

## Cyber Safety

## Warm up



In pairs, identify the types of computer. Choose and write the names from the box.



B8Z4D1

(Tablet, Palmtop computer, Laptop, Watch computer, Personal computer, Super computer)



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One day Gladin asks his mother...

Mom, Do you know how a **screw gauge** works?



No Son! Let us **browse** about it in internet.

Oh! Can we find it in internet?



Yes son, Internet is a great tool where you can gather information to gain knowledge.



Here it is!!!  
Thank you mom!



Where are the kids Gladin & Rani?

Gladin is gathering information in internet for his science project.

Good!

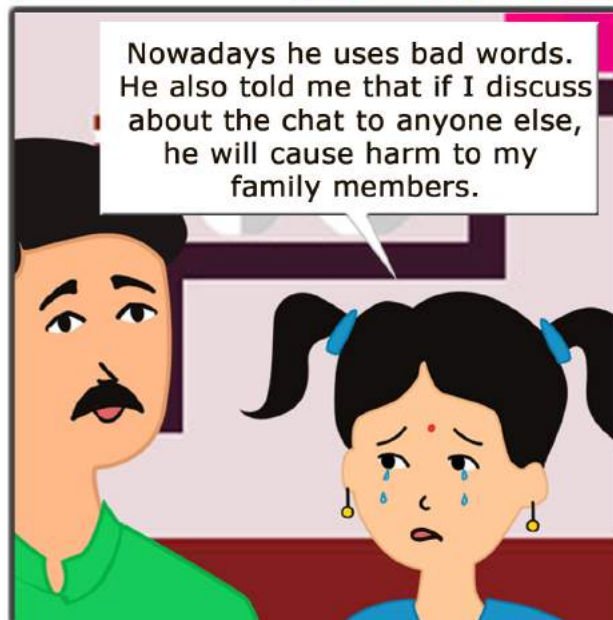


Ah! Rani seems to be **frightened** of something.

Oh! What happened all of a sudden?  
Is anybody threatening her online?

