges.
<p>6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide hi-tech specialist response during search and rescue operations • to provide immediate relief with available men and material in the affected areas 	<p>6. During disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide hi-tech specialist response during search and rescue operations • to provide immediate relief with available men and material in the affected areas.
<p>7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assist states in recovery and maintenance of normalcy in the areas of disaster. 	<p>7. Post -disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assist states in recovery and maintenance of normalcy in the areas of disaster.

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<p>8.</p> <p>One of the most important reasons for the success of NDRF’s mission is their team is committed to serve. They continue to win the hearts of millions of Indians. They are rightly called Angels in Disaster. Their teams have shown that they go beyond the call of duty. It means that they risk their lives in saving victims who are trapped or suffering from any disaster.</p>	<p>8. Key quality of the NDRF team: One of the most important reasons for the success of NDRF’s mission is that their team is committed to serve. They continue to win the hearts of millions of Indians. They are rightly called Angels in Disaster. Their teams have shown that they go beyond the call of duty. It means that they risk their lives in saving victims who are trapped or suffering from any disaster.</p>
<p>9.</p> <p>In addition to having a great team NDRF also has two main strategies. A strategy is a definite plan of action to reach a particular goal. The first strategy of NDRF is to be proactive. Being proactive means to control a situation by making things happen rather than waiting for them to happen. The second strategy is called pre-positioning. The NDRF units are spread all over India especially in regions which are vulnerable or at risk of disaster. This is called pre-positioning. You can check this out by looking closely at the key locations of NDRF battalions all over India.</p>	<p>9. Strategies for Success: In addition to having a great team NDRF also has two main strategies. A strategy is a definite plan of action to reach a particular goal. The first strategy of NDRF is to be proactive. Being proactive means to control a situation by making things happen rather than waiting for them to happen. The second strategy is called pre-positioning. The NDRF units are spread all over India especially in regions which are vulnerable or at risk of disaster. This is called pre-positioning. You can check this out by looking closely at the key locations of NDRF battalions all over India.</p>
<p>10.</p> <p>In conclusion, more and more people today are learning about NDRF’s wonderful contribution in serving humanity. NDRF not only manages disasters but also contributes in building awareness among school students and the community.</p>	<p>10. Conclusion: In conclusion, more and more people today are learning about NDRF’s wonderful contribution in serving humanity. NDRF not only manages disasters but also contributes in building awareness among school students and the community.</p>

Learning new words

Look at the three stages of disaster as given below and learn their meaning:

Pre-disaster- actions taken before a disaster strikes

During the disaster

Post-disaster - actions taken after a disaster has struck

Discuss with your partner and write the correct stage of disaster for each activity.

	Activities	Stages of a disaster
1	to assist states in getting back to normal	
2	train local police, administration, local bodies, schools and students to respond effectively in times of disaster	
3	Immediately send expert teams equipped with technology. Search and rescue of victims and provide relief.	



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1.4 SPEAKING OF EXPERIENCES

Think about your own or your friend’s experience in the NDRF as a team member in handling a disaster situation.

- Discuss any one disaster in which your team or your friend’s team achieved success.
- Tell details of the disaster: name, year and location.
- Discuss what was done in each of the three stages.
- Also inform the reasons for the success of the mission.

Name of Disaster :.....

Year :.....

Place :.....

Stage of disaster	What I/NDRF Team did	Why the mission was successful
Pre		
During		
Post		

Using the following inputs tell your friend about the disaster and your experience. You can record it on any device, play it back, listen and then record it again. You will see the improvement!

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1. In the year ____ our battalion responded to the disaster which took place in _____.
2. When our battalion reached the incident site, we saw _____ (describe the disaster).
3. We quickly began our Search and Rescue operation by _____.
4. The whole operation took _____ (how long?).
5. At the end, I felt very happy that I was able to _____ (what you did as part of the team).
6. I like being in NDRF because _____ (give reasons).

1.5 WOMEN IN NDRF

At the beginning of the lesson, Bina had asked Ankit whether NDRF had women in their workforce. Here is a newspaper report dated January 6, 2021 when women gained entry into NDRF. Read and find out more about the role of women in NDRF.



