

UNIT 7

Pre-task

1. What is the first remedy you try for these ailments? You may use mothertongue.

- vomiting _____
- nosebleeds _____
- cold & sneezing _____
- headache _____
- hiccups _____
- ear ache _____
- dizziness _____
- swelling on foot _____
- toothache _____

2. Is it a taste or smell or both. Put ✓ mark.

	Taste	Smell	Both
Sweet			
Sour			
Bitter			
Jasmin			
Oily			
Petrol			

3. What do you believe about 'smell'? Write Y/N

1. Smell is not important in eating. _____
2. Chillies are less bitter if you eat. _____
3. Food is less tasty when you have a running nose. _____
4. Everybody has the same smell if they smell the same rose. _____

Read 1

HOW DOES IT SMELL?

"Yummy.... This soup is very tasty!" You appreciate the hot vegetable soup, as you take the first sip. But you are wrong. Actually you mean that the soup smells good. Your sense of taste can tell you only whether the item is sweet, sour, salty or bitter. It is not the tongue but your nose that reveals the true flavour of food. By tasting alone, you can hardly differentiate between the food you love and the food you dislike.

Flavours have a back door entry to nose. They travel from mouth down the throat and up again along the air passages leading to nasal cavities. We 'smell' when we inhale and we sense flavours when we exhale. The olfactory area is located high up the nasal cavity. During ordinary inhaling, the air passes without arousing any smell sensations. When we want or need to check the odour, we sniff. Sniffing carries the odour filled air upward to olfactory area. There is no need to sniff when we eat. But when we chew the food, warm vapour is released and flavours are detected. Higher the temperature of a substance, the more molecules are given off and intense odours are felt. Therefore, mummy insists on serving dishes hot.

The sense of smell is far more complex than the sense of taste. It is almost impossible to prepare a table of objects and their standard smells. Mostly, there is never only one smell for one object. Scientists use the term flavour profile for smells. They have classified smells under such headings : ethereal, aromatic, fragrant, ambrosial, garlic, burning, gouty and fetid. But this classification is still tentative and unsatisfying. It is believed that each natural order of flavour is a blend of many smells.

Do we differ much from one another in our sense of smell? Of course! There is some variation in sense of smell of women than that of men's. Women have more acute sense of smell than men have. And this sense becomes dull with aging, smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages. When we have common cold, the smell receptors located in about two and a half square centimeters in upper nasal cavity become dead. Though the cold sufferer's sense of taste is not affected, he believes that he has lost the sense of taste. Actually, his sense of smell is lost and therefore he is not able to identify flavours of the food.

Touch, pressure, and pain- all require direct contact. Usually, hearing and sight are like smell- long distance senses. Smell has its advantages : sight is (in a state of nature) dependent on the sun and is to a great extent useless at night, but smell is on day and night duty. Also, hearing is dependent on the production of sound. If animal A is trying to locate animal B, animal B may succeed refraining from making a sound. Odour, on the contrary, is not consciously controlled.

Among primates generally, and humans especially, the sense of smell has been displaced for long distance purposes by the sense of sight. This is the result not only of a sharpening of sight but of a deadening of smell. Our sense of smell is far less delicate than that of a dog : this shows up in the physical fact that the area of smell reception in our nose is much less, and so is the area of the brain given over to the reception and analysis of olfactory sensation.

The mechanism by which a particular smell activates a certain receptor, that is why one chemical smells thus and another smells so is as yet unknown. Recently, there have been suggestions that chemicals smelled as they did because of the overall shape of their molecules, or because they punctured the membranes of the smell receptors, or because the parts of the same manner of puncturing, or the same fashion of vibrating, would all smell the same. However, all such theories are yet only at the stage of conjecture.

Whatever the mechanism of smell, the sense itself is most remarkable. Although some human senses can be outdone by mechanical devices, smell cannot. The living nose is not likely to be replaced by any nonliving contrivance in the foreseeable future. That is why, in an age of superlative mechanization, the master chef, the tea taster, and the perfume compounder are likely to remain immune to the possibility of technological unemployment.

