



RAGE OF THE RAIN



Notes

INTRODUCTION

What is a flood?

“Floods are **recurrent** phenomenon, which cause huge loss of lives and damage to livelihood system, property, infrastructure and public utilities.” India’s high risk and **vulnerability** is highlighted by the fact that 40 million hectares out of a geographical area of 3290 lakh hectares is prone to floods. It is a cause of concern that the flood related damages are showing an increasing trend.” NDRF SOP on Flood Disaster Relief.

Recurrent – happening repeatedly

Vulnerability -the state of being open to threat or harm

Floods are amongst the most likely and devastating of all natural disasters in India which affect the North-Eastern States, Gangetic and Kosi river plains in Bihar, Southern coastal areas and parts of Maharashtra and Kerala almost every year.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this lesson, the learner -

- reads a variety of texts with understanding and for specific supporting details;
- responds to the information provided in the texts in questions and other related activities;
- uses words related to floods, flood relief and rescue;
- correctly pronounces common compound words and words with short and long vowel sounds;
- writes formal letters using a suitable introduction, logical progression and conclusion; and
- speaks effectively and constructively on a given topic.

4.1 WARM UP



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- A. Look at the picture of floods in Kerala. Discuss with your buddy what kind of damage could have occurred in the area?



- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. Damage to infrastructure like roads, drainage system etc.
- B. If you were in a rescue team who has just arrived at the scene, what kind of help would you give?
- We would-
- a. Rescue people marooned by flood water
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

4.2 LET'S READ

From the Flood Zone: A first-person Account of Flooding in Pathanamthitta

Read aloud this first-person account of the flood relief work.

On August 15, the Additional Chief Secretary of the Revenue Department asked me to travel at once and reach Pathanamthitta at the earliest. Thousands were trapped in flood waters and it was raining continuously.



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The challenges were increasing at every moment. When we got boats, we thought we had won. But the boats remained in lorries as the roads were damaged/ flooded. When the boats reached the river, they could not enter the water because of the cross currents. We missed a day! Then, when the boats entered the water, they could not go near many houses because of whirlpools. Helicopters could not pick up people as we desired, for many reasons (there were trees near houses, old people could not climb up into the helicopters using rope ladders, the houses did not have a roof top for helicopters to land, etc.). It was the practical difficulties that were a challenge for us.

The administrative challenges were also many. There were innumerable phone calls to attend to. Communication was another big challenge. The batteries of all our team members out in the field had drained after three days of rain. No power supply meant mobiles could not be charged and mobile towers were damaged. And it was raining throughout, without interruption! We all had to maintain our calm always.

Understanding The Text

4.2.1 Based on your reading of the account, complete the sentences by reading aloud. you may write them also.

Problems in rescuing people by boats	The boats
	a. could not be off-loaded from the lorries as _____
	b. could not be taken into the river _____
	c. could not reach the houses _____

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Problems in rescuing people in helicopters	a. _____ prevented helicopters from flying close to the houses.
	b. _____
	c. _____
Administrative issues	a. Response and follow-up of calls _____
	b. _____
	c. _____
Problems of communication	a. The batteries of field rescuers _____
	b. Phones could not be charged _____
	c. The mobile towers _____

4.2.2 Think and discuss

Discuss in groups the steps you would have taken for rescue and relief as a part of the district administration of Pathanamthitta.

4.2.3 Read aloud the given passage choosing the appropriate words from the brackets.

There are many places on Earth where

- a. _____ (flooding/floods/flood) is a major concern. A flood occurs when land that is normally dry gets
- b. _____ (inundating/inundated/ inundate) with water, which can happen in a multitude of ways. Excessive rain, a ruptured dam or rapid
- c. _____ (melted/melts/melting) of snow or ice can
- d. _____ (causing/causes/cause) a river to flood and spread over the adjacent land, called a floodplain. Coastal flooding occurs when a large storm or tsunami
- e. _____ (causes/cause/causing) the sea to surge inland. Most floods take hours or even days to
- f. _____ (developed/developing/develop), giving residents time to prepare or evacuate. Others generate quickly and with little warning. These flash floods can be extremely dangerous, instantly turning a stream into a rushing flow that
- g. _____ (sweeps/sweeping/sweep) everything in its path. India is highly vulnerable to floods. Out of the total geographical area of 329 million hectares

(mha), more than 40 mha is flood prone. Floods are a recurrent phenomenon, causing huge loss of lives and

- h. _____ (damaged/damages/damaging) livelihood systems, property, infrastructure and public utilities. On an average every year, 75 lakh hectares of land is affected, 1600 lives are lost and the damage caused to crops, houses and public utilities is Rs.1805 crores due to floods.