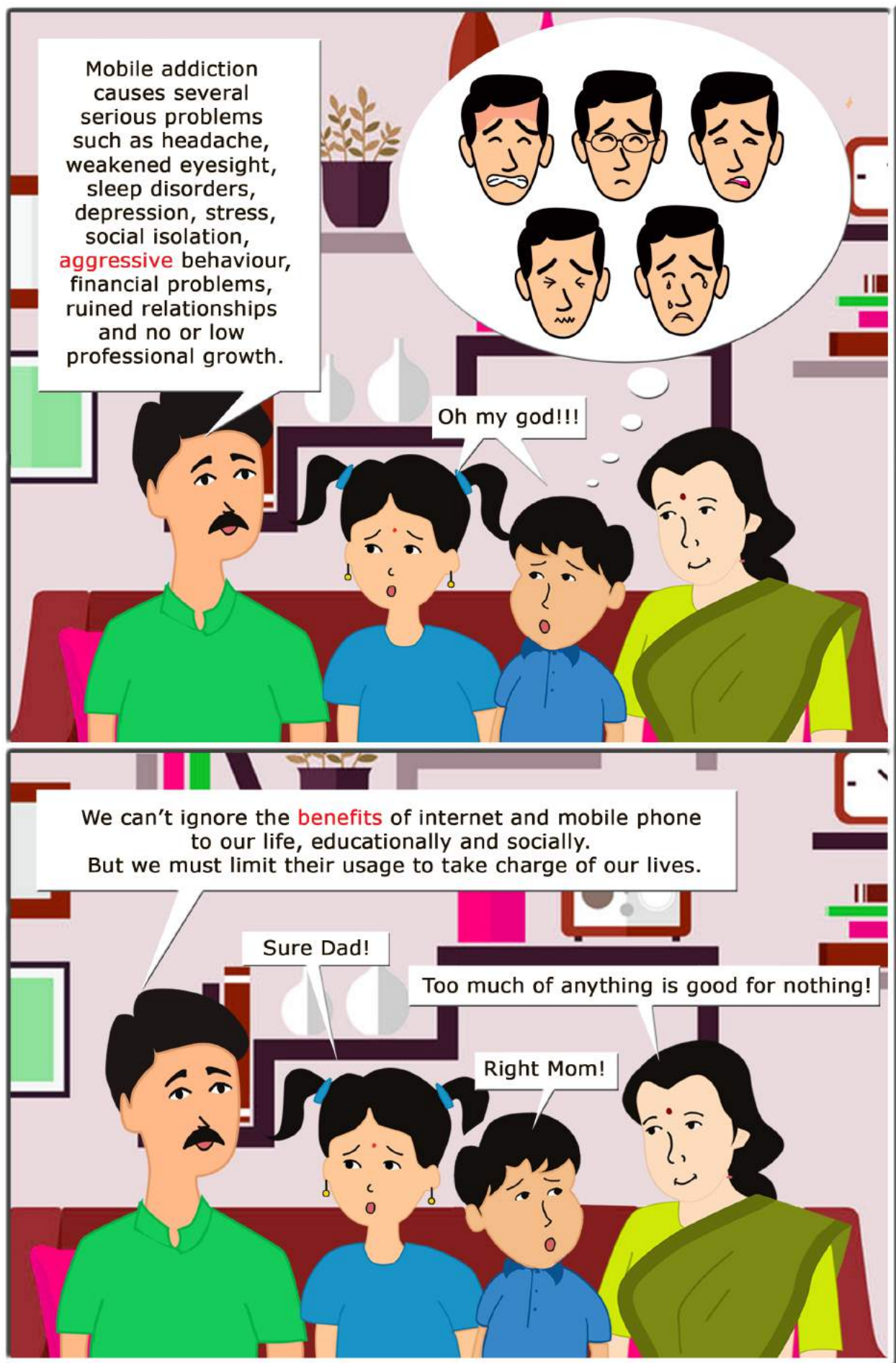












## Glossary



<b>screw gauge (n)</b>	– measuring tool
<b>browse (v)</b>	– to scan , to casually look through in order to find items of interest
<b>frightened (v)</b>	– scared
<b>online predator (n)</b>	– someone who sexually exploits a child over the internet
<b>bother (v)</b>	– to disturb or annoy
<b>cyber (adj)</b>	– relating to or characteristic of culture of computers, information technology and virtual reality.
<b>aggressive (adj)</b>	– prone to behave in a way that involves attacking or arguing
<b>beneficial (adj)</b>	– helpful or good to something or someone

## Read and Understand



### A. Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

- I was really *scared*.  
a. bold                      b. frightened                      c. timid
- Let us *browse* about it.  
a. surf                      b. read                      c. glance
- There is a chance to get *addicted*.  
a. accustomed                      b. known                      c. inclined
- we can't ignore the *benefits* of internet.  
a. favorable                      b. harm                      c. popularity
- She *gathered* the information from the internet.  
a. disburse                      b. collect                      c. amass

### B. Choose the correct antonyms for the italicized words.

- The explosion had *weakened* the building's foundations.  
a. dreary                      b. dull                      c. strengthen                      d. weak
- A *stranger* was roaming around the street.  
a. well known                      b. newcomer                      c. unknown                      d. foreigner
- Vairavan is having a spot of *bother* with law.  
a. worry                      b. annoy                      c. pester                      d. pleasing

4. He asked the manager to *improve* the facility in the hall.

- a. amenity                      b. comfort                      c. uneasy                      d. short coming

5. A good diet is *beneficial* to health.

- a. benefit                      b. helpful                      c. harmful                      d. useful

### C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Internet is a great tool where, one can gather \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gladin is gathering information for his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Childern should use internet \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We should keep our personal details \_\_\_\_\_ in the internet.
5. We should not get addicted to \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Say true or false.

1. Gladin's mom knew how screw guage works.
2. We use internet to gather information and gain knowledge.
3. Rani was frightened of an online predator.
4. Strangers don't misuse your information.
5. Do not give your name, address, telephone number to the strangers.
6. Too much of anything is good for nothing.

### E. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Why did Gladin's mom ask him to browse?
2. Why do we use internet?
3. What was Rani afraid of??
4. What was father's advice to Rani?
5. Who is an online predator?
6. What was father's instruction to Gladin and Rani?
7. What do strangers do with our personal information?
8. What are the benefits of computer?

### F. Answer the following in about 100 words.

1. How should one use the technology of the present world?
2. What happens if someone is addicted to mobile phone?
3. "We can't ignore the benefits of internet and mobile phone" Justify.

# VOCABULARY



## British and American English



### British

### American

*Torch*



*Flashlight*

*Mobile phone*



*Cell phone*

*Bin*



*trash can*

*Lorry*



*Truck*

A) Find the suitable British or American English word and fill in the following.

*Flat*



*Lift*



*Petrol*



*French fries*



*Cookie*



*Vacation*



# Spelling Differences

<i>British</i>		<i>American</i>
<i>Skilful</i>		<i>Skillful</i>
<i>Cheque</i>		<i>Check</i>
<i>Programme</i>		<i>Program</i>
<i>Díalogue</i>		<i>Díalog</i>
<b>B) Find the suitable British or American English spelling and fill in the following.</b>		
<i>Apologise</i>		
<i>Judgement</i>		
<i>Neighbour</i>		
		<i>Dreamed</i>
		<i>Airplane</i>
		<i>Plow</i>

## C. Eponymous Words

Words whose origin is traced to individuals are known as eponymous words.