Glossary

olfactory relating to the sense of smell, odour smell, *मौखिक* *molecules* particles *beverages* drinks
primates apes *conjecture* assumption *contrivance* machine *immune* unaffected *appreciate* to value
membranes a thin layer of skin or tissue *foreseeable* near *savour* smell *exhale* to breath out *sniff* to
breathe in | *to identify a smell* *cavity* hollow space *matter*

Comprehension 1

- C.1.1**
1. Underline 3 to 4 sentences which gave you interestingly new information about smell.
 2. For what purposes have you used your sense of smell until now? Make a list.
 3. Enrich your list by sharing that information in a group of 3 to 4.
 4. Can you recall any memorable instances of some particular smell you had in past? What was it?

C.1.2 Answer the questions in two to three sentences each :

1. Along with smell, which other senses are referred to in the lesson?
2. Describe long distance senses with their limitations.
3. What is responsible for smell?
4. Which factor is responsible for our less sensitivity to smell compared to dogs?
5. What is sniffing? When do you require to sniff?
6. How does nose play a major role in savouring food items?
7. Why do professional tasters not have a risk of losing their job?
8. What has negative effect on our sense of smell?

C.1.3 Answer in one sentence each :

1. What is flavour profile?
2. Why does the hot food give more smell than the cold food?
3. How does common cold affect our sense of smell?

C.1.4 Mark true or false :

1. Generally we detect smell of food through nose.
2. Taste of food is largely due to its smell/flavour.
3. Smell is more natural than touching or seeing.
4. Our sense of sight has weakened our sense of smell.
5. In times to come we will develop electronic device for smelling.

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C.1.5 List the words that are related to smell, taste and senses :

Smell	Taste	Senses

Once a reporter was interviewing a renowned doctor. "Doctor, have you ever made a serious mistake?" "Yes". was the reply, "I once cured a billionaire in only three visits."

C.1.6 Write the first and the last words of the textual sentences having almost similar meaning to the sentences given here :

1. Men are not so good smellers as women are.....
2. No artificial smell device will easily replace our natural sense of smell.....
3. Any object does not have only one smell.....
4. Even robots can not identify the smell.....
5. We express our body-smell even when we do not wish to do so.....

Read 2

FIRST AID

First aid is the immediate medical help given to an injured person before he or she is taken to the hospital. First aid helps to make sure that the injured person is safe and comfortable till a doctor can help. In case of major accidents, the first aid given during the first hour has saved many lives! Different injuries have to be treated differently. Before giving first aid, wash your hands well with soap and water. This is done to prevent germs from entering the wounds.

BURNS

Burns are caused by fire, boiling water, steam, firecrackers, some chemicals or hot objects. Burns can be very painful and cause a lot of damage if they are not treated properly.

first, remove clothing which covers the burnt skin. Then pour cold water on that area for several minutes. Soaking the burnt part in cool water for 20-30 minutes will help relieve pain. Anaesthetic skin sprays and creams may cause an allergic reaction. If there are no open blisters, apply antibiotic treatment and cover it with a dry bandage. Do not use butter, ghee, petroleum jelly or ice.

In the case of very severe burns, take the patient to the hospital as soon as possible. Give the patient a lot of water to drink.

CUTS AND BRUISES

In the case of small cuts, wash the wound well with an antiseptic soap and plenty of clean lukewarm water. Dry the wound with a swab of cotton. If the bleeding continues, press a thick pad of gauze covered cotton on the wound till it stops bleeding. Apply an antiseptic cream and cover the wound with cotton. use bandage if the cut is big. Change it daily. Do not keep the wound open. If the cut is deep, clean it with soap and water. Press a pad of gauze covered cotton or cloth to the wound. If the wound is on the hand or leg and continues to bleed, take a wide piece of cloth or a handkerchief. Tie the cloth tightly a little above the wound. This is called a tourniquet. (Make sure it is not too tight, as this can cause injury. You should be able to slide a finger under it.) Take the patient to a doctor immediately. The doctor might decide to give an injection to prevent a disease called tetanus.

FRACTURES

Some accidents can result in a broken bone. This is called a fracture and is very painful. Do not move the injured limb. Place an ice pack on the injured part to bring down the swelling.

Do not let the patient move the broken arm or leg. Use splints to make sure that the broken bone does not shift. Use a sling made of cloth to prevent movement.

Take the patient to a doctor as soon as possible.

SPRAINS

Sometimes, joints like the ankle or wrist get twisted. The joint swells up and is very painful. This is called a sprain. When a joint is sprained, use ice packs to decrease the swelling. Do not let the joint be moved. Ask an adult to apply a kind of bandage that will support the joint and prevent movement. (You can use splints to make sure the joint does not move—tie the splints above and below the joint.)