4.3 LET'S WRITE

We know that official letters are written to inform the government about a particular situation, to make or accept a request for help, to express gratitude or to lodge a complaint.

So, how is an official letter written? Is there any format that is to be followed? Yes, when writing an official letter, it is important to follow a specific structure or format.

- The letter is written on official letterhead or plain paper.
- Since the letter is written to an official, use the recipient's rank and address.
- The introductory paragraph states the purpose of the letter.
- The second paragraph of the letter defines the action required or request made.
- The letter is signed by the person writing the letter, followed by the writer's designation.

Sample: The District Collector of Pathanamthitta writes a letter to NDRF asking for help in rescue work. Read the letter given below.

Official letterhead with detailed information for communication & letter number	←	Office of the District Collector, Pattanamthitta Tel: xxx5632 Fax: 0120xxxxx Mob: xxx143451 email:distcoll@gov.in Letter no: CA.DCC.08/20222 Dated: 18 October 2022
Recipient's rank and address	←	The Director General National Disaster Response Force 6th Floor, NDCC –II Building Jai Singh Road, New Delhi
Subject statement	←	Sub: Deployment of Rescue & Medical Support Teams for Flood Relief
Salutation	←	Sir,



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<p>The introductory paragraph that states the purpose of the letter. ←</p>	<p>I wish to request your prompt help in providing us with Rescue and Medical Support Teams for Rescue and Relief operations due to the heavy flooding in the area triggered by incessant rain in parts of Kottayam and Pathanamthitta for the past three days. Several low-lying parts of the region are inundated by flood water. Though we have opened four relief camps at Changanassery, Mallappally and Nedumkunnam villages, this is not enough.</p>
<p>The second paragraph defines action required or request made ←</p>	<p>The deployed teams must report to the office of the District Collector, Pattanamthitta at the earliest to carry on rescue and relief operations.</p>
<p>Signature and designation of the person writing the letter. ←</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Signed District Collector Pattanamthitta</p>

ACTIVITY 4.1

As the Director General of NDRF, write a letter responding to the request of the Pathanamthitta District Collector informing them about the number of teams being deployed and their date of arrival.

<p>Receiver's rank and Address ←</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National Disaster Relief Force Tel: xxx6789 Fax: 0120xxxxxx Mob: xxx43532 email:ndrfhq@gov.in Letter no: NDRF.DG.08/20222 Dated: 18 October 2022</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Subject statement ←</p>	<p>Sub: _____</p>
<p>Noting request ←</p>	<p>Sir,</p>

The introductory paragraph that ← states the purpose of the letter.	_____

Designation of signatory ←	Signed

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DO YOU KNOW?

- Six inches of fast-moving water is enough to knock a person down. Don't try to walk through flood waters. Often the water is much deeper than you know and could contain dangerous debris or contaminants.
- 66% of flood-related deaths are due to drivers attempting to drive through water that is too deep. Never try to drive through water when you don't know how deep it is. 12 inches of water is enough to sweep away a small car and two feet of water can sweep away most vehicles.
- New land development can increase the risk of flooding. New construction can change the natural run off patterns of an area. When building or buying a home, be aware of this fact. Prepare and be proactive, talk to your builder or neighbor and mitigate the effects. Land that hasn't flooded in the past may be at higher risk after new construction takes place.

4.4 LISTENING*Notes*

Listen to the conversation by scanning the QR code given.

Read the text silently first and then read it aloud along with your buddy.

DC Pathanamthitta: Good Afternoon. I am District Collector Pathanamthitta, P. Vijayan. We are facing a grim flood situation here and request your help in Rescue and Relief operations.

Cmdt NDRF: Good Afternoon, Sir. I am speaking from NDRF Headquarters. We will be glad to be of help. Could you brief me about the situation there?

DC Pathanamthitta: It has been raining heavily in Kottayam and Pathanamthitta for the last four days. This has caused heavy floods. Several low-lying parts of the district have been inundated. Water has entered several houses and shops, besides submerging roads in different places and knocking off the power cable net-work.