Figure No. 1.2: Role of women in NDRF

Till January 6, 2021, more than 100 women personnel had joined the NDRF and the number is expected to go over 200 in the near future.

Till 2021 the NDRF was an all-male force. The move to include women personnel

in the NDRF was being planned for some time. An all-woman team of freshly trained National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) **personnel**⁽¹⁾ was recently **deployed**⁽²⁾ for **contingency**⁽³⁾ duties on the banks of the Ganga River in Uttar Pradesh's GarhMukteshwar town. They are being **deputed**⁽⁴⁾ with its battalions across the country as soon as they finish their **pre-induction**⁽⁵⁾ course and training. The women's team successfully handled the rescue boats and related equipment. The team has proved that the NDRF all women team has all the skills to be called complete rescuers. The female personnel who are joining are in the Sub Inspector, Inspector and other ranks. Today each NDRF battalion of over 1,000 personnel can have 108-woman rescuers. The female workers would contribute to the power and **expertise**⁽⁶⁾ of the force to rescue victims of disasters.

Currently women are being deployed in all sections of the NDRF either in an all-women NDRF team or in a **mixed squad**⁽⁷⁾ of male and female workers. The mixed squad has been found to be especially useful because it makes a great difference **on the ground**⁽⁸⁾ where women, children and elderly people are rescued.



Notes

Glossary

1. workforce
2. placed
3. emergency
4. appoint or instruct (someone) to perform a task for which one is responsible.
5. introducing somebody to a new job, skill, organization,
6. a high level of special knowledge or skill
7. a group of men and women
8. at the scene of action



INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2

Read aloud all the questions and give oral answers.

1. Answer **True** or **False**.
 - a. By 2021 the number of women who had joined the NDRF were 300. (T/F)

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- b. The first all women team was sent to U.P. (T/F)
 - c. The female team members of NDRF are all appointed as Inspectors. (T/F)
 - d. Each battalion can have 108 female personnel. (T/F)
 - e. The women NDRF team does not work in mixed squads.(T/F)
2. What is the advantage of having a mixed squad of rescuers?
 3. Think of a suitable title for the paragraph above. Refer to Section 1.3 where you learnt about title and sub titles.
 4. With your partner discuss some more advantages of having women in the NDRF team.

1.6 LET'S LEARN NEW WORDS

Read aloud the following sentences-

- a. Women are **deployed** in all sections of the NDRF either as an all-women NDRF team or in a mixed squad of male and female workers.
- b. More than 100 women personnel have joined the NDRF over the last few months and they are being **deputed**.
- c. The first batch of over 100 women disaster combatants and rescuers has been **inducted** into the country's federal calamity force NDRF
 - What is the difference between employ and deploy? Read the section above and find the meaning.
 - What is the meaning of inducted,deputed? Find the meaning of the words by reading the full sentence.

ACTIVITY 1.2

Match the word in column A with its meaning in column B

S.N	column A	column B
1	employ	To appoint someone to act for you
2	deploy	To officially make someone a member of a group or organization
3	depute	To get the services of someone
4	induct	To organize and send out people or things for a specific job

1.7 LET'S LEARN LANGUAGE: GRAMMAR

Let us learn about contractions

Look at the visuals below.

The first diagram is a flowchart titled 'Contractions'. It branches into 'Positive Contractions' and 'Negative Contractions'. Under 'Positive Contractions', examples are listed: 'He is - He's' and 'They are - They're'. Under 'Negative Contractions', examples are listed: 'He is not - He isn't' and 'They are not - They aren't'.

The second diagram is a tree titled 'Contractions'. The left side of the tree is labeled 'Positive Contractions' with the example 'You're (You+are) Very beautiful'. The right side is labeled 'Negative Contractions' with the example 'You shouldn't (Should + not) go there'.

The third diagram is a circular illustration of two workers in orange uniforms drinking from water bottles. Below the illustration, two boxes show the contraction process: 'He is drinking Juice' and 'He's drinking Juice'.

