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MY SHADOW

A. WARMER

1. Have you ever seen your shadow? What do you notice about it?
2. Is your shadow always of the same length on different times of the day?



I have a little shadow **that** goes

in and out with me.

And what **can** be the use of him is

more than I can see.

He is very, very like me from the
heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me,
when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way
he likes to grow
Not at all like proper children, which is
always very slow,
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an
India- rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that
there's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the
Sun I was up,
I rose and found the shining dew
on every buttercup,
But my lazy little shadow, like an
arrant sleepy head

Had stayed at home behind me and was

fast asleep in bed.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

shadow (n)	: a dark shape छाया, परछाई
heel (n)	: back of the foot below the ankle एड़ी
India-rubber ball (n)	: a ball that can bounce very high तेज उछलने वाली गेंद
dew (n)	: drop of water vapour forming at night ओस
buttercup (n)	: a yellow flower एक पीला फूल
arrant (adj)	: bad बुरा

B. LET'S COMPREHEND

B.1. THINK AND TELL

B.1.1. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. What is the funniest thing about the speaker's (poet's) shadow?
2. What happened one morning before the sunrise?
3. Does the speaker's shadow always remain the same?

B.1.2. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

1. The speaker's shadow jumps after him when he jumps into his bed.
2. At times, the speaker's shadow is taller than him.
3. The speaker's shadow always follows him.
4. The speaker's shadow was very active.

B.2. THINK AND WRITE

B.2.1. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What does the shadow of the speaker do?
2. How does the shadow grow?
3. Why does the speaker call his shadow lazy?

B.2.2. Answer each of the following questions in about 50-60 words.

1. How does the shadow of the speaker behave? Does your shadow also behave similarly?
2. Why does the speaker call his shadow 'the funniest thing'?
3. Why do you think the shadow of the poet did not accompany him before the sunrise? Explain.
4. What do you like most about the poem?

C. WORD STUDY

Look at these words:

funny – funnier – funniest

little – less – least

shining – more shining – most shining many/much – more – most

Complete the table with suitable degree of adjectives:

Slow	slower	-
-	earlier	-
fast	-	-
lovely	-	-
beautiful	-	-

D.1. GRAMMAR

Prepositions

Read the following sentences:

There is some water in the bottle.

He is fond of his daughter.

He fell off the ladder.

In sentence 1, the word **in** shows the relation between two things – ‘water’ and ‘bottle’. In sentence 2, the word **of** shows the relation between the adjective ‘fond’ and the noun ‘daughter’. In sentence 3, the word **off** shows the relation between the verb ‘fell’ and the noun ‘ladder’.

These words which are used before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship with another word in the sentence are called **prepositions**. The noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is called its object. Note that pronouns used after a preposition should be in the objective case.

He is fond **of her**. (NOT He is fond of she.)

A preposition may have two or more objects; e.g.,

Between **you and me** there are few secrets. (Here the pronouns **you** and **me** are the objects of the preposition **between**.)

Prepositions show various kinds of relations. The most important among them are the following:

Place

- She ran **across** the street.
- The boy fell **among** the thorns.
- We were **at** the foot of the hill.
- The thief was hiding **behind** the cupboard.

Time

- I have a meeting **in** the afternoon.
- You must return **before** sunset.
- Wait **till** tomorrow.
- We waited **for** hours.

Method and manner

- The letter came **by** post.
- He cut the cake **with** a knife.
- They fought **with** courage.
- They succeeded **by** hard work.

Reason and Purpose

- She died **of** malaria.
- He trembled **with** anger.
- Smoking is injurious **to** health.

Possession

- He is a man **of** principles.
- Mumbai is the financial capital **of** India.
- I saw a boy **with** red hair.

Direction and Motion

- He fell **into** the well.
- He climbed **up** the tree.
- She walked **towards** the market.
- The moon moves **around** the sun.

Preposition	Usage	Example
on	days of the week	on Monday
in	months / seasons/ time of day/ year/ after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter/ in the morning/ in 2006/ in an hour
at	for <i>night</i> / for <i>weekend</i> / a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night/ at the weekend/ at half past nine
since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of	from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	time in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

Preposition	Usage	Example
in	room, building, street, town, country, book, paper etc., car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in Motihari, in the book, in the car, in a taxi, in the picture, in the world
at	meaning <i>next to</i> , <i>by an object</i> , for <i>table</i> , for events, place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station, at the table, at a concert, at the party, at the cinema, at school, at work
on	attached, for a place with a river, being on a surface, for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house, for public transport, for <i>television</i> , <i>radio</i>	the picture on the wall, Patna lies on the Ganges, on the table, on the left, on the first floor, on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Sabiha is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	on the ground, lower than or covered by something else	the bag is under the table
below	lower than something else but above ground.	the fish are below the surface.