Cmdt NDRF: How much is the area that is affected by the floods?

DC Pathanamthitta: It is more than 200,000 hectares.

Cmdt NDRF: Have you undertaken some relief efforts?

DC Pathanamthitta: We have mobilised about 50 boats belonging to the fisherfolk community and rescued over 1,000 marooned people. We have set up 28 camps which have accommodated 561 people. But we are unable to cover such a large area or reach people marooned in some low-lying areas. We need help with rescue and relief work and with health care in the camps.

Cmdt NDRF: I shall speak with my DIG. We shall probably be able to deploy two teams immediately. They shall report to you by morning tomorrow.

DC Pathanamthitta: Thank you. What help would you require from us?

Cmdt NDRF: We will need a district map of low-lying areas. We would also need some staff who can guide us as to terrain and location and act as interpreters.

DC Pathanamthitta: Sure. That won't be a problem.

ACTIVITY 4.2

Understanding the information above, write whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F). Write Don't Know for facts that have not been mentioned in the conversation.

1. The flood in Pathanamthitta was a flash flood caused by a cloudburst. _____
2. The total area of Pathanamthitta is 200,000 hectares. _____
3. The district administration has already set up relief camps where they have accommodated more than a 1,000 people. _____
4. Till the time of talking there have been five casualties. _____
5. The District administration is air-dropping supplies to people who are marooned. _____
6. The volunteers include fishermen, members of trade unions and college students. _____
7. Relief camps will be set up in schools, sports clubs, community halls, temples, mosques and churches. _____
8. The areas that are most affected by the floods are Adoor, Konni and Aranmula. _____
9. NDRF commandant asks for staff that can act as interpreters. _____
10. NDRF will be sending two teams for deployment in Pathanamthitta. _____

4.5 SPEAKING**Presenting a Report**

In this section you will develop three skills- reading, listening and speaking. You will need to first read the given conversation silently. Then you can enact the conversation with your buddy.



SI Singh: Good Morning, Sir. Sub Inspector Singh reporting from Kottayam.

Commandant Das: Good Morning. How is the situation there?

SI Singh: Sir, a very large area of the district is inundated. There is 3-4 feet of water in

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areas. People are marooned in far off places. _

Commandant Das: How are your rescue efforts going on?

SI Singh: Sir, yesterday we covered an area of about 15kms from Headquarters. We evacuated 250 people and brought them to the camps. Today, again, we started at daybreak and the rescue operation is on since 5:30am. Yesterday, a woman delivered a baby boy on the Rescue boat. He has been named Aapda Menon

Cmdt Das: Congratulations, Singh. Very well done.

SI Singh: Thankyou Sir. Today the rescue of a child by Constable Nayyab Nayak has gone viral. He ran across the flooded bridge carrying a child to safety. He has been hailed as a hero by the media..

Cmdt Das: Good Job, Singh. Are there any problems that you are facing in your efforts?

SI Singh: The challenge is that it is a large area to cover, Sir. Also, people and livestock are marooned in areas where the lanes are narrow and it is difficult to manoeuvre boats in those areas.

Cmdt Das: What are you doing for people trapped in those interior areas?

SI Singh: Sir, we are supplying food packets and drinking water by boat and also air dropping through helicopters.

Cmdt Das: That’s very good. How are you placed for supplies?

SI Singh: Sir we have plenty of supplies.

Cmdt Das: Let me know if you require more help from Headquarters.

SI Singh: Sir, at the moment we are doing fine. We have two teams here.

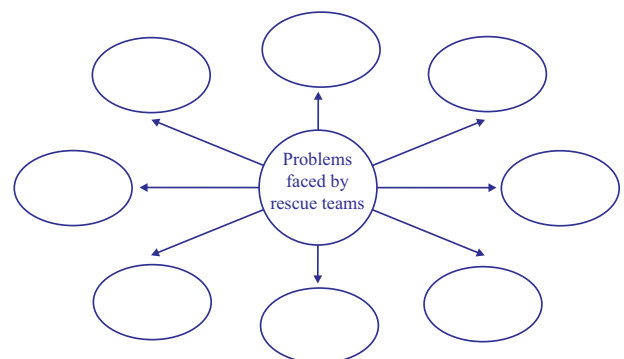
Cmdt Das: I am quite confident you will do a good job. Jai Hind.

