

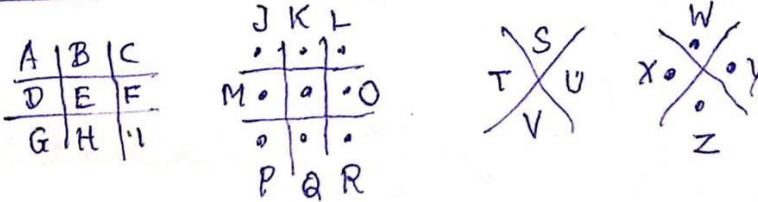


Confronted tusker mutilated started for coincidence

Q7. What was written on the coffin?

[Don't be scared. You can easily decipher with the help of the clue given below:

The clue:



i.e.  $\perp = A$  ,  $\sqcup = B$  ,  $\surd = S$  ,  $\nabla = W$  .

Take the first word of the writing:

**W H O E V E R**

NOW DO THE REST  
AND  
READ THE WRITING.

• For your information this sort of writing is known as

*Masonic Cipher*

used in 16th, 17th, 18th centuries.

Q8. Which two things of the curse were fulfilled?

**2. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.**

Tibet is known as the roof of the world. That is because it is on a region which has the highest altitude in the world. The Himalayan mountain range merges into the Tibetan plateau to form this region known as the Himalayan Plateau.

Besides being the roof of the world, this plateau also has a deep impact on the climate of the world, says a report published in the May, 2001 edition of *Nature*, a science and environmental journal. How the scientists made this connection is a very exciting story.

Winds and storms carry huge amounts of sand and dust from one region of the earth to another. Over millions of years, layers of such deposits gather on the earth's surface, each distinguishable from the other. Since the dust and sand carry the unique properties of the region it is carried away from, it can be studied to find out more about the region, such as its climatic conditions.

These deposits provide a record of climate that can be read like the pages of a book. "You can dig down into these deposits and read the story of past climate," says John E. Kutzbach, a climatologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Centre for Climatic Research and a co-author of the paper published in *Nature*.

By studying ancient dust deposits in China, the North Pacific and Indian Ocean, scientists from China and the United States have constructed a detailed portrait of the effects that Himalayan Mountains and the great Tibetan Plateau have on

the climate of Asia. They have established that the rise of the towering Himalayas and the adjacent Tibetan Plateau was the primary driving force behind the Asian monsoons, which originated about 8 million years ago. They also suggest that this high altitude region may also have helped set the stage for the Ice Ages that began about 2.5 million years ago.

Using a computer model, the scientists showed how the formation of the mountain and the plateau enhanced both the winter and summer Asian monsoons and gave rise to a drying trend in central Asia. The mammoth mountain chain has created a wall that has blocked rain to the central Asian plains of Mongolia for the past 8 million years. This has helped create the Gobi and Mongolian deserts. This drying up allowed loose and fine dust to be carried on prevailing winds from the deserts east to China and beyond where it left a record in both land and ocean sediments. These are the sediments that the scientists have used to piece together the sequence of events during this period of Earth's geological history.

**Now attempt the following questions:**

1. Find in the passage given above the words/ expressions that have the following meanings:  
(a) stimulating (b) distinct (c) juxtaposed (d) gigantic
2. What is meant by the expression 'Himalaya-Tibetan Plateau'?
3. How can the dust and sand be studied to gather information on the climatic conditions of any region?
4. How were the Gobi and Mongolian deserts created?

**3. Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

Motoring through the bush, camping in tents and living in the open, Joy and George Adamson learnt much about the wildlife of Africa. Joy wrote about her experiences in her book, *Born Free*. A tribesman, she says, had been killed by a man-eating lion. It was reported to George that this animal, accompanied by two lionesses, was living in some nearby hills where he decided to track it down. That is why the couple were camping far north of Isiolo where the Boran people of northern Kenya lived.

It was while they were there that George brought to the camp three small lion cubs. Their eyes had not quite opened and they were frightened and angry. Growling and snarling and spitting, they lay in the back of the jeep. George told Joy that their mother was dead.

George had found the orphaned cubs among some rocks. If their mother had not been killed, they would have lived in their natural home. She would have taught them to look after themselves. But she was dead and they would surely die with no mother to feed them. Joy gathered them to herself and stroked them gently, until they stopped growling and lay quietly in her lap. She tried to feed them tinned milk with a rubber tube she had in the camp.

At first, they refused. Joy was worried that they might die. But very soon, they learnt to suck and the tube and drink. When Joy and George returned to their home in Isiolo, the cubs had grown. They had learnt to play with rubber balls and tubes as kittens do. Soon they learnt to climb trees. Sometimes they climbed so high that they could not come down and someone had to go up and fetch them.

They were growing fast. Soon, they would be full-grown lionesses for they were all females. Though they were full of fun and frolic, Joy and George knew that they could not stay with them forever.

Reluctantly, they sent two of them to a zoo in Holland. But Joy did not know what to do with the third cub that she had named Elsa. Joy wanted Elsa to be free and go back to the wild. But Elsa was tame, gentle and playful, and Joy and George were afraid that she would neither know how to protect herself from enemies, nor how to look after herself and hunt for food. She had grown up in captivity and had never learnt how to survive in the wild.

Then they had an idea. They decided to train Elsa to the life of the bush, to protect herself and be a part of the wildlife. Joy did train Elsa, working hard at the task. When she and George thought Elsa was ready, they left her in the bush where she would now make her home. And after a while, Elsa learned to merge with the life of the bush. For Joy and George, it was hard to part with her because they had grown to love her dearly, and knew that Elsa too was devoted to them. But Joy knew that wild animals must roam free, must never be kept in captivity. Elsa's home was the bush, for Elsa was born free.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why were Joy and George Adamson camping where the Boran people lived?
2. How do you know that Joy had a way with animals? What did the lion cubs learn to do in the course of time?
3. Why were the Adamsons reluctant at first to let their lionesses go?
4. Were they right in releasing Elsa into the wild? Why do you think so?
5. Do you think Elsa would have been happy in the wild? Why do you think so?
6. Find words/phrases from the passage which mean the same as these.
  - (a) Making a deep, low sound of anger or suspicion
  - (b) Happy and playful behavior
  - (c) Unwillingly
  - (d) Become one with.