



1.7 Why We Travel

Icebreaking

1] Share your views on how travelling can be a hobby.

Ans: Travelling is one of the finest hobbies of mankind since time immemorial. Travel makes our heart grow larger. It enriches our knowledge, it makes our vision broad. A person who hasn't travelled will be like a frog inside a well, not knowing much about the outside of the well. On the contrary, a traveller sees many lands, meets many people of various cultures, languages, geographical locales.

A hobby is a part time activity that gives happiness to the one who pursues it. It gives great memory and enriches the person as a human being. One can evolve beyond one's limited boundaries. Travelling can help you forget some of the painful memories of the past because when you move far away from your surroundings of same situations and the same kind of people who keep bringing you back to some things and people you would want to forget. When you move several miles away from those kind of memories you begin to connect with the present moment. Thus, you learn to unwind yourself from the common and mundane situations by connecting yourself to the present new situations and new people and new surroundings. Travelling can be an amazing therapy to those who want to heal from some health issues that are both mentally and physically bothering us.

2] Discuss in the class the benefits of travelling and complete the web.





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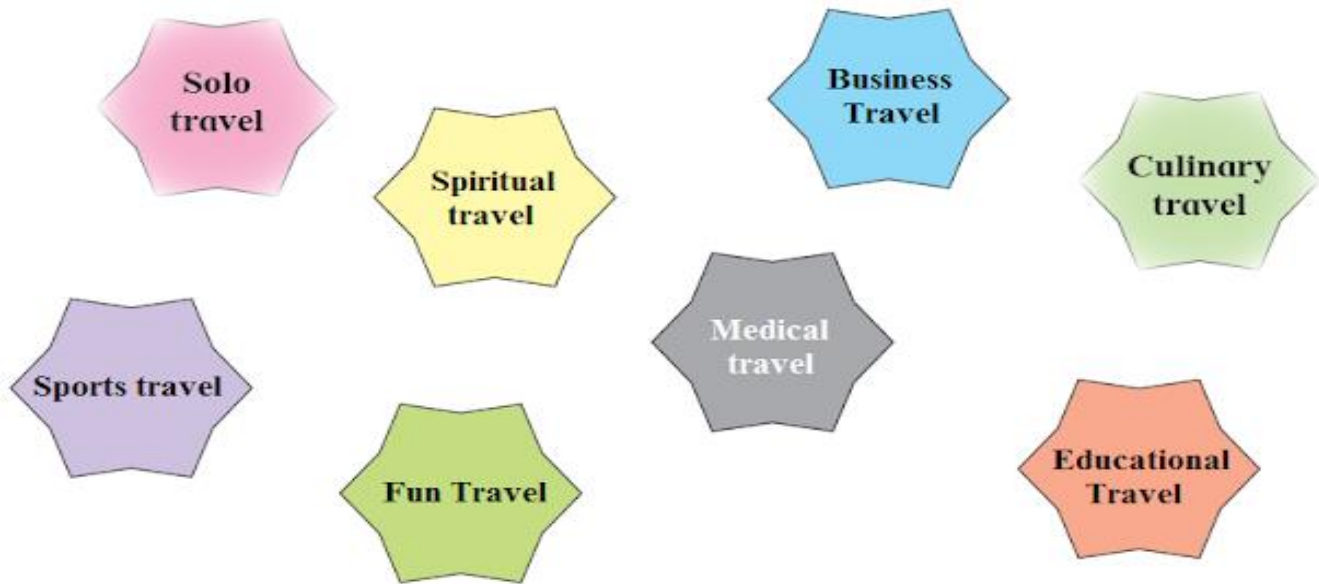
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3] Make a list of your expectations when you travel to some new place:

- Food should be delicious and available whenever hungry.
- The place where we stay should be neat, clean and comfortable.
- The places of interest should be reached by local transport and a guide should be available.
- The mementos we collect must be authentic and affordable. We should not feel cheated by any one there.