SISingh: We will do our best, Sir. Jai Hind Sir.

4.6 “THE RESCUE” – A DRAMA

WARM UP

What are the problems that you are likely to face during your rescue and relief operations in a flood-affected area. You may write them here-



LET'S READ

The drama text will help in developing your skills in reading, writing, listening and speaking. You must first listen to the play and follow the text. Then read the play silently.



Read the play about the rescue of a family marooned during a flood.

The Rescue**Characters**

Mohan Lal – 47 years old

Molly – Mohan Lal's wife 40 years old

Sheelu – 19 years old, Mohan Lal's daughter

Biju – 70 years old, Mohan Lal's father

Sreedharan – Mohan Lal's 45 years old neighbour

Time: Late afternoon in July

Setting: Mohan Lal's home

Scene – 1

Mohan Lal, Molly and Biju are in a room. Biju is sitting on the bed, Mohan Lal is sitting on a chair. Molly is looking out of the window. The stage is not very bright.

Mohan Lal : (going to the window): It is raining so heavily. And look! Our back-yard is a small pond.

Biju : (joining Mohan Lal at the window): I've never seen it rain so hard. This is the third day of incessant rain.

Molly : (joining the men at the window): Oh no! The radio said Manimala and Achankovil rivers were flowing above flood stage this morning.

Mohan Lal : Yes. I heard in the morning the water in nearby villages of Kallooppa

Incessant – continuously or without interruption

Improvised – a temporary substitute or replacement for something

Deluge -- heavy rain

Sahodari – Malayalam for sister-in-law (Bhabhi in Hindi)

Acchan – Malayalam for Father

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and Thumpamon had reached dangerous levels. It must have covered the paddy fields and the high-way by now.

(The men return to where they were sitting. There is a noise of stamping feet and someone breathing hard. They all look to the right, the direction of the sounds.)

Sreedharan : (entering from right. He has an improvised rain-cover made from a large polythene sack, which he drags off as he enters. He is panting.) The Pampa river is rising fast. They say it looks bad. The Pampa Dam gates were opened an hour ago! Where is Sheelu?

Molly : She is in the cowshed. She said she will untie the buffalo and the calf as the water is rising.

Biju : (walking to window as he is trying to talk on mobile, with irritation): Hello! Hello! (to the others in the room) I'm trying to talk to the Sarpanch—I can't – (There is a pause and Sheelu comes in, her face frightened.)

Sheelu: (To Molly) Amma, the water was upto my knees.

Biju: (Coming in) There is no signal. The telephone is dead! I can't get the Station House Officer. There is no signal! Let me see if I can get any signal outside. (Goes out right.)

Sreedharan :Seems the lines are down between here and town! Let's get organized! (To Molly) Sahodari, look up your flashlight and candles, lamps, lanterns or anything you've got. Sheelu, fill the tubs and pails. Mohan, let's check on food, blankets and the first-aid kit. (Molly and Sheelu exit. Sreedharan turns to Mohan Lal.) This is serious. Mohan. (He goes to the window) We can't get out by the main road and we are already cut off from the south side. (Mohan Lal joins him. He gasps.)

Mohan Lal :(quietly) Sreedharan, I'm scared! Acchan is too old. How will we move him?

Sreedharan : (placing a hand on his shoulder) Mohan, we must not let the others see how scared we are. Let's first get all the things together first. If only the rain would let up! We will signal for help from the roof. Maybe NDRF will send a boat or something.

Sheelu : (entering) We've got enough fresh water to last us a week! Who will send a boat for us, Uncle, and from where?

Molly: (entering) Here are lights. Did you say food? (There is a terrific crash, followed by a scream.)

Biju :(From outside) Mo-han! Mo-han! Sheelu!

Molly :Acchan! Where is he? (All rush to the door.)

Sheelu :(moving ahead) There he is! He’s fallen down.

(Mohan Lal and Sreedharan rush out)

Mohan Lal: (voice from outside;worried) Don’t move, Acchan. We’ll get you in.

(There is a thumping and voices at the right. Mohan Lal and Sreedharan enter carrying Biju. He is moaning in pain. As they put Biju on the bed, the lights go out.)

Sreedharan : (trying to sound casual) Power house must be out of commission. Light the lantern, Sheelu. (Sheelu switches on the flashlight, lights the lantern.)

Molly : I’ll make tea for Acchan and some appam.