BITES

The bites of animals can sometimes be dangerous. There are many kinds of germs that live in the mouths of animals like dogs and cats. The bites of these animals can lead to the spread of diseases like rabies.

Wash the wound well with soap and water. Take the patient to the doctor immediately. The doctor will give some injections to prevent rabies.

Most of the snakes in Gujarat are non-poisons. In case of a venomous snake bite, do not allow the victim to move as this will speed up the spread of the venom through the body. Let the patient lie down in such a way that the bitten part is well below the level of the heart. Tie a belt or a cloth strip (tourniquet) just above the bite to stop the venom from spreading. Take the patient to the doctor immediately.

NOSEBLEEDS

A nosebleed can occur due to an accident, irritation or dryness of the lining of the nose, allergy, cold, heat or something stuck in the nose.

Ask the patient to lean forward slightly and breathe through the mouth. Pinch the nose between the thumb and forefinger for about 10 minutes or until the bleeding stops. Put an ice-cube or an ice-candy in the mouth. the cold will slow blood flow to the nose.

Glossary

aid help severe harsh, serious **bruise** bump or mark that is left on your body when you get hurt **gauze** a kind of cloth used to tie cuts and wounds **swab** small piece of cotton **ice pack** a bag filled with ice, used to relieve swelling **splint** a bandage that supports the hurt joint and prevents movement **venomous** poisonous **limb** अंग **soaking** dip, put into water **allergic** having unusual reactions **Blister** popped up skin, ફરફોલ

Comprehension 2

C.2.1 Suppose you are given the job of collecting necessary things for a ‘first aid box’. What you will collect and include in it. Discuss with a friend :

Our first aid box will include

C.2.2 Tick the correct options :

1. It is very essential that an injured person receives first aid because
 - (a) those who don't receive first aid die.
 - (b) different wounds are treated differently.
 - (c) early treatment of any injured person generally makes sure he is safe.
 - (d) it makes the injured person comfortable.

2. In case of severe burns,
 - (a) give the injured person a lot of water to drink.
 - (b) put off giving water to the injured person.
 - (c) giving water to the injured person is inadvisable.
 - (d) pouring a lot of water helps hydrate the injured person.

3. Squeeze the nose between your thumb and forefinger in case of nosebleeds.
 - (a) true (b) false
 - (c) sometimes true (d) false in some cases

4. It necessary to wash the injured areas properly with antiseptic soap and water in case of,
 - (a) burns and bruises (b) cuts and bite wounds
 - (c) sprains and bleeds (d) snake bite and nosebleeds

5. A tourniquet helps in _____ flow.
 - (a) reducing blood (b) increasing blood
 - (c) complementing blood (d) normal blood

C.2.3 Prepare a check list for every type of injury.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Keep the injured person comfortable. ● Take the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible. ● Give him/her a lot of water to drink 	<p>Cuts and Bruises</p>
<p>Sprains</p>	<p>Fractures</p>
<p>Bite wounds</p>	<p>Nose bleeds</p>

Now discuss the checklists you have made in class. Add points that you may have missed. Are there any points common in the checklists?

C.2.4 Rita keeps getting hurt again and again. Read what Rita is saying and guess what happened to her that day. You may have more than one answer :

My friend gave me a lot of water and took me to the hospital.

I think Rita had _____

Rohit is very good at tying a tourniquet. I will keep this in mind for next time.

I think Rita had _____

I think Samira was grabbing the chance to pinch nose and hurt me!! I don't like her

I think Rita _____

My friend made me lie down and stay comfortable.

I think Rita _____

C.2.5 State whether true or false :

- All injuries can more or less be treated in the same way. _____
- In case of bite wounds, make sure you know what has bitten the injured person. _____
- A tourniquet is used in case of fractures. _____
- A splint is used in case of cuts and wounds. _____
- Bind any wound only with gauze and medical or sterilized bandages. _____
- Make sure that only a trained medical person provides first aid to the victim. _____

Vocabulary

V.1 Tick mark the word which can be best replaced with the underlined words :

- The hotter the food is, the more molecules will be released while chewing.
 particles atoms properties element
- Bees buzzed around the aromatic apple blossoms.
 fetid fragrant burning garlic
- With the help of olfaction system, we may have the rich savour of the tasty dishes.
 Sense of smell sense of sight sense of touch sense of hearing
- Our varieties of beverages include *jaljeera, aamras* etc.
 tastes smells drinks sniffs
- This excellent time-saving contrivance has also been used in Gill's apparatus for speedy measurement.
 contract constrast device conspiracy

(6) Whether he arrives for the next meeting is yet tentative.