Eponym	Meaning	Origin
<b>Colombia</b>	A South American country and the name of many cities around the world.	Christofor Columbus (1451-1506), the Italian discoverer of the America in 1492.
<b>diesel</b>	A type of motor engine that runs on heating oil rather than gasoline or petrol.	Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), the German mechanical engineer who invented it.
<b>March</b>	The third month of the Gregorian calendar between February and April.	Mars, the Roman god of war.
<b>Oscar</b>	The annual award for best performances by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.	This name originated from Oscar Pierce, US wheat farmer and fruit grower.
<b>sandwich</b>	Food on a slice of bread or between two slices, eaten with the hands.	John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), an English aristocrat after whom Captain James Cook also named the Sandwich Islands.
Eponym	Meaning	Origin
<b>saxophone</b>		
<b>volcano</b>		
<b>Eiffel Tower</b>		
<b>Boycott</b>		
<b>Mount Everest</b>		

## D. Euphemistic words

Using an inoffensive words in the place of an offensive words are known as Euphemistic words.

### Common Euphemisms in English

unemployed	between jobs
old	over the hill
enjoying your retired life	staying on the tractor
died	passed away
stupid	intellectually challenged
slow Learners	late bloomers

#### i. Fill in the blanks with correct euphemisms for the given words.

deaf, or hard of hearing	
mentally ill	
fat	
blind	
liar	

## Listening



### E. Complete the following statements appropriately:

1. A mobile phone is like a world in our pockets as .....
2. Parents do not have to remain in tension if their sons and daughters are late because.....
3. Some of the negative effects of a mobile phone are:
  - (a) .....
  - (b) .....
  - (c) .....
  - (d) .....
4. Excessive use of mobile phones can be hazardous to one's health as.....
5. A mobile phone is a threat to one's privacy as .....

**Note: The listening passage is given at page no. 231.**



## Speaking



**F. Imagine a world with no books, but only e-books. How would you find such a world? Deliver a two-minute talk.**

## Writing



### E-mail

An electronic mail or email is used to send letters or messages using the internet. An email is usually considered more informal than a letter, but we can also use it to send a formal letter or a letter of complaint where necessary. We must use both grammar and punctuation accurately in all our emails.

**Here is an example of a formal email**

New Message

To

thehindustantimes@gmail.com

Cc Bcc

Subject

Global warming

Dear Sir,

Kindly publish the following in the columns of your esteemed daily.

It is a matter of great concern that global warming has started showing its harmful effects on all of us and the environment. According to the findings of the government panel on Climate Changes, the consequences of environmental changes include an increased risk of floods and droughts in many regions. The global warming has caused decreased agricultural productivity due to weather changes.

Rain and snowfall have occurred in deserts. Snow is melting from glaciers due to global warming. This may lead to water crisis. The crisis is life threatening all over the globe.

Regards,

Galen.

Send

**F. Write a formal email to Mr Sundar Pitchai CEO of Google, requesting him for an appointment to interview him.**



## QUESTION TAG

### WHAT?

Question tags are short questions at the end of the statements.

Look at the following pictures



Father asks his son to confirm whether he wants a chocolate.  
He needs confirmation.



Suganya asks her friend to confirm that she has a test tomorrow.

That's how tags are used to confirm that something is true or not and to encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to.

### How it formed?

Tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb, from the given statement with the appropriate subject (Pronoun)

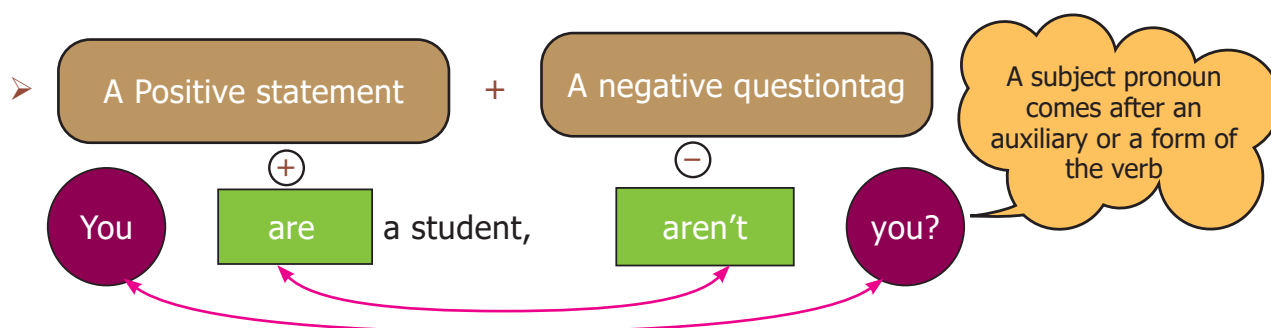
**Auxiliary /modal + n't + Pronoun**

- Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in the contracted form 'n't.