(Sheelu and Molly exit left)

Sreedharan : (in a low voice to Mohan Lal) The water is up at least another foot since I came, Mohan. At this rate the floor here will be under water in an hour.

Mohan Lal : What will we do then, Sreedharan? Acchan has fractured his leg. Neither Molly nor Sheelu is a strong swimmer.

Sreedharan : I’m going to climb out on the roof and start waving the flashlight. We’ll see it through, if we just keep our heads.



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INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.1

Complete the following statements-

1. Mohan Lal and Biju are worried because _____

2. Sreedharan has run to Mohan Lal’s house because _____

3. Sheelu is frightened because _____

4. Sreedharan tells Molly, Sheelu and Mohan to collect _____ because

5. We can say Sreedharan is balanced and well-organised because _____

6. Biju goes out because _____

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7. There is a terrific crash, followed by a scream. This is because _____
8. Sreedharan plans to climb on to the roof and wave the flash light in order to _____



4.7 VOCABULARY

1. **Adverbs-** Let us learn how to use adverbs, especially those used to describe emergency situations.

A. **Match the sentences in column A and column B.**

Column A	Column B
a. The rowers were doing a good job.	i. Unfortunately, he fell down and fractured his leg.
b. Biju was waiting for the rescuers.	ii. Thankfully, they were all unhurt.
c. The Air Force personnel mounted a rescue operation over two days.	iii. Suddenly, the boat hit a rock and turned over.
d. The tourists were stuck in the cable car for two days.	iv. Bystanders immediately rushed him to the hospital.
e. I realised I had left my wallet at home.	v. Eventually, they were able to rescue the eleven people stuck in the cable car after the cable wire snapped.
f. As Mohan Lal stepped off the pavement, he was knocked down by a speeding car.	vi. Gradually, the flood water is receding.
g. Sreedharan did not get the job he had applied for.	vii. Fortunately, I had my credit card with me.
h. It has not rained since yesterday.	viii. Obviously, he was very disappointed.

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INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.2

Complete the sentences using the adverbs as shown.

1. Biju slipped and fell down the stairs.
 Unfortunately, he fractured his leg. _____
 Obviously, he was in great pain. _____

2. I have been working really hard at my job.
Thankfully, _____
Predictably, _____
3. I went to Kolkata five years ago.
I was totally _____
Fortunately, _____
4. When I shifted to Delhi, I did not know anyone here.
Gradually, _____
Eventually, _____
5. The room was in complete darkness.
Initially, _____
Gradually, _____

Word Combinations

You may have noticed that there is a natural combination of words that are closely affiliated with each other. These combinations just sound “right” to English speakers, and are used all the time. We have to be careful while forming combinations otherwise they may be unnatural and just sound “wrong”.

*Example: **strong wind** and not **big wind**.*

***heavy rain** and not **strong rain**.*

ACTIVITY 4.3

Read the following sentences. Some of the word combinations given in bold are incorrect. Rewrite the sentences correcting the ones that are incorrect. You may use the words in the Help Box.

heavy	cold	thick	dense	bad	strong	limited	light
-------	------	-------	-------	-----	--------	---------	-------

- Our flight was cancelled due to **severe weather**.
- Torrential rain** in the mountain areas led to heavy floods in the valley.
3. Through the night we had **severe gales** that rocked the ship.
- Gulmarg had fewer skiers today than yesterday, due to the **dense snowfall** making climbing the slopes difficult.
- There was such a **dark fog** last night that my car struck a lamp-post.
- Heavy snowfall** caused an avalanche that destroyed the Base Camp in Pahalgam.



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7. The sky remained largely overcast and there were some **light showers** between brighter spells.
8. There was a **weak breeze** this morning but it's picking up now and will be very strong by the evening.
9. There are **dark clouds** in the sky. Better not go out now.
10. I wish I'd worn a warmer jacket. There's a **cool wind** blowing.



DO YOU KNOW?

Deserts are prone to flooding as the land is so dry that it is not able to absorb the water and it can lead to flash floods along the water's route.

4.8 PRONUNCIATION

A. Short and Long Vowel Sounds

Vowel sounds are an important type of speech sound in the English language. The five letters a, e, i, o, and u represent fifteen vowel sounds in English.

i. What are long vowels in English?