4] Discuss in the class the various types of travels. Add your own to ones given below:



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BRAINSTORMING:

(A1) Read the first two paragraphs and discuss the need to travel.

Ans: We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; and we travel next, to find ourselves. We travel to open our hearts and eyes and learn more about the world than our newspapers will accommodate. We travel to bring what little we can, in our ignorance and knowledge, to those parts of the globe whose riches are differently dispersed. And we travel, in essence, to become young fools again.

To slow time down and get taken in, and fall in love once more. The beauty of this whole process was best described, perhaps, before people even took to frequent flying, by George Santayana in his lapidary essay. "The Philosophy of Travel." We "need sometimes," the Harvard philosopher wrote, "to escape into open solitudes, into aimlessness, into the moral holiday of running some pure hazard, in order to sharpen the edge of life, to taste hardship, and to be compelled to work desperately for a moment at no matter what

(A2) (i) Read the sentence 'If a diploma can famously in cultural relativism.' Pick the sentence which gives the meaning of the above statement from the alternatives given below.

- (a) A diploma certificate can be used as a passport and a passport can be used as a diploma certificate.
- (b) If one has a diploma, he does not need a passport and if he has a passport, he does not need a diploma.
- (c) One can acquire permission to travel to foreign countries for educational purposes Based on her academic achievements and travelling to foreign countries enriches one the most regarding the knowledge and wisdom of the world.

Ans: (c) One can acquire permission to travel to foreign countries for educational purposes based on her academic achievements and travelling to foreign countries enriches one the most regarding the knowledge and wisdom of the world.

(ii) Prepare a list of the litterateurs and their quotations mentioned by the writer in the essay.

Ans:

Litterateurs	Quotations
Sir Thomas Browne	"We carry within us the wonders we seek without us. There is Africa and her prodigies in us."
Henry David Thoreau	"Travelling is a fool's paradise."
Ralph Waldo Emerson	"The reality is our creation and that we invent places we see as much as we do the books that we read."
Christopher Isherwood	"The ideal travel book should be perhaps a little like a crime story in which you are in search of something."
Albert Camus:	"What gives value to travel is fear."
Oliver Cromwell	"A man never goes so far as when he doesn't know where he is going."
Hazlitt	We travel, then, in search of both self and anonymity - and, of course, in finding the one we apprehend the other. Abroad, we are wonderfully free of caste and job and standing; we are just the "gentlemen in the parlour," and people cannot put a name or tag to us.
Proust	"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeing new places but in seeing with new eyes."
George Santayana	"We need sometimes to escape into open solitudes into aimlessness into the moral holiday of running some pure hazard, in order to sharpen the edge of life, to taste hardship, and to be compelled to work desperately for a moment at no matter what."

(iii) 'The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeing new places but in seeing with new eyes.' - Marcel Proust. Justify with the help of the text.

Ans: Marcel Proust's quote "The real voyage of exploration consists not in endeavoring new landscapes, but in having new eyes, "is a valuable way to look at discovery. Humans are finding very few new destinations, at least until we lift off of Earth. A new destination may feel exciting, fresh, wonderful, with many details to notice, full of rich experiences and introduction to the fascinating culture. It is so only if we consider it so We learn and grow by perceiving/encountering new things (art, dance, cities, food, people). Yet we can feel our own internal changes and hopefully, growth. by returning to familiar past experiences.

◆ Cases in point: A terrific art exhibition does not hold the same value every time we go it is different at different times.

As we grow the same things feel different as our perspective changes.



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(iv) Read the third paragraph and find the difference between a tourist and a traveller as revealed through the complaints made by them.

Ans: Though it is fashionable to differentiate between Traveller and Tourist, there is actually not much difference. The only difference could probably be between those people

who leave their assumptions at home have a fresh approach to new places and new people and those who carry with them a lot of preconceived ideas or notions. A tourist complains: Nothing here is the way it is at home. While a traveller complains: Everything here is the same as in Cairo or Cuzco or Kathmandu

(v) Write four sentences with the help of the text conveying the fact that travelling brings together the various cultures of the different parts of the world.