## Contractions

isn't - is not	wasn't - was not	aren't - are not	weren't - were not
don't - do not	doesn't - does not	didn't - did not	shan't - shall not
won't - will not	wouldn't - would not	can't - can not	couldn't - could not
haven't - have not	hasn't - has not	hadn't - had not	shouldn't - should not

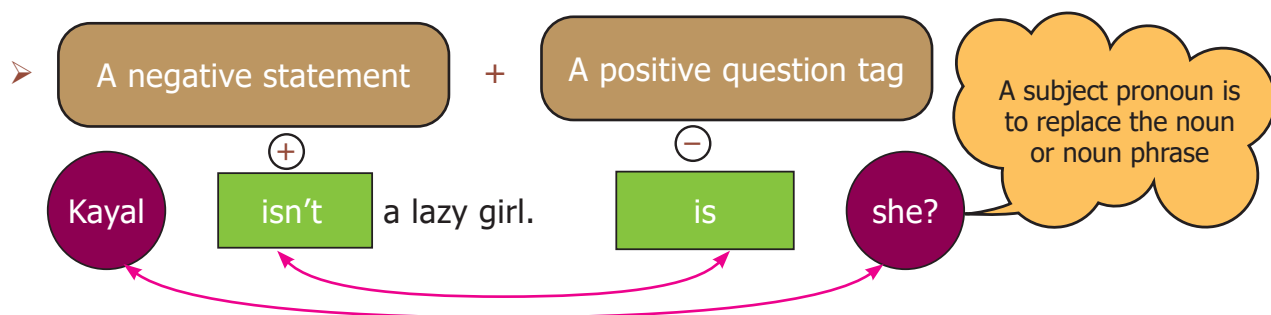
### A) A Positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.



### EXAMPLES

- She is a doctor, Isn't she?
- The books are interesting, aren't they?
- I can swim, can't I?
- We should obey the elders, shouldn't we?
- Once the car was costly, wasn't it?

### B) A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.





## EXAMPLES

- We don't have enough time, do we?
- He is not playing well, is he?
- You were not listening, were you?
- Chandini hadn't seen you before, had she?
- Children shouldn't watch TV too much, should they?

### C) If the sentence has no auxiliary verb

When the statement is in simple present, we form the question tag with **do/does**.

You play the guitar, **don't** you?  
 ↙      ↘  
 Do + play

Deepa likes tennis, **doesn't** she?  
 ↙      ↘  
 Does      like

When the statement is in simple past, we form the question tag with **did**.

He came yesterday, **didn't** he?  
 ↙      ↘  
 did + come

You <b>speak</b> English, don't you?	You <b>spoke</b> English, Did you?
Sam <b>hates</b> cooking, doesn't he?	Sam <b>hated</b> cooking, didn't he?
He <b>lives</b> in Europe, doesn't he?	He <b>lived</b> in Europe, didn't he?
They <b>drink</b> tea, don't they?	They <b>drank</b> tea, didn't they?
I watch cricket, don't I?	I watched cricket, didn't I?

**D) Statements using barely, hardly, rarely, scarcely, neither, no, nobody, none, nothing and seldom are treated as negative statement.**

## E) Some special cases

- He **hardly** works, does he?
- They **seldom** speak, do they?
- She **rarely** comes late, does she?
- He told **nothing**, did he?

- I am – I am a student, aren't I?  
but I am not a student, am I?
- **Let's** type sentences has the tag **shall we**  
Let's go home, shall we?
- **Affirmative Imperative** has the tag **will you / won't you**  
Read the book, will you?
- Everyone / Everybody / nobody / somebody / anybody take plural verb in tag  
Everyone is perfect, aren't they?
- **Negative imperative** has the tag **will you**  
Don't come late tomorrow, will you?
- **Nothing** has the tag 'it' in the affirmative
- **This / That - These / Those** have the tag **isn't it - aren't they**  
This article is very good, isn't it?
- **There is / They are** have the tag **isn't here - aren't there**  
There are some books on the table, aren't there?

### EXERCISE

#### a) Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

1. She is collecting stickers, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We often watch TV in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You have cleaned your bike, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. John and Max don't like maths, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Peter played handball yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. They are going home from school, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. He could have bought a new car, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. Kevin will come tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. I'm clever, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**b) Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.**

1. He is still sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) is not he?                      b) isn't he?                      c) wasn't he?
2. You go to school, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) do you?                      b) aren't you?                      c) don't you?
3. Let's go for a walk, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) shall we?                      b) shan't we?                      c) will we?
4. We won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) won't we?                      b) will we?                      c) are we?
5. Nobody called, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) do they?                      b) didn't they?                      c) did they?
6. They will wash the car, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) will it?                      b) won't they?                      c) wouldn't they?
7. We must lock the doors, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) mustn't they?                      b) shouldn't we?                      c) mustn't we?
8. I'm right, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) amn't I?                      b) am not I?                      c) aren't I?
9. So you bought a car, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) did you?                      b) haven't you?                      c) weren't you?
10. You wouldn't like to invite my Dad, \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) did you?                      b) would you?                      c) won't you?