A long vowel is essentially where the sound that a vowel makes matches its spoken name. For example, the *a* in cake is a long vowel sound, pronounced the same as the letter A in the alphabet. Or, the letter *i* in the word kite forms a long 'i' sound.

ii. What are the short vowel sounds?

These are vowels that are pronounced in short-form. For example, in these words all words have the short sounds of vowels- hat, bet, pin, cot, and dug.











Listen carefully to the word pairs and repeat.



a. Long and short a' sound.

bad	sad	mad	man	pan	bag	had	pat	sat	bat	band	gas
bed	said	medical	men	pen	beg	head	pet	set	bet	bend	guess

b. Look at the pictures. Choose and say the correct word.

				
bed/ bad	said/ sad	span/ spend	land/ lend	net/ gnat
				
mat/ met	pan/ pen	beg/ bag	bat/ bet	guess/ gas













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c. Long and short 'i' sound.



bin	hill	mill	pill	ship	bit	chip	sit	lick	lip	slip	chick
bean	heel	meal	peel	sheep	beat	cheap	seat	leak	leap	sleep	cheek

d. Look at the pictures. Choose and say the correct word.

				
bean/ bin	meal/ mill	sheep/ ship	seat/ sit	sleep/ slip
				
heel/ hill	peel/ pill	leak/ lick	heap/ hip	deep/ dip

e. Long and short 'o' sound.










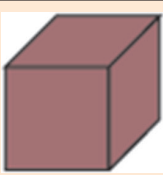


not	got	want	hop	on	cot	cost	rod	tossed	clock	cop	nod
note	goat	won't	hope	own	coat	coast	road	toast	cloak	cope	node

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f. Look at the pictures. Choose and say the correct word.

				
cost/ coast	cot/ coat	road/rod	toast/tossed	cloak/ clock
				
got/ goat	sop/soap	bloke/block	sock/soak	rob/robe

B. Compound words

Compound words are words formed by joining two words together to form a new compound word that has an individual meaning different from the two words it is made up of.

Example-whirl means to move, or to make somebody/something move, round and round very quickly in a circle; pool means a small area of usually still water. And whirlpool means water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center into which floating objects may be drawn.

When pronouncing compound nouns, we must first learn what a **syllable** is.

A **syllable** is a single, unbroken vowel sound within a word. A syllable typically contains a vowel, or two if one is silent, and one or more accompanying consonants. All words are made of at least one syllable.

Example, the words flood and rain have only one syllable.

On the other hand, **butter** contains two syllables – **but** and **ter**.

Syllables are sometimes referred to as the ‘beats’ of a word that form its rhythm, and breaking a word into syllables can help you with pronunciation. In compound nouns, the **first word, or syllable** is stressed.



Listen to and pronounce the following compound words.

CLOUDburst	FOREcast	HEATwave
LANDscape	OUTbreak	OVERflow
OVERwhelm	RAINstorm	RUNoff
SNOWfall	SNOWstorm	TORCHlight
THUNDERstorm	TOOTHpaste	HANDshake

4.9 GRAMMAR

I. MODALS

A **modal** verb is an auxiliary (helping) verb. It is always followed by another verb in its base form.

Example: I **can speak** three languages.

Modal Verb (base form)



↑ ↑

Modal verbs are used to talk about possibility, probability, permission, intention, request, etc.

Some of the important modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, and would.

Let us now study the use of modal verbs.

A. Possibility – Probability – Certainty

The monsoon is delayed. It won't rain for another week.	It could rain tomorrow, so let us take our raincoats with us.	Let's have the party indoors; it might rain in the evening.	There are dark clouds in the sky. It may rain. I think I'll stay at home.	It is raining heavily. We will be drenched by the time we reach home.
impossible	unlikely	even chance	likely	certain
↓		↓		↓
↑		↑		
1 in 6 chance		4 in 5 chance		
				



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B. Permission

Can I borrow your pen?	Could you help me with task?	
Can you open the window?	Could my father meet you tomorrow?	May I take these files to study?
↑	↑	↑
Informal request/permission	Formal request/permission	Formal permission

C. Advice

You are not looking well. You should rest for sometime.	You ought to call up your parents more often. They miss you a lot.	You must work hard if you want to get promoted to the next rank.
↑	↑	↑
suggestion	recommendtion	obligation



INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.3

- I. Complete the following sentences with suitable modal verbs. Read the sentences aloud.
1. Take your umbrella. It _____ (ought to/should/may) rain.
 2. Since you live in a flood-prone area, you _____ (can/could/should) get your house insured.
 3. You need to be alert. Heavy rains _____ (could/may/should) cause floods in the area.
 4. We need help with relief and rescue operations. _____ (May/Could/Must) you send us two NDRF teams at the earliest?
 5. Since heavy rain is predicted, you _____ (must/will/ can) monitor your weather on radio, local TV or your mobile app for alerts and instructions.
 6. If water rises in or around your home and you are trapped inside, you _____ (may/might/must) move to a higher floor, or to the roof.
 7. Floods _____ (can/could/would) cause a lot of destruction to life and property.

8. The lanes in the area are narrow. The rescue workers _____
(may not/can not/ should not) be able to get the boats through.

II. Answer the questions given below choosing a suitable modal. Read the sentences aloud.

1. A: Why hasn't Manya reached?
B: She _____ (may/won't/should) have missed the bus.
2. A: Why aren't they here yet?
B: They _____ (can/might/would) have lost the way.
3. A: Why hasn't he phoned me?
B: He _____ (can/could/might) be busy at work.
4. A: Why are you angry with me?
B: You _____ (may/might/should) have called me since you were late. I was worried.
5. A: What did your doctor advise you to do?
B: He said I _____ (must/might/should) cut down on fried foods.
6. A: What did you want to talk to me about?
B: Sir, my father is not well. _____ (May/Can/Could) I get leave for a week to see him?
7. A: Has Ankit cleared the job interview he went for last week?
B: Yes. But he _____ (may/might/should) think twice before accepting the job.
8. A: How do I reach Raja's place?
B: You _____ (might/could/should) walk there. It is quite close.

III. Read the following sentences. Correct them if required.

1. My grandfather is eighty-five, but he can still read without glasses.
2. May I visit you tomorrow?
3. It would rain tonight.

Rage of the Rain

*Notes*

Rage of the Rain



Notes

4. You may have a Driving Licence to drive a car.
5. Can you like a cup of tea or coffee?
6. Would I come with you for the trip?
7. We must leave for Nagpur today.
8. Might you help me with my project?
9. Shall you mind if I borrowed your car?
10. Must you make so much noise?

4.3.11 SPEAKING**Press Conference**

The District Administration has organised a Press Conference to brief the news media.

Play the roles of

- a. Cmdt Harshdeep Mann of 34 Battalion
- b. District Collector Pathanamthitta
- c. Members of the Press.

How to have a Press Conference

Most of you have at some point in your life seen a Press Conference on TV.

As the Cmdt NDRF, complete the press release to be given to the reporters by using the given cues.

The Press Release

A press release is essentially one page of news about the facts of the relief work to date as well as a brief about future plans. It is generally between 200 and 250 words.

How to write a Press Release

A press release must have

- A Headline
- Date of publication
- Introductory paragraph
- Detailed paragraphs –

- Expansion of introductory paragraph with details
- Planning for future keeping relevant agencies/authorities in picture
- Involvement and guidance of HQs
- Contact information/ Issuing authority



Notes

Headline	←	PRESS-NOTE FLOOD RESCUE OPERATION BY NDRF
Headline Date of publication	←	Date : 15/07/2021 Time: 1600 Hrs
lication	←	Kerala is facing a flood situation. _____ (Number of teams deployed) to tackle any emergency.
Detailed paragraph:		In view of the current situation _____
• Number of teams	←	_____
• From where they are being deployed		_____
• How they will work		_____ . These teams _____
Rescue and relief work till date	←	consultation with state administration. In the past week, NDRF has _____ _____ _____. Rescue & relief operations are still in progress.
Planning for future – Met Dept, State Govt	←	The Force is constantly tracking the weather conditions with _____ _____ and acting accordingly. The NDRF commanders in _____ _____ to render all possible assistance.
Involvement of NDRF HQs	←	DG NDRF, _____ _____ _____
Issuing Authority	←	Issued By:PR Cell NDRF



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES



Notes

4.1 Warm up

A. Expected Answers

- a. Loss of human life
- b. Loss of livestock
- c. Damage to property
- d. Destruction of crops
- e. Deterioration of health conditions owing to waterborne diseases.