- uncertain sensitive tantalizing fixed

(7) This evidence points to the conjecture that they were part of Mediterranean race.

- assumption conjunction connective doubt

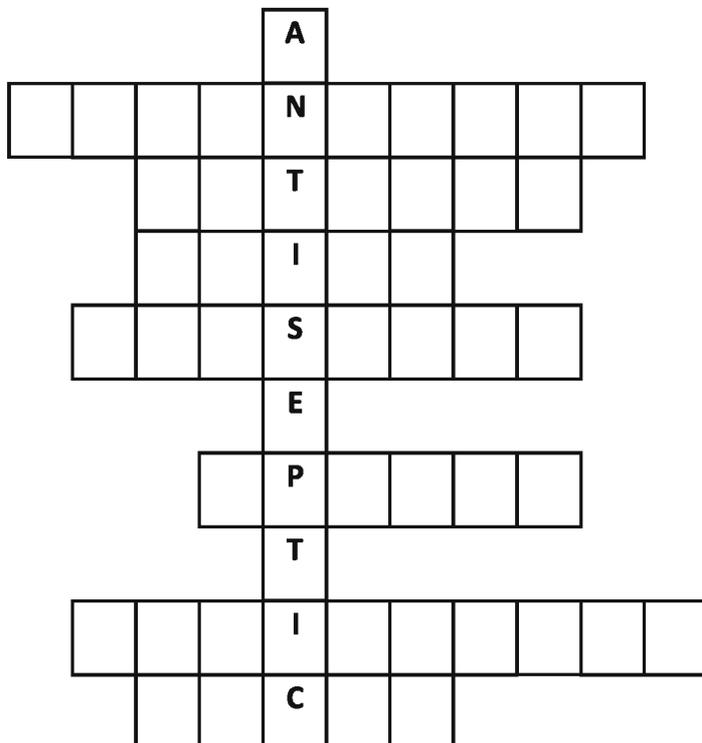
V.2 Tick mark the word the most opposite in meaning :

1. **fragrant** : ambrosial delectable odoriferous stinking
 2. **immune** : protected privileged unaffected receptive
 3. **savoury** : distasteful delicious pleasing yummy
 4. **differentiate** : separate discriminate associate extricate
 5. **acute** : ingenious imperceptive sensitive inense

V.3 Fill the blanks with the most appropriate words from the given options :

1. The _____ is not like the sense of touch. It _____ the sense of sight and hearing as far as distance and close contact is concerned. [vision, contradicts, resembles, olfaction]
 2. In humans, the _____ is far better than the _____ for long distance purposes. [sense of sight, sense of smell, sense of touch, sense of hearing]
 3. _____ capacity can not _____ by any contrivance. [machine, be out done, replaced, olfactory]
 4. When a person has cold, olfactory receptors _____. So the person thinks that his _____ has decreased. [sense of taste, deaden, enliven, sense of smell]

V.4 Fill the crossword boxes with the help of across key. the number of letters is mentioned in the bracket :



Across Keys :

- A bacterial disease marked by rigidity and spasm of the voluntary muscles (7)
- A flexible strap or belt used in the form of a loop to support or raise a hanging weight (5)
- Help given to a sick or injured person until full medical treatment is available (5+3)
- A strip of rigid material used for supporting and immobilizing a broken bone when it has been set (6)
- Inflammation or other discomfort in a body part caused by reaction to any substance (10)
- A cord or tight bandage to stop the flow of blood from wound (10)
- To happen, to take place (5)

V.5 Match A– B and frame a sentence using both of those words.