## SENTENCES : SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND COMPLEX

### Simple sentence

A Simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

**Example:-** His courage won him honour.

He must work very hard to win the first prize.

With a great effort he lifted the box.

Hearing their father's footsteps, the boys ran away.

The man, being very hungry, ate too much.

### Compound sentence

A Compound sentence is one made up of two or more Principal or Main Clauses.

**Example:-** The moon was bright and we could see our way.

Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got very wet.

I shall do it now or I shall not do it at all.

He threw the stone but it missed the dog.

I both thanked him and rewarded him.

You must hurry, or you will miss the train.

Give me the book and I will read it.

I ran all the way to the station but I missed the train.

### Complex Sentence

A Complex sentence consists of one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

**Example:-** They rested when evening came.

If he is at home, I shall see him.

I have found the book that I had lost.

We selected this bicycle after we had tried several times.

Once upon a time a man owned a hen which laid every day a golden egg.

The evil that men do lives after them.

**A) State which of the following sentences are Compound, and which are Complex.**

1. Man proposes, but God disposes.
2. I went because I was invited.
3. Jancy returned home because she was tired.
4. Whatever you do, do well.
5. Listen carefully and take notes.
6. I called him, but he gave me no answer.
7. The town in which I live is very large.
8. They always talk who never think.
9. We must eat to live, but we should not live to eat.
10. Govern your passions or they will govern you.

**Language Check Point**



S.No.	Incorrect	correct	reason
1	Every of the two boys will get a prize.	Each of the two boys will get a prize.	Each is used in speaking of two or more things, every is used only in speaking of more than two.
2	Ten candidates have passed one failed.	Ten candidates have passed one has failed.	When there is only one auxiliary to two principal Verbs it should be correctly associated with the both.
3	Have you bought some mangoes?	Have you bought any mangoes?	To express quantity or degree some is used in affirmative sentences, any in negative or interrogative sentences.

## Poem

### My Computer Needs A Break

Shanthini Govindan

#### Warm up



In pairs, tell each other how computer plays a vital role in all fields.



R2E7T2



1. Computer helps students learn new things.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_



## **My Computer Needs A Break**

**My computer has always been so brainy and smart –  
It seems to know mountains of information by heart.**

**If I type in a question, and give my mouse a click,  
My computer always gives me the answer really quick!**

**But of late, my computer has been behaving badly too,  
It's so absent-minded, that I don't know what to do.**

**It forgets to 'save' my work, and store it away,  
And instead, makes it vanish in the most dreadful way.**

**My computer doesn't check that my spellings are right,  
And hides my files, so that they vanish from sight.  
And one day, my naughty computer actually gobbled a worm,  
And behaved so erratically that it made me squirm.**

**Then my computer caught a virus, and fell very sick,  
So I had to call in a doctor, double quick.  
As the doctor examined my computer, I just had to say,  
'Doctor, do you think my tired computer wants a holiday?'**

**Shanthini Govindan**



## About the Author

Shanthini Govindan is a widely published, award-winning author of children's literature in English in India, who has written over 50 books for children including poetry, picture books and short stories for children of all ages.



## Glossary



<b>brainy (adj)</b>	– very intelligent
<b>absent-minded (adj)</b>	– being forgetful
<b>vanish (v)</b>	– disappear
<b>dreadful (adj)</b>	– unpleasant
<b>gobbled (v)</b>	– ate hastily or greedily
<b>erratically (adv)</b>	– unsteadily or unpredictably
<b>squirm (v)</b>	– to twist the body in discomfort

### A) Answer the following:

1. How does the poet describe her computer?
2. What happened to the computer?
3. List four things that the computer could not do after it became absent-minded
4. What made the poet squirm?
5. Why did the poet call the doctor?

### B) Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Computers are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) We get answers for questions by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The computer forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ the poet's work.
- 4) The computer actually gobbled a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The poet feels that his computer needs \_\_\_\_\_.



**C) Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.**

Smart - \_\_\_\_\_  
click - \_\_\_\_\_  
right - \_\_\_\_\_  
sick - \_\_\_\_\_

**D) Match the poetic lines with Figures of speech**

1)	So brainy	–	personification
2)	Mountains	–	personification
3)	It's so absent minded	–	hyperbole
4)	Computer gobbled a worm	–	metaphor
5)	Very sick	–	metaphor

**E) Find the alliterating words from the poem**

1) Save - \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Doctor - \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Virus - \_\_\_\_\_  
4) makes - \_\_\_\_\_  
5) Gobbled - \_\_\_\_\_

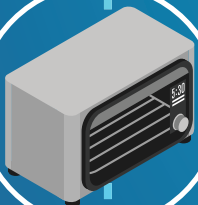
## Parallel Reading



### Ode to Technology...

You've brought us closer,  
Then made us more distant.  
Made us more aware,  
Then made us doubtful of ourselves.  
Introduce us to more friends,  
Then invited more enemies.  
Given us more publicity,  
Then exploited us.  
Save us more time,  
Now it's spent to be more busy.  
Simplify our tasks just to make life more difficult.  
You're an entrapping blessing in disguise.  
Made us feel more secure,  
Yet gave us more tools to break in.  
You've become our new addiction,  
Just a second without you,  
Got us in technology withdraw.  
You're a complication in simplicity.  
There's so much to love you but also so much to hate.  
Can't live with you or without you...