Ans:

(a) We travel then, in part just to shake up our complacencies by seeing all the moral and political urgencies, the life-and-death dilemmas that we seldom have to face at home.

(b) "Everything here is the same as it is in Cairo or Cuzco or Kathmandu." It's all very much the same.

(c) Travel is the best way we have of rescuing humanity of places, and saving them from abstraction and ideology.

(d) And in the process we also get saved from abstraction ourselves, and come to see how much we can bring to the places we visit and how much we can become a kind of carrier pigeon-an anti-Federal Express, if you like - in transporting back and forth what every culture needs.

(vi) By quoting Camus, the writer has stated that travelling emancipates us from circumstances and all the habits behind which we hide. Write in detail your views about that.

Ans: So travel for many of us, is a quest for not just the unknown, but the unknowing the author says that he traveled in search of an innocent eye that can return him to a more innocent self they tend to believe more abroad than they do at home (which, though treacherous again, can at least help him to extend his vision), and he tends to be more easily excited abroad, and even kinder.

And since no one he met can "place" him, identify him. he can remake himself for better as well as, of course, for worse (if travel is notoriously a cradle for false identities, it can also, at its best, be a crucible for truer ones). In this way, travel can be a kind of monasticism on the move: On the road, we often live more simply (even when staying in a luxury hotel), with no more possessions than we can carry, and surrendering ourselves to chance. This is what Camus meant when he said that what gives value to travel is fear". disruption, in other words, or emancipation) from circumstance, and all the habits behind which we hide.



(A3) (i) Read the following groups of words from the text.

A	B
crooked angle	walking video screens
censored limits	living newspapers
impoverished places	searching questions

Words crooked, censored and impoverished in group 'A' describe the nouns 'angle', 'limits' and 'places' respectively. They are past participles of the verbs 'crook', 'censor' and

'impoverish'. But in the sentences they act as adjectives. Similarly, in group 'B' words-walking, living and searching are the present participles ('ing' forms) of the verbs-walk, live and search. But in the above examples they function as adjectives.

Discuss in pairs and make list of some more adjectives like this and make sentences using them.

(ii) The verbs in bold letters are made up of a verb and a small adverb. (adverb particle. Adverb particles are not the same as prepositions.). For example, shake (verb) + up (adverb). These are called 'phrasal verbs.' The meaning of a phrasal verb may be idiomatic-different from the meanings of the two separate words.

Ans:

(a) He took a gardening class at the community centre.

Here gardening' is present participle and class is a noun.

(b) The dvd fibre should not be washed in hot water.

Here dyed' is past participle and 'fabric' is a noun.

(c) The winning athlete gets a trophy.

Here winning is present participle and athlete' is a noun

(d) The dish which I ordered had a burnt garlic flavour.

Here burnt is past participle and garlic is a noun.

Read carefully the following sentences from the text and underline the phrasal verbs.

(a) We travel, then, in part just to **shake up** our complacencies.

(b) Abroad is the place where we **stay up** late.

(c) I remember, in fact, after my first trip to Southeast Asia, more than a decade ago. how I would **come back** to my apartment in New York.

(d) All, in that sense, **believed in**, "being moved".....

(e) But there is, for the traveller at least, the sense that **learning about** home and



(A4) (i) The words in bold type show to+ verb form. These are infinitives. An infinitive is the base form of the verb. Infinitive is formed from a verb but it does not act as verbs because an infinitive is not a verb; 's', 'es', or 'ing' cannot be added to that.

However, sometimes infinitives may occur without 'to'. For example, Thus even as holidays help you appreciate your own home more –..... In this sentence, though 'to' is skipped off, 'appreciate' acts as an infinitive'.

Read the following sentences carefully from the text and find out the infinitives.

(a) We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; and we travel, next, to find ourselves.