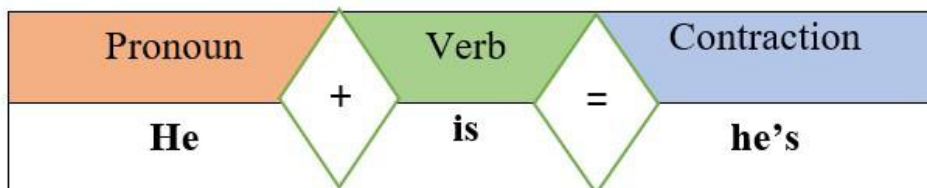


Notes

- We usually use the contracted forms while speaking.
- A contraction includes an apostrophe ('). For example: He's, She's
- When we write we usually avoid using contraction.

Formation of Contraction

Contractions are formed by combining two words; pronouns (we, they) and auxiliary verb (will, are). Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs.



There are **two** types of contractions.

1. Positive
2. Negative

A negative contraction consists of a pronoun and a verb or a helping verb and the word 'not'.

A positive contraction expresses positive meaning within a sentence. It doesn't include n't at the end of the word.

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ACTIVITY 1.3

Here is a list of some more contractions. Read aloud the words given in both columns. Some blanks are there for you to fill. Check if you got it right!

Contracted short form	Original long form
aren't	are not
-----	cannot, can not
couldn't	could not
-----	did not
doesn't	does not
don't	-----
hasn't	-----

1.8 TENSES

1. Simple Present Tense

When we describe an activity that is going on in the present time or is a habitual action or regular event, we use the simple present tense.

Look carefully at the four points given below. They list the four main situations when we use the Simple Present Tense.

i. Examples of Habitual Actions.

Navina eats a banana for breakfast every day.

Arun plays golf every weekend.

My little kitten, Laddu, scratches at my door every morning.

ii. Examples of True General Statements.

When we talk about matters which are universal truths or facts we use the simple present tense.

It **rains** heavily during the monsoons.

The planets **revolve** around the Sun.

The President of India **stays** in the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Cats **sleep** during the day.

The Sun **rises** in the East.



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iii. **Examples of Repeated Events/Actions**

When we talk about some actions or events which happen repeatedly, we use the simple present tense.

I **meet** my friends in the park on weekends.

Robin comes late to office very often.

Vanita **takes** her copies home for correction every day.

The housing society **meets** every Second Saturday to discuss matters.

iv. **Examples of Directions or Instructions.**

When we talk about directions or instructions, the verb used in the sentences is simple present tense.

Close your books and pack your bags.

You can **enter** from the back door.

Go straight home.

I play(habit);

I live in Dehradun. (unchanging situation);

New Delhi is a large city (general truth):

You **drive** for about one kilometre and then you **turn** left.

ACTIVITY 1.4

Read the following sentences. Underline the verb- they are all in the Present Simple Tense.

Next, write the verb in the given column. The first one has been done for you.

S.N	Sentence Present Simple	Present Simple
1	Every monsoon there are floods in some parts of India.	are
2	Dina reads the newspaper during breakfast.	
3	The President of India stays in the Rashtrpati Bhavan.	
4	Donny goes cycling every day.	
5	Close your books and pack your bags.	close , _____
6	The housing society meets every Second Saturday.	
7	The Earth revolves around the Sun	
8	We jog in the park every evening.	
9	Dina reads the newspaper during breakfast.	
10	Her mother is from Bengal.	Is, _____

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11	It drizzles every day.	
12	She drinks milk every night.	
13	Water freezes at zero degrees.	
14	They watch television daily.	watch
15	We catch the bus every morning.	
16	They drive to Shimla for their summer holidays.	
17	He drinks coffee at breakfast.	drinks

The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: I take, you take, we take, they take...

But do note that with the Third Person Singular i.e. he, she, it we add an -s at the end. (he eats, she eats, it eats).

Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding -s or -es to the end.

First Person Singular	With Third Person Singular: He, She It -add s or es to the verb.
1. I love movies.	1. He loves movies.
2. We love sweets.	2. She loves sweets.
3. They know you're sick.	3. He knows you are sick.
4. You eat a banana every day.	4. Ankit eats a banana every day.
5. I finish work at 5p.m.	5. He finishes work at 5p.m.
6. You wash your hair twice a week.	6. She washes her hair twice a week.

2. Present Continuous Tense

Look at the picture given below.



We use the **Present Continuous Tense** to describe something which is happening at the given moment. **Present Continuous** is formed by using **is/are + first form of the verb+ing**.