Tien Dang





### The Mystery of the Cyber Friend

Zac O'Yeah



#### Section-I



Shree lives in an apartment in a small town called Katpadi Junction. Amma works in a jewellery shop. Appa works as a taxi driver. They want her to learn computers. So they are pleased that she likes to use it.

The computer is Shree's friend. She always finds time for it. She uses it to find information for school projects and send e-mails.

Shree's aunt also stays with them. Everyone calls her Akka. Most of the time, she **naps** in front of the TV that shows her favourite old films. She gives Shree hot dosas stuffed with spicy noodles.

After tiffin, Shree likes to play. Not the traditional games that Akka likes to play, with stones and shells. Shree likes to play games on the computer.

The computer doesn't just have games. It also has **Friends Net**.

Shree joined it two months ago, on her thirteenth birthday. After snacks and tea, she chats with her school friends through **Friends Net**. They tell each other what they did since they met last, on the school bus.

Shree says that she got extra sugar with her tea. One friend says, "That you get every day."



Shree says, "And I also got mutton-flavoured noodles with my dosa."

Another friend teases, "Do you do anything other than eating?"

Shree gets angry. She decides to unfriend them. Afterwards, she misses them.

But before she can tell them she's sorry, she gets a new friend request.

It is from a girl called Chaitra. She is very pretty, like a film star.

Shree clicks ACCEPT. One click, and they become friends.

Chaitra types, "Do you have many friends?" "No! And I lost a few friends today." She adds a sad-face emoticon.

"So what? It really doesn't matter how many friends you have—it is the nature of our friendship that matters. And you have me now!"

Shree likes the sound of that.

"Where do you go to school?" types Shree.

"Near your school," types Chaitra.

"How do you know which school I go to?" **wonders** Shree.

"Because it is near my school."

"That's nice. Then we can meet," types Shree.

Chaitra signs off. "Yes! And we'll be best friends forever. Bye!"

The next morning, Shree looks for school near hers. But she cannot see one. It is a little strange that she hasn't heard of any other school nearby.

But Chaitra is nicer than all her other friends. She is Shree's special friend and nobody else's friend.

Today she doesn't touch the hot noodles though they are her favourite flavour— chilli chicken.

Akka **wonders** what is wrong. "Are you feeling unwell?"

"Too much school work," lies Shree.

"Then go and finish your homework, while I take my **nap**," says her aunt.





But Shree doesn't do her homework. Instead, she starts the computer, goes online and waits for her new friend to ping her. Soon she gets a message from Chaitra.

"Hello, friend. How are you today?"

"I'm fine, I didn't eat my tiffin," types Shree. "Why?" types Chaitra.

"Because I wanted to talk to you. So I finished tea quickly," types Shree.

"Great. Now can you send me a selfie?"

And give me your number so I can call you," types Chaitra.

"I don't have a camera phone," types Shree and feels sad.

Chaitra offers to give Shree her old camera phone.

"Let us meet on Sunday. Then I will take your snap. And give you my old phone."

Shree has always wished for a phone with a camera. She types, "Where shall we meet?"

Chaitra types, "Come to the railway station." Shree asks, "What time?"

Chaitra decides, "When the Bengaluru train reaches there."

Akka comes into the room just then to clean it.

"What are you doing, Shree?"

"I have a new friend, Akka!" Akka looks over Shree's shoulder at Chaitra's profile picture.

"But that's the film actress Madhoo. Is she your friend?"

"Yes, but her name is Chaitra."

Akka laughs and shakes her head. "That's Madhoo, I've seen all her films. She must be so old now." "She's the same age as me!" insists Shree.

"No, no, she's as old as I am," says Akka. "That snap was taken when she was still in school. It is from her first movie."

Shree is angry with Akka, then stops to think. Is Chaitra using someone else's picture—a film star's? "How old are you?" she types.

"I told you I'm thirteen, the same age as you," Chaitra types back.

Shree replies, "That is good. Best friends should be the same age." "Hey, the earrings in your profile picture are so pretty!" types Shree.

"Thanks, I made them myself."

"Wow. Wear them when we meet tomorrow!" "Okay, but only if you come alone," says Chaitra.

"Why?" types Shree.

"Because I am coming alone too! To our secret meeting!"

Shree is typing 'Okay' when she remembers something. "Hey Chaitra, I haven't seen any other school near our school." But Chaitra has gone **offline**.