B. Expected Answers

- a. Rescue people marooned by flood water
- b. Provision of food and water to flood victims
- c. Setting up relief camps for flood victims
- d. Dealing with medical emergencies – injuries etc
- e. Dealing with health issues owing to waterborne diseases.

4.2.1 Expected Answers

Problems in rescuing people by boats	<p>The boats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. could not be off-loaded from the lorries as <i>the roads were damaged or flooded.</i> b. could not be taken into the river <i>as there were strong cross currents in the water.</i> c. could not reach the houses <i>because there were whirlpools.</i>
Problems in rescuing people in helicopters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Trees in the vicinity/area</i> prevented helicopters from flying close to the houses. b. <i>old people could not climb up on to the helicopters.</i>__ c. <i>houses did not have a roof top for helicopters to land</i>__
Administrative issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Response and follow-up of calls was difficult <i>as there were too many calls for help/ too many complaints.</i>

Problems of communication	a. The batteries of field rescuers <i>got drained after three days of non-stop rain.</i>
	b. Phones could not be charged <i>as there was no power supply.</i>
	c. The mobile towers <i>were damaged.</i>



Notes

4.2.3 Complete the passage choosing the correct words.

- a. flooding
- b. inundated
- c. melting
- d. cause
- e. causes
- f. develop
- g. sweeps
- h. damaging

Activity 4.2

- 1. False
- 2. False
- 3. False
- 4. Don't Know
- 5. Don't Know
- 6. False
- 7. Don't Know
- 8. Don't Know
- 9. True
- 10. True

Rage of the Rain



Notes

INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.1

1. it has been raining non-stop for three days and the Manimala and Achankovil rivers are flowing above flood stage. The water has risen to dangerous levels in nearby villages.
2. the Pampa river is rising fast and the gates of the Pampa Dam have been opened. The area is likely to get flooded._
3. the flood water in their courtyard is up to her knees.
4. flashlight and candles, lamps, lanterns and also water, food and other essentials because these are items that are essential in the flood that is imminent.
5. he is calm and gets the family to gather items that they will need in case they are trapped in the house because of the flood.
6. he wants to ask the Sarpanch or the SHO for help but he can't get any signal inside the house.
7. Biju has fallen down and injured himself.
8. attract the attention of rescue and relief workers.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.2

1. I have been working really hard at my job.
Thankfully, my boss noticed my dedication and diligence.
Predictably, he gave me a promotion.
2. I went to Kolkata five years ago.
I was totally impressed by the wide roads and the cultural events.
Fortunately, my hosts took me to see a play and a Rabindra Sangeet performance.
3. When I shifted to Delhi, I did not know anyone here.
Gradually, I started going out and meeting people.
Eventually, I had a large circle of friends who remain with me to this day.
4. The room was in complete darkness.
Initially, I was quite scared as I could not see a thing.
Gradually, my eyes got used to the dark and I could see the light switches.

Activity 4.3

For correct word combinations

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bad weather | 2. Torrential rain |
| 3. severe gales | 4. heavy snowfall |
| 5. dense fog. | 6. Heavy snowfall |
| 7. light showers | 8. light breeze |
| 9. dark clouds | 10. cold wind |

INTEXT QUESTIONS 4.3

I.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. may | 2. should |
| 3. may | 4. Could |
| 5. must | 6. must |
| 7. can | 8. may not be |

II.

1. B: She *may* have missed the bus.
2. B: They *might* have lost the way.
3. B: He *might* be busy at work.
4. B: You *should* have called me since you were late. I was worried.
5. B: He said I *must* cut down on fried foods.
6. B: Sir, my father is not well. *May* I get leave for a week to see him?
7. B: Yes. But he *should* think twice before accepting the job.
8. B: You *could* walk there. It is quite close.

III.

1. My grandfather is eighty-five, but he can still read without glasses.
2. May I visit you tomorrow?
3. It *will/may/might* rain tonight.

Rage of the Rain



Notes

Rage of the Rain



Notes

4. You **must** have a Driving Licence to drive a car.
5. **Would** you like a cup of tea or coffee?
6. **Can/May** I come with you for the trip?
7. We must leave for Nagpur today.
8. **Will/Would** you help me with my project?
9. **Would** you mind if I borrowed your car?
10. Must you make so much noise?

**SWIMS WILL BE SWIMS
EVEN WHEN TURNED
UPSIDE DOWN**

Such words are called
AMBIGRAMS