

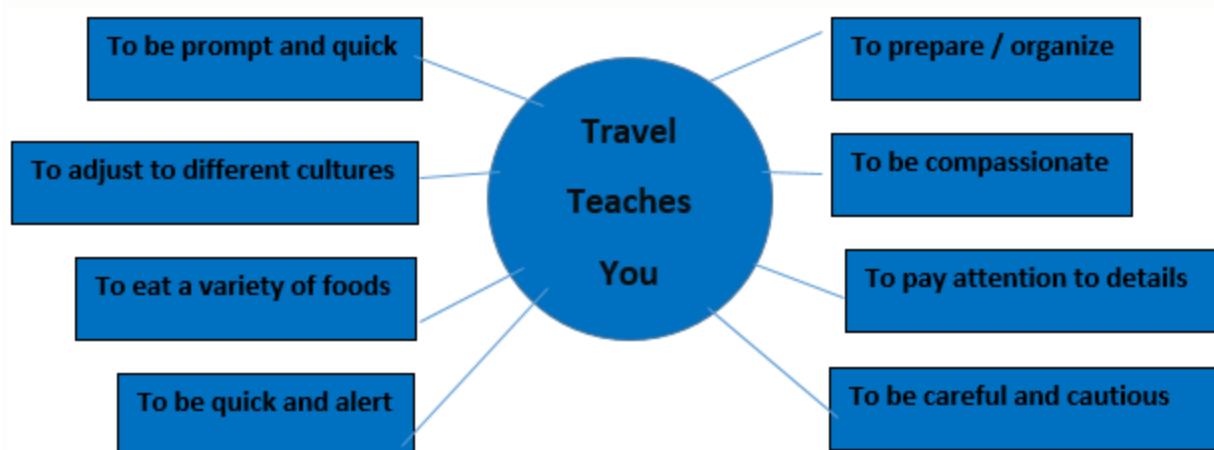
1.7 Why we Travel -Siddarth Pico Raghavan Iyer

ICE BREAKERS

Q. 1. Share your views on how travelling can be a hobby :
(Students can discuss their views on travelling, both in India and in foreign countries, and how it can be a leisure time activity.)

Ans. In my opinion, travelling can be a hobby if one considers it to be a source of inspiration. The new elements of different cultures that one encounters during one's travel can help that person locate his/her areas of interest. For example, if one likes the architecture of a particular place, he/she could travel to other places with similar architectural patterns and understand the reasons behind such similarities. Likewise, travel can be a hobby if one is keen to explore the rich cultural backgrounds of a nation, thus enriching one's knowledge about a country's people, food, religious practices, etc. Travel can be an opportunity to delve deeper into communities different from one's own, thus broadening a person's outlook about different cultures. This is how travelling can be a hobby.

Q. 2. Discuss in the class the benefits of travelling and complete the web :



Q. 3. Make a list of your expectations when you travel to some new place :

Ans. (a) Food should be delicious and available whenever hungry.

(b) Travelling should be easy and comfortable.

(c) Hotel accommodation should be inexpensive and clean.

(d) Weather should be sunny and pleasant.

Q. 4. Discuss in the class the various types of travels. Add your own to ones given below :

(Note: Most of the textual Why' questions are converted to Activity Format.)

Ans.



BRAINSTORMING

(A1) Read the first two paragraphs and write down the reasons one needs to travel.

Ans. One needs to travel:

(1) initially, to lose ourselves; next, to find ourselves

(2) to open our hearts and eyes and learn more about the world than our newspapers tell us

(3) to bring our ignorance and knowledge to cultures which are rich in ways different from ours

(4) to become young fools again

(5) to slow time down and to get taken in; to fall in love once more

(6) to escape into open solitudes, into aimlessness, into accepting dangers and risks

(7) to sharpen the edge of life, and to taste hardship

(8) to leave all one's beliefs and certainties at home, and see everything in a different light.

(A2) (I) Read the sentence 'If a diploma can famously in cultural relativism.' of this extract on page 67 of the textbook. Pick the sentence which gives the meaning of the above statement from the alternatives given below.

(a) A diploma certificate can be used as a passport and a passport can be used as a diploma certificate.

(b) If one has a diploma, he does not need a passport and if he has a passport, he does not need a diploma.