Example :

- I am helping a victim.
- He /She is helping a victim
- We are helping a victim.
- They are helping a victim

3. Simple Past Tense

Before you go ahead let us be clear about two things-

a. When to use Simple Past Tense?

We use the simple past tense to refer to actions or states that happened in the past and are finished and completed. For example, the sentence *Raji played badminton* says that Raji started and finished playing badminton sometime in the past. She isn't playing badminton right now.

Remember, the simple past tense only refers to events that completely finished in the past.

b. How to form Simple Past Tense

For most verbs, the method to form the simple past tense is relatively simple.

Take the root form of the verb and add -ed to the end.

For example:

work - work+ed =worked

rest - rest+ed =rested

ACTIVITY 1.6

i. Add 'ed' to a verb to make it into Simple Past tense

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Past
want		visit	
finish		walk	
wash		watch	
cook		enjoy	
call		help	

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ii. Add 'd' if a verb ends in a silent 'e'

Verb with silent e	Simple Past
close	closed
bake	baked
hope	hoped

There are some exceptions for verbs that end in -y, the -y usually changes to an -i if it follows a consonant. For example, the verb cry becomes cried but the verb play becomes played.

iii. The simple Past tense of Irregular verbs is different. There is no general rule for how to form the simple past tense of irregular verbs. Look carefully at the Past tense form of these verbs-

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Past
go	went	swim	swam
get	got	fly	flew
drink	drank	think	thought
run	ran	catch	caught
know	knew	buy	bought
eat	ate	fight	fought
drive	drove	sleep	slept



INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3

Look at the pictures below

- They are pictures of disasters which happened in the past.
- Therefore, we will use the Simple Past Tense to describe what the NDRF did.



1. Complete the sentences by filling in the appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use the Present continuous tense of the verb in the first column and the simple past tense in the second column. The first one has been done for you. You may use the dictionary if necessary.

Sl. No	Present Continuous Tense	Verb	Simple Past Tense
1.	The NDRF team is lifting the victims.	lift	The NDRF team lifted the victims.
2.	They _____ the young man.	rescue	They _____ the young man.
3.	They _____ the people to get on the boats.	advise	They _____ the people to get on the boats.
4.	The team _____ the boat.	pull	The team _____ the boat.
5.	The team _____ the victim to an ambulance in a stretcher.	move	The team _____ the victim to an ambulance in a stretcher.
6.	They _____ the women to get off the boat.	help	They _____ the women to get off the boat.
7.	The team _____ the old woman.	support	The team _____ the old woman.
8.	They air _____ supplies	drop	They air _____ supplies
9.	They _____ the debris with a machine.	remove	They _____ the debris with a machine.
1.0	They _____ the victims to cross the bridge.	assist	They _____ the victims to cross the bridge.

2. The following paragraph lists the contribution of NDRF in managing disasters successfully. Use the Simple Past tense of the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences.

- In January 2010 a six storey building _____ (collapse) at Bellary in Karnataka. NDRF worked day and night for 7 days and _____ (rescue) 20 trapped live victims.
- In September 2014, the Jammu and Kashmir region suffered major floods _____ (cause) by torrential rainfall. NDRF _____ (evacuate) stranded people and saved over 50,000 lives. They also _____ (distribute) nearly 80 tonnes of relief material.



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3. In October 2014 the eastern coast of India was _____(affect) by Hud-hud. The NDRF personnel ____ (save) lives of several people. They _____(remove) metal objects and old trees which were likely to be uprooted by the strong winds of Hud-hud.
4. When on 25 April 2015, a major earthquake struck Nepal. The NDRF _____(pull) out 11 live victims out of a total figure of 16.
5. In 2015, the NDRF _____(create) history and rescued two workers who were trapped for 9 days in a tunnel in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh
6. In the Tamil Nādu floods of 2015 NDRF quickly _____(mobilise) 50 teams from different locations across the country. They _____(evacuate) more than 14,000 flood affected people and _____(shift) them to safer areas. They also _____(assist) local administration and _____(provide) immediate relief and medical care to thousands of needy people.