Is there something strange about her new friend? Has she been lying?

## Section-II

Shree is very confused and cannot focus on her homework.

"Akka?" she asks.

"Yes, my dear," says Akka, "what is worrying you?"

Shree decides to be honest and tells her all about her new friend who is lying.

"Akka, what should I do?"



The next day, Shree and Akka reach Katpadi Junction much before the arrival of the Bengaluru Express. They have a secret plan to find out if the new friend is honest or not.

Akka says, "I will go and talk to the station manager so he can help us."

The train from Bengaluru is coming in. Shree looks all around. She can't remember whether Chaitra had asked her to wait inside the station or outside.

Where did Akka go?

She can't see her anywhere.

Many passengers come out of the train. None look like Chaitra.





A man who's her father's age walks towards Shree.

He is smiling. "Hello Shree!" Shree is shocked. She doesn't know him.

"It is so nice to see you!" he says.

"Who...who are you—you are not Cha...Chaitra!" stutters Shree.

"No. But I am an uncle and would like to be your friend, Shree. I like to make friends with young girls," says the uncle—who-is-not-Chaitra.

"Eeeeeeee!" **shrieks** Shree. Akka is beside her in a second, along with the station manager.

The uncle—who-is-not-Chaitra is surprised. He didn't expect that Shree would bring two grown-ups with her.

Akka hits him with her handbag.

Then she yells, "Don't you dare come near my niece!"

"Owww!" he cries.

Just then the train moves. He runs towards a bogey door. The station manager rushes forward to catch the man. But he disappears into the crowded train.

They all go to the police station.

"You are a brave pair!" says a policewoman. "Thank you for informing us about this **imposter**. Shree, you were clever to **confide** in a trusted adult! Will you put up this poster about cyber security in your school, please? We would also like to conduct a **cyber safety** class in your school."

She says an expert from the **Cyber Crime** Cell will need to take a look at Shree's computer.



The next day, a **cyber crime** officer goes through Shree's computer. Within hours, the police find the man who pretended to be Chaitra.

They nab him from his office in Bengaluru and find that he has been trying to befriend many young girls and boys on social media. Shree decides to only have friends from her own school.

She can't wait to tell her friends about her **scary** adventure with her cyber 'friend'.



**Be safe online!**

**The Child Helpline telephone  
number in India is 1098.**

*The Internet has many uses and is a wonderful technology.  
But if misused, it can cause problems too. Use the Internet wisely.*

*Do not give out your name, address, school name,  
telephone number or email id to strangers online.*



## About the Author

Zac O' Yeah has published altogether fifteen books in Swedish, many of them important bestsellers – including the Gandhi-biography Mahatma! which was short-listed for the August Prize 2008 for best non-fiction book of the year. His most recent books include the popular comic thriller Mr. Majestic! In 2018, he also published the acclaimed travelogue A Walk Through Barygaza and the popular children's thriller The Mystery of the Cyber Friend. He is also a literary critic and columnist, also contributing now and then to the travel magazines National Geographic and Outlook Traveller. He is also a translator specializing in introducing Indian writing – such as Pankaj Mishra, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Bama and others – to Swedish readers. He has had a long involvement with theatre as a playwright, director, designer, producer, and occasional performer.



## Glossary



<b>nap (v)</b>	– to sleep for a short period of time
<b>friends net (n)</b>	– website in internet where one can meet and talk to different people
<b>wonder (v)</b>	– Surprised
<b>offline (adj)</b>	– computer not connected to internet
<b>shriek (v)</b>	– to scream, as in a sudden fright
<b>imposter (n)</b>	– someone who attempts to deceive by using an assumed name or identity
<b>confide (v)</b>	– to trust
<b>cyber safety (adj)</b>	– safe and responsible use of phone and the internet
<b>cyber crime (n)</b>	– criminal activities done using computers or the Internet
<b>scary (adj)</b>	– frightening

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Shree lives in \_\_\_\_\_ town.
2. Shree celebrated her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.
3. Madhoo was \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Chaitra finally asked her to come \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Akka went to \_\_\_\_\_ to get a help for them.



the station master, film actress, the railway station, thirteen , Katpadi Junction

### B. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

1. Shree spends most of the time on T.V.
2. Shree's aunt stays with them.
3. Chaitra is Shree's school friend.
4. Chaitra gifted Shree a new camera phone.

5. Shree went alone to the train station to meet Chaitra.

6. A fraud middle aged man pretended to be Chaitra.

**C. Name the speaker.**

S.No.	Lines from the lesson	Speaker
1	"Do you do anything other than eating?"	
2	"Are you feeling unwell?"	
3	"I don't have a camera phone "	
4	"I told you I am thirteen, the same age as you."	
5	"You are a brave pair!"	