(c) One can acquire permission to travel to foreign countries for educational purposes based on one's academic achievements, and travelling to foreign countries enriches one the most regarding the knowledge and wisdom of the world.

Ans. (c) One can acquire permission to travel to foreign countries for educational purposes based on one's academic achievements, and travelling to foreign countries enriches one the most regarding the knowledge and wisdom of the world.

(ii) Prepare a list of the litterateurs and his quotations mentioned by the writer in the extract.

Ans.

1) Name of the litterateur : George Santayana.

Quotation : George Santayana writes, "We need sometimes to escape into open solitudes, into aimlessness, into the moral holiday of running some pure hazard, in order to sharpen the edge of life, to taste hardship, and to be compelled to work desperately for a moment at no matter what."

2) Name of the litterateur : Oliver Cromwell

Quotation : "A man never goes so far as when he doesn't know where he is going."

3) Names of the litterateurs : Camus, Christopher Isherwood

Quotations : Camus said, "What gives value to travel is fear".

Christopher Isherwood once said, "The ideal travel book should be perhaps a little like a crime story in which you're in search of something."

4) Names of the litterateurs : Sir John Mandeville, Emerson, Thoreau and Sir Thomas Browne.

Quotations : Emerson said, "Travelling is a fool's paradise."

Thoreau said, "I have travelled a good deal in Concord.

"Sir Thomas Browne sagely put it, "We carry within us the wonders we seek without us. There is Africa and her prodigies in us."

5) Names of the litterateurs : Peter Mathieson, Oliver Sacks, George Santayana

Quotation : George Santayana wrote, "There is wisdom in turning as often as possible from the familiar to the unfamiliar; it keeps the mind nimble; it kills prejudice, and it fosters humour."

(iii) "The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeing new places but in seeing with new eyes." - Marcel Proust. Justify with the help of the text.

Ans. This means that we don't really have to discover new landscapes or new sights to be in the real process of discovery. Often, we simply need to change our perspective, the way we look at things, to understand them and to raise them to a new, exhilarating level.

(iv) Differentiate between: tourist and traveller.

OR

Read the third paragraph and find the difference between a tourist and a traveller as revealed through the complaints made by them.

Ans. (1) A tourist is someone who does not leave his assumptions at home and complains, "Nothing here is the way it is at home'.

(2) A traveller is someone who leaves his assumptions at home but grumbles, 'Everything here is the same as it is in Cairo - or Cuzco or Kathmandu.'

(v) Write sentences from the extract conveying the fact that travelling brings together the various cultures of the different parts of the world

:

Ans. (1) We can become a kind of carrier pigeon in transporting back and forth what every culture needs.

(2) I find that I always take Michael Jordan posters to Kyoto, and bring woven ikebana baskets back to California.

(3) We become walking video screens and living newspapers, the only channels that can take people out of the censored limits of their homelands.

(4) In closed or impoverished places, like Pagan or Lhasa or Havana, we are the eyes and ears of the people we meet, their only contact with the world outside and, very often, the closest, quite literally, they will ever come to Michael Jackson or Bill Clinton.

(5) Not the least of the challenges of travel, therefore, is learning how to import - and export - dreams with tenderness.

(6) We carry values and beliefs and news to the places we go.

(7) You can teach them what they have to celebrate as much as you celebrate what they have to teach.

(8) This, I think, is how tourism, which so obviously destroys cultures, can also resuscitate or revive them, how it has created new "traditional" dances in Bali, and caused craftsmen in India to pay new attention to their works.

(9) For when we go to France, we often migrate to French, and the more childlike self, simple and polite, that speaking a foreign language educes.

(10) Even when I'm not speaking pidgin English in Hanoi, I'm simplified in a positive way, and concerned not with expressing myself, but simply making sense.

(11) When we go abroad we are objects of scrutiny as much as the people we scrutinize, and we are being consumed by the cultures we consume, as much on the road as when we are at home.

(12) At the very least, we are objects of speculation (and even desire), who can seem as exotic to the people around us as they do to us.

(13) When you go to a McDonald's outlet in Kyoto, you will find Teriyaki Mc Burgers and Bacon Potato Pies.