Part A	Part B	Sentences
bite	olfaction	A bite of a venomous snake can cause serious problems.
first aid	tourniquet	
injection	venomous	
bleeding	injured person	
fragrant	sprains	
splints	tetanus	

V.6 Read the sentence and tick the option that best conveys its meaning :

- Use splints to make sure that the broken bone does not shift.
 - Splints support broken bones.
 - Splints keep the broken bones steady at their place.
 - Splints make sure the shift of broken bones.
- By tasting alone, you can hardly differentiate between the food you love and the food you dislike.
 - Tasting can differentiate the food you like or dislike.
 - It's hard to differentiate the food you like or dislike.
 - Without the help of olfactory receptors, the real savour of the food can not be experienced.
- The higher the temperature of a substance is, the more molecules are given off and intense odors are felt.
 - Cold food seems to be more savoury.
 - Hot food seems to be more savoury.
 - Intense odours become more powerful in hot temperature.
- Women have more acute sense of smell than men have.
 - A woman can better smell anything than a man.
 - Females are more fragrant than males.
 - Women can experience foul smells more than men.
- Although some human senses can be outdone by mechanical devices, smell cannot.
 - We have cameras, microphones, speakers, touch screens, but we don't have any machine which can smell.
 - Smell is not as much simple sense as other human senses.
 - Smell is a complex sense.

V.7 The Senses

- In two groups, write three or four short sentences for each of these things to describe how they look, taste, smell, feel or sound, e.g. It tastes sweet. It feels sticky.

concrete, sandpaper, hair, diamond, clown, lemon, baby, brick, ice-cream,
porridge, curry, garlic, roses, raw fish, antiques

sour, cold, silly, hard, bitter, tasty, spicy, sweet, smooth, soft, fresh, nice,
oily, dusty, disgusting, hot, cute, beautiful, exciting, loud

Take turns to read out a description for the other group to guess what you are describing.

- Work on your own. Write a description of two things and see if the class can guess what they are.

But in fact...

Function

F.1 Read the dialogue :

Kavita : Hey Sanjana, where are you going? Are you going to school with Pooja?

Sanjana: Neither Pooja nor I am going. Look, I have an envelope in my hand. Now guess.

Kavita : Hmmm... you are going either to the post office or to a courier.

Sanjana: Yes, I'm going to the post office. But this is not your scooter. Is it Jinal's or Minal's?

Kavita : Neither of them. Look at the plastic cover. It's my new scooter. My mother bought it for me.

Sanjana: If you don't mind, can we go to the post-office on your scooter? Mmm... are you worried?

Kavita : No, I'm neither worried nor displeased. I'm just fine. But we would rather first go to my home and then go to the post office. Is it okay?

Sanjana: Quite Okay.

F.2 Fill in the blanks using words given in the brackets.

(or, either...or, neither...nor)

Pooja : Where will you go tomorrow? Abu _____ Ambaji.

Parul : _____ to Ambaji _____ to Abu. I will go to Saputara.

Pooja : With papa or mom?

Parul : With _____ of them. I will go with my friends.

Pooja : How will you go there? By car or by motor cycle?

Parul : No. I will go there _____ by bus _____ train. It is safe.

F.3 Put **C** for correct and **I** for incorrect sentence :

1. Either Arti or Shivani study in this college.
2. Neither of your friends are ready to come with you.
3. The lift was stuck. It couldn't go up, nor could it go down.
4. We will go either to the cafe or to the restaurant. We will stay here.
5. Either of you is playing.

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F.4 Answer the questions using options (either...or and neither...nor) :

Example : With which actor would you like to dine?

- (1) I would like to dine neither with Salmankhan nor with Sahrukhkhan.
- (2) I would like to dine either with Amitabh or with Amirkhan.

1. Which game would you to like to play on Sunday?
2. Which hotel do you usually go for refreshment?
3. Who helps you in your critical situation?
4. How would you like to travel?
5. With whom do you prefer to watch a movie?
6. With whom do you like to go on an island?
7. Where will you celebrate your next birth day?

F.5 Study the table and write at least two sentences for each item :

	Item	Prefer	Don't prefer
1	food	Punjabi, Chinese	panipuri, bhel
2	game	football, basketball	cricket, hockey
3	place	Ambaji, Somnath	delhi, Mumbai
4	occupation	teacher, doctor	broker, clerk
5	vehicle	bus, train	scooter, car

Example : Ami will order either for Punjabi or for Chinese food.

F.6 Ask your friend what he/she prefer/likes/wishes and write him/her answer using either...or and neither...nor. Discuss them in the class.

F.7 There are endings of some sentences in the table. Write them down and add a beginning using look, seem, taste or feel, e.g. ... but in fact he's quite young. - He looks old, but in fact he's quite young.

