1. Deserts are the driest places on earth and sometimes go for months, or even years, without rain. But even the desert animals cannot survive without water, or for long periods in the scorching sun, so they have had to find different ways of coping with the harsh conditions. For example, gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool underground burrows. And strange insects called darkling beetles are experts at catching drops of moisture on their legs, then lifting them into the air until the drops trickle down into their mouths. Not all deserts are endless seas of rolling sand dunes. Some are rocky or pebbly and dotted with small bushes while others are sprinkled with colourful flowers during the spring.

2. There are more than 2300 different kinds of snakes around the world, ranging from just fifteen centimetres long to more than eleven metres. Most snakes are quite harmless — but there...
are a few that are so poisonous they can kill a human being with just one bite. Most snakes lay eggs, but there are many which give birth to their young. In the dry, rocky deserts of America lives a rather evil-looking snake with a very bad reputation. Its frightening rattle can be heard as far as thirty metres away, and it can strike with lightning speed.

3. But the rattlesnake, or ‘rattler’ as it is sometimes called, prefers to avoid people if it possibly can. It holds its tail upright and rattles the end whenever it is disturbed, in the hope that the intruder will go away. However, if its warnings are ignored—and it feels threatened—it will coil ready to bite. But the rattler itself cannot hear the noise its own tail makes. Like most snakes, it ‘hears’ things through vibrations in the ground. If a person walks nearby the snake can feel the movement. But if the same person were to shout, it would not hear a thing. Rattlesnakes are very common and widespread animals, living right across the American continent from Canada to Argentina. They feed on a variety of prey, including mice, voles, rats, chipmunks and many other

\[ \text{voles: a small plant-eating rodent} \]
\[ \text{chipmunks: small ground squirrels having light and dark stripes.} \]
small animals. Rattlesnakes kill their prey with venom. Like all snakes, they swallow the unfortunate animals whole. Few snakes have to eat more than once a week and some, such as the larger pythons, can survive for a year or more without eating.

4. Mongooses like to hunt together, but they always keep a lookout for dangerous predators nearby. Poking their noses into holes, overturning rocks with their paws and scratching the ground with their sharp claws, banded mongooses are very amusing animals to watch. A common sight in many parts of Africa, they travel in groups of about twenty to forage for beetles, millipedes and other small creatures.

5. They like to hunt together, keeping in touch whenever they go out of sight behind rocks or bushes by twittering and calling. Always on the lookout for danger — hawks, eagles and large snakes — they warn one another with a special alarm call if they spot anything suspicious.
6. Mongooses are famous for being able to kill snakes without getting hurt themselves. Their reactions are so fast that they can dodge each time the snake strikes. They continually make a nuisance of themselves until, after a while, when the snake gets tired, they quickly dive in for the kill.

7. All the female mongooses have their kitten at about the same time. They are raised by the whole group in a den made inside an old termite mount or hollow log. When most of the adults are out looking for food, one or two males stay behind to stand guard until the others return for the night.

8. Another animal which lives in the desert is the camel. Camels were first domesticated by people many thousands of years ago. In the wild, camels usually live in small groups of up to thirty animals. Camels have long, shaggy winter coats to keep warm and shorter, tidier coats in the summer to keep cool. A thirsty camel can drink as much as thirty gallons of water — that’s about five hundred full glasses — in just ten minutes. Normally, however, it gets all the moisture it needs from desert plants and can survive for up to ten months without drinking any water at all.
9. There are two different kinds of camel. One, known as the Dromedary, has only a single hump; the other is called a Bactrian camel and has two humps. The humps help the animal to survive in the desert, by acting as storage containers. But they don’t store water — as many people wrongly believe — they are full of fat. This fat nourishes the camels when food is scarce. If they have nothing to eat for several days, their humps shrink as the fat is used up. There are many other ways in which camels are adapted to desert life. Their mouths are so tough that even the sharp thorn cannot pierce through.
WORKING WITH THE TEXT

A. 1. Talk to your partner and say whether the following statements are true or false.
   (i) No animal can survive without water.
   (ii) Deserts are endless sand dunes.
   (iii) Most snakes are harmless.
   (iv) Snakes cannot hear, but they can feel vibrations through the ground.
   (v) Camels store water in their humps.

2. Answer the following questions.
   (i) How do desert animals survive without water? (1)
   (ii) How do mongooses kill snakes? (6)
   (iii) How does the hump of the camels help them to survive when there is no water? (9)

B. Read the words/phrases in the box. With your partner find their meaning in the dictionary.
   
   harsh conditions harmless survive intruder threatened predators prey continually

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the above words/phrases.