(14) The placemats offer maps of the great temples of the city, and the posters all around broadcast the wonders of San Francisco.

(15) And-most crucial of all the young people eating their Big Macs, with baseball caps worn backwards, and tight 501 jeans, are still utterly and inalienably Japanese in the way they move, they nod, they sip their Oolong teas - and never to be mistaken for the patrons of a McDonald's outlet in Rio, Morocco or Managua.

(16) These days a whole new realm of exotica arises out of the way one culture colours and appropriates the products of another.

(17) The other factor complicating and exciting all of this is people, who are, more and more, themselves as many-tongued and mongrel as cities like Sydney or Toronto or Hong Kong.

(vi) By quoting Camus, the writer has stated that travelling emancipates us from circumstances and all the habits behind which we hide. Write in detail your views about that.

Ans. When we are at home, we have set ideas and habits, which we are reluctant to change. We dress in a particular way and we behave in a particular way, because the people around us know us and expect that behaviour. We hide behind all this. However, when we travel, no one knows us and there are no expectations about a particular type of behaviour, dress or habits. Hence, we have a feeling of freedom and emancipation from our circumstances and habits.

(A3) (i) Read the following groups of words from the text.

A	B
Crooked angle	Walking video screens
Censored limits	Living newspapers
Impoverished places	Searching questions

Words crooked, censored and impoverished in group A describe the nouns 'angle', 'limits' and 'places' respectively. They are past participles of the verbs 'crook', 'sensor' and 'impoverish'. But in the sentences they act as adjectives. Similarly, in group B words-walking, living and searching are the present participles ('ing' forms) of the verbs-walk, live and search, But in the above examples they function as adjectives.

Discuss in pairs and make list of some more adjectives like this and make sentences using them.

Ans.

(1) burnt cottage

(2) disturbed night

(3) hidden house

(4) missing necklace

(5) probing questions

(6) standing instructions

Sentences:

(1) burnt cottage – The mystery of the burnt cottage was finally solved.

(2) disturbed night – Rohan had a disturbed night because of the noise from the road construction.

(3) hidden house – I could see the hidden house only after climbing a hill.

(4) missing necklace – The detective was sure that the missing necklace would be soon found.

(5) probing questions – The lawyer asked the witness some probing questions.

(6) standing instructions – The queen had given standing instructions that she was never to be disturbed while sleeping.

(ii) The verbs in bold letters are made up of a verb and a small adverb (adverb particle Adverb particles are not the same as prepositions.). For example, shake (verb) + up (adverb). These are called 'phrasal verbs: The meaning of a phrasal verb may be idiomatic-different from the meanings of the two separate words.

Read carefully the following sentences from the text and underline the phrasal verbs.

(a) We travel, then, in part just to shake up our complacencies.

(b) Abroad is the place where we stay up late.

(c) I remember, in fact, after my first trip to Southeast Asia, more than a decade ago, how I would come back to my apartment in New York.

(d) All, in that sense, believed in, "being moved".....

(e) But there is, for the traveller at least, the sense that learning about home and

(A4) (i) The words in bold type show to+ verb form. These are infinitives. An infinitive is the base form of the verb. Infinitive is formed from a verb but it does not act as verbs because an infinitive is not a verb; 's', 'es', or 'ing' cannot be added to that.

However, sometimes infinitives may occur without 'to'. For example,

Thus even as holidays help you **appreciate** your own home more -.....

In this sentence, though 'to' is skipped off, 'appreciate' acts as an infinitive'.

Q. Read the following sentences carefully and find out the infinitives

:

(a) We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; and we travel, next, to find ourselves.

(b) We travel to bring what little we can....

(c) Yet one of the subtler beauties of travel is that it enables you to bring new eyes to the people you encounter.

(ii) Combine the two sentences into one using the word given in the brackets

:

(1) I go to Iceland. I visit the lunar spaces within me.

(to)

Ans. I go to Iceland to visit the lunar spaces within me.

(2) We have the opportunity. We come into contact with more essential parts of ourselves. (of)

Ans. We have the opportunity of coming into contact with more essential parts of ourselves.

(3) The travel spins us around. It shows us the sights and values ordinarily ignored. (showing)

Ans. The travel spins us around, while showing us the sights and values ordinarily ignored.