over	covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
across	getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side	walk across the bridge swim across the lake
through	something with limits on top, . bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
to	movement to person or building	go to the cinema go to Ranchi / Delhi go to bed
into	enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
towards	movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house
onto	movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
from	in the sense of <i>where from</i>	a flower from the garden

Other important Prepositions

Preposition	Usage	Example
from	who gave it	a present from Zubair
of	who/what does it belong to what does it show	a page of the book the picture of a palace
by	who made it	a book by Premchand
on	walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle	on foot, on horseback get on the bus
in	entering a car / taxi	get in the car
off	leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
out of	leaving a car / taxi	get out of the taxi
by	rise or fall of something travelling (other than walk- ing or horse riding)	prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
at	for <i>age</i>	she learned Urdu at 10
about	for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	we were talking about you

Exercises:**1. Fill in appropriate prepositions in the blanks.**

1. The railway station is _____ Hajipur Road , _____ the river.
2. They live _____ the same roof..
3. I have not seen him _____ last Wednesday.
4. I have known him _____ a long time.
5. The robbers jumped _____ the train while it was still moving.
6. Turn _____ the light! I have to sleep.
7. This is a matter _____ great importance.
8. He has not yet recovered _____ his illness.
9. They were arguing _____ who was the first one to see the tiger.
10. Please take _____ your boots: They're very dirty.
11. I put my hands _____ my eyes because I couldn't bear to see the crocodiles fight.
12. It took us _____ ten minutes to finish the big bowl _____ popcorn.
13. Is there a toilet _____ there?
14. We paddled quickly downstream as our boat was _____ crocodiles and hippopotamuses.
15. He jumped out _____ the car just before it fell _____ a hill.
16. He took an hour to choose _____ a white dress and a black dress.
17. They decided to take legal action _____ him for driving _____ the influence of alcohol.

18. _____ six years, the hospital is still _____ construction.
19. The lorry was moving _____ full speed when the load of ducks' eggs fell _____.
20. It won't fall _____ because I have twisted the wire _____ that post to keep it _____ position.
21. _____ the 1990s, he lived alone _____ an island _____ the coast of Africa.
22. This week she has to work _____ midnight Monday _____ Friday.
23. Could I talk to you _____ a few minutes?
24. Her room is _____ the corridor _____ the left.
25. Police want to know all _____ it and are calling for witnesses.
26. He blew _____ the lamp and lay down _____ the ground.
27. Suddenly, the tiger appeared _____ him. It pounced _____ him _____ warning.
28. The force _____ the spring threw him away _____ the tiger, and he jumped _____ his feet, ready _____ face his enemy.
29. We have not met _____ last October.
30. Books were scattered _____ the room.
31. Fire-crackers are set _____ to frighten the evil spirits.
32. Luckily, the wind died down and the fire began to burn itself _____.
33. I lived in Delhi _____ six years.
34. The referee ordered two players _____ the field.

D.2. RHYME TIME

Ex. :- ‘Me’ in the poem rhymes with ‘see’. Pick out some other rhyming words from the poem:

Add two more rhyming words to the following list:

heel	feel	_____	_____
lazy	hazy	_____	_____
sun	bun	_____	_____
shoot	boot	_____	_____
slow	blow	_____	_____
thing	ring	_____	_____
ball	hall	_____	_____
cup	up	_____	_____
bed	red	_____	_____
pick	lick	_____	_____

E. LET’S TALK

All of you should look at your shadow at different times of the day and note how different it looks every time and why. Discuss whether your shadow behaves differently from the shadows of others.

F. COMPOSITION

Write a paragraph on

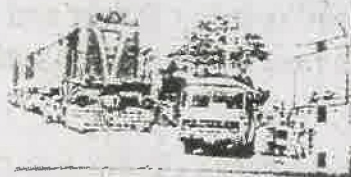
‘What I like and dislike about my shadow’.

G. TRANSLATION**Translate the following into English:**

मुझे प्रकाश में अपनी परछाई दिखती है। जब मैं चलता हूँ वह भी चलती है। जब मैं रुकता हूँ, वह भी रुकती है। परन्तु वह अंधेरे में छिप जाती है। कभी वह बहुत लम्बी होती है और कभी वह बहुत छोटी हो जाती है। उसका रहस्य मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है।

H. ACTIVITY

1. Moving a light source closer to an object can make its shadow grow larger while moving the light source away can have the opposite effect. Experiment and see what happens to the shadows of different objects when you tilt the light source or change its brightness, what happens to the shadow if you make the light source very dim?
2. See how sunlight creates shadows with various objects such as trees, houses and cars. Learn how the sun's position in the sky affects the size of shadows.

**अनमोल जीवन दांव पर मत लगाइए**

मानव रहित रेलवे समपार फाटक पार करने से पहले



रुकिए



देखिए



सुनिए



जाइए