1.9 LET'S LISTEN

1. Scan the QR code given to listen to the dialogue.
2. You will be listening to the dialogue twice.
3. In this dialogue Ankit is telling Bina some more interesting details about NDRF.
4. Before you listen look carefully at the questions in the Listening Activity worksheet.
5. As you listen, fill in the worksheet with the correct answers.

Listening Activity Worksheet

Tick the following statements as True or False (T/F)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. NDRF stands for National Disaster Rescue Force | T/F |
| 2. NDMA stands for National Development Management Authority | T/F |
| 3. The Defence Minister is the Chairman of NDRF | T/F |
| 4. The Disaster Management Act was passed in 2005. | T/F |
| 5. Aapda seva sadaiv sarvatra means Sustained Disaster Response Service. | T/F |
| 6. The word calamity means the same as disaster. | T/F |

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 7. CRBN stands for Chemical Rural Biological Nuclear | T/F |
| 8. There are 10 battalions of NDRF | T/F |
| 9. The word personnel means a group of people willing to obey orders. | T/F |
| 10. Each battalion has 1149 personnel | T/F |
| 11. The personnel of NDRF come from the following: | |
| • BSF | |
| • CISF | |
| • CRPF | |
| • ITBP | |
| • SSB | |
| • Assam Rifles | T/F |
| 12. Out of 16 battalions only 4 have trained experts in search and rescue. | T/F |
| 13. There are two kinds of disasters: natural and man-made. | T/F |
| 14. Each battalion has the following 5 categories | |
| a. Engineers | |
| b. Pilots | |
| c. Electricians | |
| d. Medical and paramedics | |
| e. Dog squads | T/F |
| 15. NDRF are called angles of disaster. | T/F |
| 16. Two special qualities of NDRF are expertise and competition. | T/F |
| 17. Till today NDRF has saved 50,000 human lives. | T/F |
| 18. The NDRF women teams don't go to the disaster regions. | T/F |
| 19. NDRF has contributed in managing disasters abroad such as the Tsunami in Japan in 2005 and the Nepal earthquake in 2021. | T/F |
| 20. The only way to join NDRF is by joining Border Security Force. | T/F |

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*Notes***1.10 PRONUNCIATION****1. Do you know how to pronounce words ending in 'oy'?**

The oy sound is a combination of sound 'o' and the sound 'y'

The sound 'oy' usually comes at the end of a word.

Look at the words below and speak them aloud-

• boy	• deploy
• joy	• royal
• toy	• voyage
• enjoy	• employ
• employ	

Watch the YouTube video using the link given below. Listen to the sound of 'oy'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2hU0M9LPmI>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=z3XK95p3AqE&feature=share>

In the Grammar Section you learnt how to form the Simple Past Tense by adding 'ed' to the verb. Look at the words below.

Employed deployed

Note where the 'oy' sound occurs.

Also note that these 'oy' verbs are in the Simple Past Tense - The battalion was deployed in Punjab to tackle the floods. The boss employed the girl as a typist.

2. Let us now look at the sound of 'oi'

The 'oi' sound is a combination of sound 'o' and the sound 'i'. Embed the phonetic symbol for /oi/ is also - as in boy. Also, in oil, soil, etc.. Think of more words with oi and say them aloud.

Underline the word with the 'oi' sound in the following sentences.

The **first one** has been done for you.

1. I have to join the queue for the toilet
2. The coin fell off my wallet
3. I joined my battalion.
4. It is rude to point finger at anyone.



Notes

5. Eucalyptus oil is good for keeping mosquitoes away.
6. Avoid using foil paper as it is not good for the environment.
7. Lata Mangeshkar’s voice is very melodious.
8. Water the plants to keep the soil moist.
9. The noise of the loudspeaker doesn’t let me study.
10. Let the water boil well before you add tea leaves.
11. Don’t leave the food outside as it will spoil.
12. Women are appointed as constables in the NDRF.
13. We hoisted the flag on Independence Day
14. Let the water boil for some time before making tea,

3. **Let us learn about the ‘ou’ sound**

The ‘ou’ sound is a combination of sound ‘o’ and the sound ‘u’. You can watch the following youtube videos.

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=7pZd5N4Klic&feature=share>

<https://youtube/vyYiyaeCVo0>

Here are some words using ‘ou’ sound.