(4) Romantic poets inaugurated an era of travel. They were great apostles of open eyes. (being)

Ans. Romantic poets, being great apostles of open eyes, inaugurated an era of travel.

(iii) Read the sentences given below and state whether the underlined words are gerunds or present participles.

(a) As it's a hot day, many people are swimming.

Ans. Present Participle.

(b) This is a swimming pool.

Ans. Present Participle.

(c) It's very bad that children are begging.

Ans. Present Participle.

(d) Begging is a curse on humanity.

Ans. Gerund.

(A5) Write an email to your friends about your proposed trek. You can take help of the points given below. You can keep your parents informed about it by adding them in BCC.

- ☺ A trek in the forest of Kodaikanal
- ☺ Time and duration
- ☺ Type of trek (cycle/ motorbike/ walk)
- ☺ Facilities provided
- ☺ Last date for registration
- ☺ Fees

Ans. To: rohan@gmail.com, shiv@yahoo.com, mihir@xmail.com

Bcc: ujoshi@gmail.com

Subject: trek to kodai

Hi all.

As I had told you. I am planning to go on a cycling tour to Kodaikanal forest. I have done a lot of research, and it's a real opportunity. You guys had said you too wanted to come along, so I am sending the details to you. My brother will be with us, and he has done similar treks before. He says that it's a wonderful experience. Here are the details.

Place: Kodaikanal forest

Time of departure: 5 a.m. sharp on 14 Oct.

Place of departure: My home.

Duration of trek: 3 days (return on 16 Oct night, approx. 7 p.m.)

All cycles to be checked and maintained. We will be staying at the students' hostels, so please fill in the online forms and submit. (I will send you their website. All normal facilities will be provided. (The form gives the details.) Last date for registration is 14 Sept., so hurry. Fees for hostel is Rs. 300/- per day, breakfast and dinner included.

Hey, this is a wonderful opportunity so don't delay. Call me if you need more information.

(A6) There is a boom in "Travel and Tourism career. Find information about different options in this field.

Ans. The students can use the following pointers to collect details about the different options in this field:

☺ **Types of Tourism:**

- 1) Adventure Tourism
- 2) Atomic Tourism
- 3) Bicycle Tours
- 4) Beach Tourism
- 5) Cultural Tourism
- 6) Ecotourism
- 7) Geo-Tourism
- 8) Industrial Tourism
- 9) Medical Tourism

☺ **Available Career Options:**

- 1) Holiday Agent/Travel Agent
- 2) Travel Officer
- 3) Tourism Manager
- 4) Agency Co-ordinator
- 5) Travel Consultant
- 6) Cruise Manager
- 7) Tour Guide
- 8) Adventure Tourism Expert
- 9) Interpreter/Translator
- 10) Tourist Information Center Manager.

(A7) (i) Find information about:

(a) Fa Hien

Ans. He was a Chinese Buddhist Monk and translator, who travelled by foot from Ancient China to Ancient India in c.400 AD. His journey is documented in his travelogue and is an important source to know Indian History of his times.

(b) Huen Tsang

Ans. He was also a Chinese Buddhist Monk, scholar, and translator, who travelled to India in the 7th century. On his route to India, he visited many Buddhist sites such as Nalanda University and wrote about them in his travelogue.

(c) Ibn Batuta

Ans. He was a Moroccan scholar, who widely travelled the medieval world and visited India in the 14th century. He is said to have travelled a distance of more than one lakh kilometres, more than any other foreign travellers who had come to India.

(d) Marco Polo

Ans. An Italian traveller, merchant writer and explorer, who visited India in the 13th century and recorded his travel in a book titled 'The Travels of Marco Polo'. His book gives us insights into the History of India, China and Japan.

(e) Sir Richard Burton

Ans. He was a British explorer, geographer, writer, translator, poet and linguist.

He was also known as Haji Abdu El-Ezdi and Frank Baker. He is said to have known 29 languages from across the world.

(ii) Further reading :

☺ 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' - Lord Byron

☺ 'Gulliver's Travels' - Jonathan Swift.

☺ "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea" - Jules Verne

☺ 'Travelling Souls' - Brian Bouldrey

Ans. Do it yourself.