All animals in forests and deserts struggle to _____________ in ________________ . Though most of the animals are ____________, some are dangerous when _____________. If an _______________ is noticed, they attack or bite to save themselves. They struggle ______________ for food and water. Some animals are called ______________ because they ____________ on other animals.
Look at these sentences.

- Deserts are the driest places on earth.
- Gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool underground burrows.

Now form pairs. Ask questions using a suitable form of the word in brackets. Try to answer the questions too.

Do you know

1. Which animal is the _______________ (tall)?
2. Which animal runs the _______________ (fast)?
3. Which place on earth is the _______________ (hot) or the _______________ (cold)?
4. Which animal is the _______________ (large)?
5. Which is the _______________ (tall) mountain in the world?
6. Which is the _______________ (rainy) place on earth?
7. Which is the _______________ (old) living animal?

Can you add some questions of your own?

**THINKING ABOUT LANGUAGE**

A. Look at these sentences.

- Most snakes are quite harmless, but a few are poisonous.
- Most snakes lay eggs, but the rattlesnake gives birth to its young.

Now write five sentences like these using ‘most’ and the clues below.

1. (90% of) people are honest (10%) are dishonest.

________________________________________

________________________________________
2. (Lots of) fruit have plenty of sugar, (some) citrus fruit are low in sugar.

3. (Every soft drink except this one) has lots of ‘empty calories’.

4. (The majority of) films are romances, (a few) are on other topics.

5. (A majority of) people agree that he is a good leader, (just a few) disagree.

B. Look at these sentences.

- Animals cannot survive for long without water.
- So desert animals have to find different ways of coping.

The first sentence says what cannot happen or be done; the second tells us what must, therefore, be done, what it is necessary to do. Complete these sentences using cannot and have to/has to.

1. You ______________ reach the island by land or air; you ______________ go by boat.

2. We ______________ see bacteria with our eyes; we ______________
   look at them through a microscope.
3. He ______ have a new bicycle now; he ______ wait till next year.

4. Old people often ______ hear very well; they ______ use a hearing aid.

5. Road users ______ do what they wish; they ______ follow the traffic rules.

6. She ______ accept this decision; she ______ question it.

7. You ______ believe everything you hear; you ______ use your own judgement.

**WRITING**

Imagine you are journeying through a desert. Write a couple of paragraphs describing what you see and hear.
Whatif

Are there times when your mind fills with fear? Have you ever thought, “What if something dangerous happens to me or the people around me?” “What if the world stops revolving around the sun?” “What if the sun does not rise in the morning?”
Here is a poem which talks about some more such “Whatifs”.

Last night, while I lay thinking here,
Some Whatifs crawled inside my ear
And pranced and partied all night long
And sang their same old Whatif song:
Whatif I’m dumb in school?
Whatif they’ve closed the swimming-pool?
Whatif I get beat up?
Whatif there’s poison in my cup?
Whatif I start to cry?
Whatif I get sick and die?
Whatif I flunk that test?
Whatif green hair grows on my chest?
Whatif nobody likes me?
Whatif a bolt of lightning strikes me?
Whatif I don’t grow taller?
Whatif my head starts getting smaller?
Whatif the fish won’t bite?
What if the wind tears up my kite?
What if they start a war?
What if my parents get divorced?
What if the bus is late?
What if my teeth don’t grow in straight?
What if I tear my pants?
What if I never learn to dance?
Everything seems swell, and then
The night-time What if strikes again!

SHEL SILVERSTEIN

WORKING WITH THE POEM

1. (i) Who is the speaker in the poem?
   (ii) With your partner list out the happenings the speaker is worried about.
   (iii) Why do you think she/he has these worries? Can you think of ways to get rid of such worries?

2. Read the following line.
   Some Whatifs crawled inside my ear
   Can words crawl into your ear? This is an image. The poet is trying to make an image of what she/he experiences. Now with your partner try and list out some more images from the poem.

3. In groups of four discuss some more ‘whatifs’ that you experience in your day to day life and list them out.
   (i) ______________________________
   (ii) ______________________________
And now write a poem of five or six lines with the ‘whatifs’ that you have listed.

**Know Your Country**

*Answers*

1. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Chattisgarh.

2. Middle Andaman.

*Situuated in the Bay of Bengal, the Middle Andaman is India’s largest island.*