... but in fact it's good for you.	... but in fact it's extremely dangerous.
... but in fact he's a big softy really.	... but in fact he's quite nice.
... but in fact my temperature's normal.	... but in fact she's not really.
... but in fact cats love it.	... but in fact he looks calm and relaxed.
... but in fact it tastes Okay.	... but in fact it really goes fast.

Compare your ideas with a partner.

Work together to write another two endings and pass them to the next pair. Add beginnings to the ones you receive.

My opinion

- Work in three teams. Take a set of three adjectives. Use these adjectives in sentences,
Example : stupid - Entering a oneway is stupid.

1. tiring, boring, stressful	2. dangerous, exciting, unhealthy	3. illegal, healthy, relaxing
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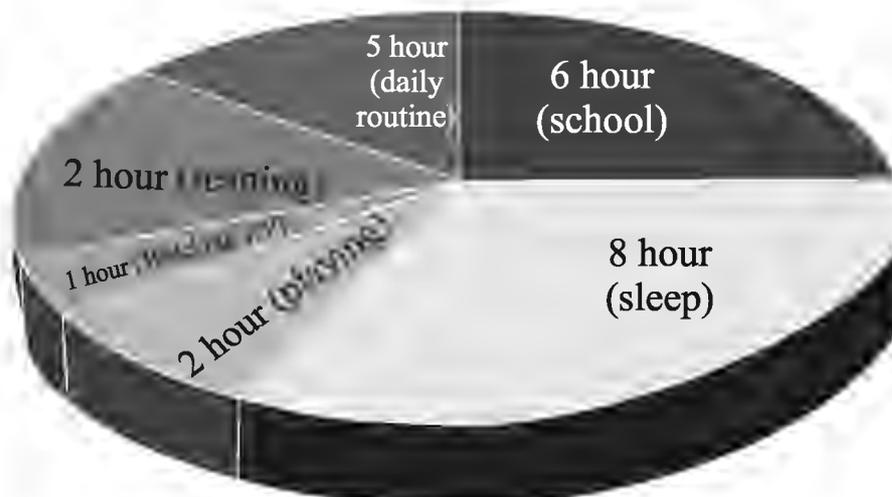
Writing

W. 1 The Prime Minister of India visited your city yesterday. Read the following programme and draft a report on it for press :

Time	Programme
11:00 am	Arrival at the airport
11:15 am	Tea with the C M at circuit house
11:30 am	Inauguration of <i>Khel Mahakumbh</i>
12:30 pm	Opening of Metro Station
01:30 pm	Lunch with the dignitaries
2 :30 pm	Visit of your school and interaction with students The interaction included the following points : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Guard of Honour by NCC Cadets2. Importance of cleanliness3. Skill based education4. Make in India5. <i>Kanya Kelvani</i>6. Contribution of students in making India <i>Vishwaguru</i>
3 :30 pm	Departure

W. 2 The chart shows the time spent by Jill for different activities during the day. Study it and write ten sentences to explain it.

Percentage of time spent by Jill.



W. 3 As a secretary of The School Cultural Club, write a notice for your school notice board inviting students to give their names for A TALENT HUNT COMPETITION.

Activity

The government has prescribed some safety measures for every school. Think about your school and answer these questions as a class. Prepare a report on the Disaster Readiness of your school.

Disaster Readiness Questionnaire :

- What is the number of students in your school?
- What is the width of staircase? Is it sufficient if there is some threat?
- How long does it take to empty the school when the school lets out?
- Have you ever done mock-drill?
- What are the probabilities of fire in your school?
- Is there any fire extinguisher in your school?
- Have you ever checked it?
- Has it been ever renewed?

LISTEN TO YOUR NOSE

My Dear Friends!

Allergens, tobacco smoke and dust irritate my mucous membranes, causing them to swell and to produce excess fluid which drips into the throat. This is postnasal drip. Or air passage may be inflamed and shut by a cold. You often try to blast them open with a mighty blow. This is dangerous business. It can force infection into my sinuses or into the middle ear via the eustachian tubes. Or you may resort to nose drops- tissue shrinkers of various kinds. You should best be cautioned here too. Drops cause the "rebound" phenomenon- temporary shrinkage is followed by greater swelling than was originally present. Experts warn against nose drops because they end by