Take turns and read them aloud

ouch!	loud	doubt
out	bout	sound
mouth	proud	bounce
shout	cloud	Amount
tout	pout	mountain

4. **Let us learn about the ‘Ow’ sound**

The ‘ow’ sound is a combination of sound ‘o’ and the sound ‘w’ as in cow, how, bow

1.9 SPEAKING

- a. With your partner let us see how you can talk a little bit about yourself. Using the prompts or sentence parts given below, tell your partner about yourself.

Remember to use contractions where necessary.

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1. I am .../I'm
 2. My name is
 3. I belong to....
 4. I come from....
 5. I joined the
 6. I joined the NDRF in the year.....
 7. My Battalion Number is....
 8. It is located in ____ which is in the state of _____
 9. What I like best about my job is ...
 10. The reason(s) why I like/love my job is that it gives me the chance to _____.
 11. The best thing about my job is ...
- b. Your team has been asked to give a talk to a group of school students and teachers about NDRF.

Instructions-

- Read the paragraphs given.
- With your partner fill in the blanks using suitable words and expressions from the box at the beginning of each paragraph.
- Work in pairs and choose any one role to play.
- Once you have selected your role, practice the following:
 - Read aloud the completed paragraph to your group.
 - Speak clearly and loudly.
 - Speak with expression so that your audience is attentive to what you are saying.
 - Remember you will be speaking to a group of students.
 - Your success will lie in making the audience listen and understand what you speak.

Paragraph 1: Key Strategies used by NDRF

You need to talk about the key strategies used by NDRF. Make sure to introduce yourself first. Use the correct word(s) from the box below to complete the paragraph.

Choose correct words to fill in the blanks

- a. key
- b. battalions
- c. pro active
- d. risk
- e. demolition
- f. shortest
- g. country
- h. pre positioning
- i. strategies
- j. close

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*Notes***Key Strategies used by NDRF**

1. NDRF has two main _____. The first one is that they are alert and don't wait for things to happen.
2. This strategy is called being _____.
3. The second strategy can be explained when we look at how the NDRF _____ are spread all over our _____.
4. The reason for this is that there are areas which are more likely to be at _____.
5. These are areas, for example, which are _____ to the sea, river or the mountain region.
6. Therefore, when a disaster happens the team can respond in the _____ time possible.
7. This is possible because of the strategy of _____.
8. Remember at the beginning of the lesson Ankit and Bina talked about the _____ of the Noida Supertech Twin towers?
9. Well do you know that NDRF had placed their teams in _____ positions so that, if and when required, their teams could spring into action immediately.

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Paragraph 2: Community and School Preparedness

In this section you will talk about NDRF's Awareness Building Program. Make sure to introduce yourself first.

Use the correct word(s) from the box below to complete the paragraph. You will find it useful when you give your talk.

Choose correct words to fill in the blanks

- a. schools
- b. demonstrations
- c. save
- d. prepared
- e. lectures
- f. reduce
- g. many
- h. respond
- i. Community and School Preparedness
- j. drills
- k. commitment

1. Good morning! I am here to talk about the NDRF's _____ Programme.
2. We, at NDRF, conduct these in _____ so that students can learn about different kinds of disasters.
3. Our team gives _____.
4. We also give interesting _____ so that the people see and learn about different techniques.
5. In addition, we conduct mock _____ so that students actually see what happens in a disaster.
6. Students are made to realize that they should not panic when disaster strikes but learn to _____ correctly.

7. Our Awareness Building Programmes really help in making our citizens better _____ to face disasters.
8. Awareness Building among school students and the community is crucial as it can _____ lives and _____ damage.
9. Do you know children-NDRF has till now saved _____ lives with courage and total _____.

1.10 3PS OF BECOMING A CONFIDENT SPEAKER

- Remember, it is common to feel nervous if one is asked to speak in front of people.
- But there is a way to get over one's nervousness and fear.
- Use the 3 P's given below to become a confident speaker- **Prepare Practice Perform**
 - **Prepare**

Think about your topic.

Think about what your listeners need to know about the topic.

Think about the best way to make your listeners understand your topic.

Write what you plan to say.
 - **Practice (Practise)**

Practice (Practise) by yourself first.