**D. Based on your reading of the text list out the merits and demerits of using computers.**

S.No.	Merits	Demerits
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

### E. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Just then train moves . He runs towards a bogey door. The station manager rushes forward to catch the man. But he disappears into the crowded train. They all go to the police station. "You are a brave pair" says a policewoman. "Thank you for informing us about this imposter. Shree, you were clever to confide in a trusted adult! Will you put up this poster about cyber security in your school, please? We would also like to conduct a cyber crime cell will need to take a look at Shree's computer. The next day, a cyber crime officer goes through Shree's computer. Within hours, the police find the man who pretended to be Chaitra.

1. whom did the station master try to catch?
2. where did they all go?
3. who are the brave pair in the story?
4. Was the man honest or not ?
5. How did the police find out the criminal?

### F. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Shree's parents buy her a computer?
2. How did Shree make friends through computer?
3. What were the online activities given in this story?
4. How did Shree's aunt save Shree from the man who pretended to be Chaitra ?
5. How did the police find the man who pretended to be Chaitra?

### Step to Success



1. The following series is provided and you need to answer the question accordingly.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N || O P R S T U V W X Y Z

In this series find the letter which is fifth to the left from the thirteenth letter from your right?

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. M | 2. I | 3. H | 4. J |
|------|------|------|------|
2. Based on the above series of English alphabet, if every alternate alphabet starting from C is deleted than which of the following alphabet will seventh from the left side of the series?

1. H	2. J	3. I	4. G
------	------	------	------

3. If the above series is written in reverse order then what will be the eleventh letter of the fifteenth letter from your left?

1. V

2. W

3. D

4. X

## Connecting to Self



### **FOLLOW RULES SET BY MY PARENTS FOR GOING ONLINE**

Time of day, length of time online and sites allowed.

### **REPORT ANY BULLYING/ HARASSMENT**

To a trusted adult/parent right away.

### **BLOCK & REPORT**

Block people who send nasty messages / inappropriate / sexually explicit content and report Spam.

### **ENSURE MY SAFETY**

Ensure safety settings, take care to help keep me safe.

### **SEEK HELP**

From parents / authorities / CHILD-LINE 1098 to overcome any issues that I face online.

### **BE A RESPONSIBLE ONLINE CITIZEN**

Do nothing to hurt others or that is against the law.



### **GIVE OUT MY INTERNET PASSWORDS**

To anyone other than my parents.

### **MAKE FRIENDS WITH UNKNOWN PEOPLE**

Even if they are my friend's friends.

### **SHARE PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Without parent's permission. This includes my photo, name, address, phone number, parent's work number, school name, location or places I go.

### **RESPOND TO OR FORWARD MESSAGES**

That make me feel uncomfortable. I won't click on URLs / open mails sent by unknown people.

### **SEND / SEXTING MESSAGES**

Sharing of inappropriate or sexually explicit photographs/videos or written messages even to a friend.

### **CYBER BULLY**

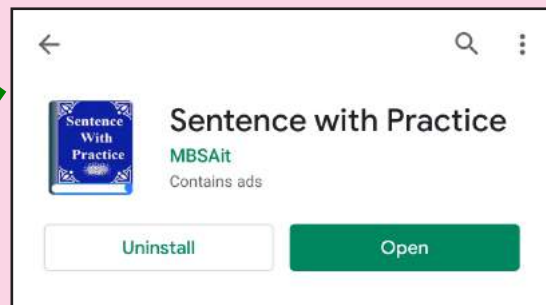
Not be Cyber bully or encourage cyber bullying.



## ICT CORNER

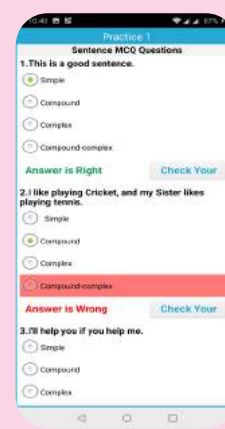
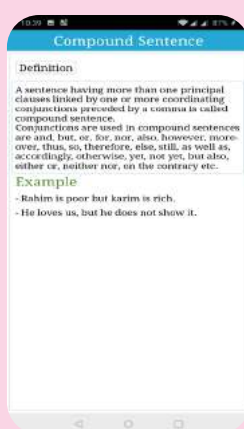
### GRAMMAR – SIMPLE COMPOUND COMPLEX

To Enable the students to familiarize kinds of sentences as simple, compound and complex with exercises



#### STEPS TO PLAY THE GAME:

1. Access the application with the help of the link given below or the given QR code and install it in the mobile.
2. You can view sentence kinds according to structure in home page.
3. Click any kind of sentence to know its definition with example.
4. Click PRACTICE in the home page to access the 3 sets of Practice exercises.
5. Complete all the exercises and check your answers and understanding the concept.



#### WEBSITE URL:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

APPLICATION NAME : SENTENCE WITH PRACTICE

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.sentenceMbsait.sentence&hl=en>

\*\* Images are indicatives only.



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