



ENGLISH

NCERT - NCERT ENGLISH(HINGLISH)

WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO DIE ...IF WE CAN ALL BE TOGETHER

Questions

1. Notice these expressions in the text. Infer their meaning from the context.

i) honing our seafaring skills

ii) ominous silence

iii) Mayday calls

iv) pinpricks in the vast ocean v) a tousled head



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2. List the steps taken by the captain

- (i) to protect the ship when rough weather began.
- (ii) to check the flooding of the water in the ship.



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3. Describe the mental condition of the voyagers on 4 and 5 January



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4. Describe the shifts in the narration of the events as indicated in the three sections of the text. Give a subtitle to each section.



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[Talking About The Text](#)

1. What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and the children when faced with danger?

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2. How does the story suggest that optimism helps to endure “the direst stress”?

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3. What lessons do we learn from such hazardous experiences when we are face-to-face with death?

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4. Why do you think people undertake such adventurous expeditions in spite of the risk involved?





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Thinking About Language

1. We have come across words like *ga* ≤ “ and storm” in the account.

Here are two more words for

s → *rm*” : *typhoon*, *cyclo* ≠ . How many words does your language ≥ have,

storm”?



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2. Here are the terms of different kinds of vessels: yacht, boat, canoe, ship, steamer, schooner. Think of similar terms in your language.



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3. „Catamaran” is a kind of a boat. Do you know which Indian language this word is derived from? Check the dictionary.



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4. Have you heard any boatmen's songs? What kind of emotions do these songs usually express?



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Working With Words

1. The following words used in the text as ship terminology are also commonly used in another sense. In what contexts would you use the other meaning?

Knot, stern, boom, hatch, anchor



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2. The following three compound words end in -ship. What does each of them mean? airship, flagship, lightship



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3. The following are the meanings listed in the dictionary against the phrase

take on. In which meaning is it used in the third paragraph of the account:

{("Take on sth:", "to begin to have a particular quality or appearance, to assume sth"), ("take sb on:", "to employ sb, to engage sb " "to accept sb as one's opponent in a game, contest or conflict"), ("Take sb/sth on:", "to decide to do sth, to allow sth/sb to enter e.g. a bus, plane or ship, to take sth/sb on board");}



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