Talk in front of a mirror, talk in front of your family and friends and ask them what they think.

Speak clearly, loudly and at the right speed (neither very fast nor very slow).
 - **Perform**

Take a few deep breaths if you are feeling nervous. Think about what you have prepared and start speaking.



Notes

1.10 WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT:

All can

- find the meaning of words from the context
- identify the main ideas of the text

Getting to know NDRF



Notes

- extract specific information of a text
- label text into Title and Sub titles
- listen for gist/ specific information
- introduce oneself using the prompts given
- move from uttering phrases and short sentences to longer connected speech
- use contractions while speaking
- correctly pronounce combination of 2 sounds-oy,oi,ow,ou
- use proper intonation and stress while speaking
- give information to school students in an interesting manner
- expand given notes and complete paragraphs with given inputs
- write a connected and clear paragraph using given inputs



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS/ACTIVITIES

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2

1. Answer **True** or **False**
 - a. (F)
 - b. (T)
 - c. (F)
 - d. (T)
 - e. (F)
2. Refer to text
3. Think of a suitable title for the text. Refer to B1.2 where you learnt about title and sub titles.

NDRF Women: Our Saviours; NDRF Women: Angels in Disaster;
Women Power in NDRF; NDRF Women lead from the fronts
4. Refer to text.

ACTIVITY 1.2

S.N	column A	column B
1	employ	To appoint someone to act for you

2	deploy	To officially make someone a member of a group or organization
3	depute	To get the services of someone
4	induct	To organize and send out people or things for a specific job

ACTIVITY 1.3

Contracted short form	Original long form
aren't	are not
can't	cannot, can not
couldn't	could not
didn't	did not
doesn't	does not
don't	do not
hasn't	has not

ACTIVITY 1.4

S.N	Sentence Present Simple	Simple Present
1	Every monsoon there are floods in some parts of India.	are
2	Dina reads the newspaper during breakfast .	reads
3	The President of India stays in the Rashtrpati Bhavan.	stays
4	Donny goes cycling every day.	goes
5	Pack your bags.	Pack
6	The housing society meets every Second Saturday.	meets
7	The Earth revolves around the Sun	revolves
8	We jog in the park every evening.	jog
9	Dina reads the newspaper during breakfast.	reads
10	Her mother is from Bengal.	is
11	It drizzles every day.	drizzles
12	She drinks milk every night.	drinks
13	Water freezes at zero degrees.	freezes
14	They watch television daily.	watch
15	We catch the bus every morning.	catch
16	They drive to Shimla for their summer holidays.	drive
17	He drinks coffee at breakfast.	drinks

ACTIVITY 1.6

Simple Present	SimplePast	Simple Present	SimplePast
want	wanted	visit	visited
finish	finished	walk	walked
wash	washed	watch	watched
cook	cooked	enjoy	enjoyed
call	called	help	helped

*Notes*

Getting to know NDRF



Notes

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3

1.

Sl. No	Present Continuous Tense	Verb	Simple Past Tense
1.	is lifting	lift	lifted
2.	Are rescuing	rescue	rescued
3.	Are advising	advise	advised
4.	Are pulling	pull	pulled
5.	Are moving	move	moved
6.	Are helping	help	helped
7.	Are supporting	support	Supported
8.	Are dropping	drop	dropped
9.	Are removing	remove	removed
10	Are assisting	assist	asisted

2. Use the Past Simple tense of the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. collapsed, rescued
2. caused, evacuated, distributed
3. affected, saved, removed.
4. pulled
5. created,
6. mobilised, evacuated, shifted , assisted, provided

Listening Activity Sheet ANSWERS

Tick the following statements True or False T/F

1. F	5. T	9. T	13.T	17. F
1. F	6. T	10. T	14. T	18. F
2. F	7. F	11. T	15. F	19.T
3. T	1. T	12. F	16. F	20. F

1.9 Speaking

Paragraph 1 Key Strategies used by NDRF

1.-I 2.-c 3.- b and g 4.- d 5.-j 6.- f 7.- h 8.-e 9. - a

Paragraph 2 Community and School Preparedness

1.-I 2.-a 3.- e 4.- b 5.-j 6.- h 7.- d 8.-c and f 9. – g and k