Ans: to lose, to find

(b) We travel to bring what little we can

Ans: to bring

(c) Yet one of the subtler beauties of travel is that it enables you to bring new eyes to the people you encounter.

Ans: to bring

(ii) Combine two sentences into one. You may use the word given in the brackets.

(a) I go to Iceland. I visit the lunar spaces within me. (to)

Ans: I go to Iceland to visit the lunar spaces within me.

(b) We have the opportunity. We come into contact with more essential parts of ourselves.

(of)

Ans: We have the opportunity of coming into contact with more essential parts of ourselves

(c) Romantic poets inaugurated an era of travel. They were great apostles of open eyes.

(being)

Ans: Romantic poets inaugurated an era of travel being great apostles of open eyes.

(d) The travel spins us around. It shows us the sights and values ordinarily ignored.

(showing)

Ans: The travel spins us around showing us the sights and values ordinarily ignored.

(iii) Read the sentences given below and state whether the underlined words are gerunds or present participles.

(a) As it's a hot day, many people are swimming

Ans: Gerund

(b) This is a swimming pool.

Ans: Present Participle

(c) It's very bad that children are begging.

Ans: Gerund

(d) Begging is a curse on humanity.

Ans: Gerund



(A5) Write an email to your friends about your proposed trek. You can take help of the following points. You can keep your parents informed about it by adding them in BCC.

- A trek in the forest of Kodaikanal
- Time and duration
- Type of trek (cycle/ motorbike/ walk)
- Facilities provided
- Last date for registration
- Fees

Ans: (write in your book)

(A6) (i) Find information about:

(a) Fa Hien : Fa Hien (Faxian) was a Chinese Buddhist monk and translator who traveled by foot from Ancient China to Ancient India, visiting many sacred Buddhist sites in Central Asia, the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia between 399-412 to acquire

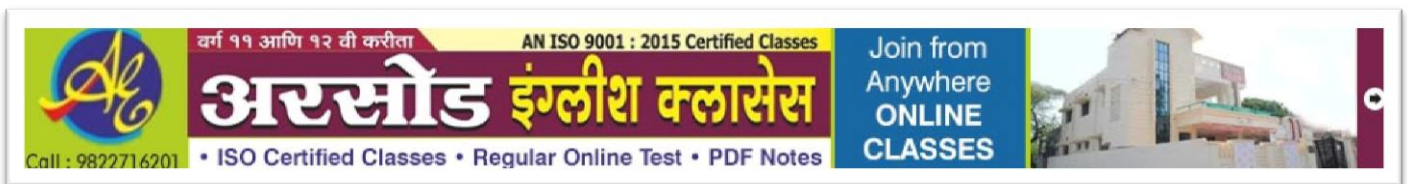
Buddhist texts.

(b) Huen Tsang : Huen TsangXuanzang was a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator who traveled to India in the seventh century and described the interaction between Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism during the early Tang dynasty.

(c) Ibn Batuta : Ibn Battuta was a Muslim Berber Moroccan scholar, and explorer who widely travelled the medieval world. Over a period of thirty years, Ibn Battuta visited most of the Islamic world and many non-Muslim lands, including Central Asia, Southeast Asia, India and China.

(d) Marco Polo : Marco Polo was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295. His travels are recorded in The Travels of Marco Polo (also known as Book of the Marvels of the World and Il Milione, c. 1300), a book that described to Europeans the then mysterious culture and inner workings of the Eastern world, including the wealth and great size of the Mongol Empire and China in the Yuan Dynasty, giving their first comprehensive look into China, Persia, India, Japan and other Asian cities and countries.

(e) Sir Richard Burton : Sir Richard Francis Burton was a British explorer, geographer, translator, writer, soldier, orientalist, cartographer, ethnologist, spy, linguist, poet, fencer, and diplomat. He was famed for his travels and explorations in Asia, Africa and the Americas, as well as his extraordinary knowledge of languages and cultures. According to one count, he spoke 29 European, Asian and African languages.



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