

ENGLISH READER

Book—V

Class XI

(Elective Course)



PUNJAB SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar

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FOREWORD

The 10+2+3 pattern of education aims at revivifying education by giving it a new direction, by making it socially and individually relevant, and by relating it to national aspirations. Two syllabuses in English, one General and the other Elective, have been prepared for the Senior Secondary Classes i.e., XI and XII. The syllabus in General English aims at developing in the learner higher order language abilities whereas the thrust of the Elective syllabus is on developing in the learner sensitivity to the imaginative, and creative uses of language.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, in collaboration with the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, has prepared the present book-ENGLISH READER BOOK-V. With their permission two chapters from the original text have been deleted and replaced by two chapters of interest to the students of Punjab. In this book a conscientious attempt has been made to present and establish graded language items and to use appropriate content as a means to this end. The emphasis in these materials is on the teaching of the language rather than on the content. The methodology is based on commonly accepted principles of language teaching, and language of these materials—in the reading passages and in the exercises—has been carefully controlled the primary aim of the exercises is to provide systematic practice of the teaching items introduced in the lessons. In the materials, vocabulary has received as much attention as structures.

Suggestions for further improvement in the book, however, will be welcome.

Chairman

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LESSON 1

The Young Akbar

affairs	affection	anxiety	arms
audience	care	charge	conduct
disloyalty	fortnight	foster-brother	intention
memory	procession	proof	representative
rumour			
approach	dare	deal with	discuss
intend	seige	suspect	
disloyal	fond of	loyal	remarkable
suitable			
hereafter	loyalty	regularly	
beside			
about to	if necessary		

Akbar was only a boy of thirteen when he succeeded his father, Emperor Humayun. His ministers did not find him interested in state affairs. His teachers did not find him eager to learn to read and write. They found him interested only in going on hunting trips. He spent a lot of time in sports of all kinds, sometimes for more than a fortnight in a month. But he kept his eyes and ears open; and he had a remarkable memory for facts.

The affairs of state were under the care of Bairam Khan who was Akbar's Chief Minister and Commander-in Chief. All orders were given by Bairam Khan in Akbar's name.

One day Akbar called Adham Khan, his foster-brother, and said, "I am tired of life here, Brother. Let's go on a hunting trip."

"That's just what I was about to suggest myself", said Adham Khan.

"We shall leave tomorrow morning. Get the elephants and horses ready before six o' clock."

The procession of the hunting party was about to start.

“How long does Your Majesty intend to be away?” asked Bairam Khan, who had just arrived and was standing beside Akbar.

“Ten days, or perhaps a fortnight if necessary. But why do you want to know all this?”

“Representatives from two neighbouring Kingdoms arrive here next week to discuss certain important matters,” said Bairam Khan.

“You can deal with them yourself, can't you? You can discuss everything with them. But, if necessary, let them wait till I return,” said Akbar.

The procession started and was soon out of sight.

When the hunting was coming to an end, Adham Khan found a suitable opportunity to approach the Emperor and talk to him.

“Brother,” he said with great affection, as he rode beside the Emperor, “there is something which fills my mind with anxiety and which I wish to discuss with you.

“Tell me what it is, Brother.”

“I suspect the conduct and intentions of your Chief Minister.”

He pretends to be loyal, but he is fond of power, and perhaps intends to seize the kingdom.”

“That is a very serious charge to bring against him,” said Akbar. “You have some proof, have you?”

“I have plenty of proof,” said Adham Khan, “He keeps in touch with the rulers of some of the neighbouring states and their representatives and sends them money and arms regularly.”

“These are nothing but rumours. You shouldn't believe them,” said Akbar.

“They aren't just rumours, your Majesty. They are facts.”

“Well then, would you be ready to bring your charge against Bairam Khan in public, at the Durbar?”

“I would, if necessary.”

Akbar returned to the palace the next day. The minister and other officers had assembled in the Durbar Hall. Bairam Khan was sitting beside the Emperor.

“Your Majesty! May Allah guard you against some among

your ministers who pretend to be loyal!" said Adham Khan to the Emperor.

"Who dares to make this charge against the conduct of my ministers?" asked the Emperor.

"I do, your Majesty! Your Chief Minister, Bairam Khan, is your Majesty's most dangerous enemy."

At these words a sudden silence fell upon the audience; and Bairam Khan's face turned red with anger.

"How dare you bring this charge against my Chief Minister? What proof have you of his disloyalty?" asked the Emperor.

"I have plenty of proof, your Majesty. He is regularly sending arms and large sums of money to certain neighbouring rulers. He intends to seize your kingdom with their help. Should such a disloyal person live?" he asked.

"He should not live. He should die for this disloyalty," shouted several persons in the audience. Some of them rushed towards Bairam Khan with their swords drawn.

Akbar at once rose from his throne and held out his arm in front of Bairam Khan.

"Stop!" he said, "No one shall touch him. I declare the Durbar closed."

The swords that had been drawn were sheathed, and everyone left the hall. The Durbar came to a sudden end.

Bairam Khan was back in his room. One of his men approached him and said, "The letters are ready, sir, and will be sent tonight. The rulers have been told that the hour has come. Victory is ours."

"Bring those letters here, and get a candle," said Bairam Khan.

"You are not going to burn those letters, are you?" asked the man.

"You will see," said Bairam Khan.

When the candle was brought, Bairam Khan held the letters, one by one, over the lighted candle and burnt them all.

"I am sending out fresh letters tomorrow. I am asking everyone to stand loyally by the Emperor."

"But" the man tried to speak.

"We are playing with fire," said Bairam Khan. "We are no longer dealing with just a sport-loving, pleasure-seeking young man."

"Forgive me, Brother," said Akbar to his foster-brother that night. "There was no other way to deal with him. I must wait for a more suitable opportunity to punish him."

"What I said was true, Your Majesty, every word of it," said Adham Khan.

"I knew it long before you told me. But I pretended not to know. I need his services. He does not suspect my intentions now and he will trust me hereafter. He will not dare to rise against me again," said Akbar.

"Long live your Majesty ! Victory will always be with your Majesty and the kingdom will be safe under your care," said Adham Khan .

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- A
- 1 What was young Akbar fond of ?
 - 2 What remarkable ability did he have ?
 - 3 Under whose care did Akbar leave the affairs of state ?
 - 4 Who was Adham Khan ?
 - 5 What did Akbar and Adham Khan want to do one day ?
- B
- 1 Who approached the Emperor when the procession of the hunting party was about to start ?
 - 2 Was Bairam Khan pleased or displeased with Akbar's hunting trips ? why ?
 - 3 What did Bairam Khan want to know from Akbar ?
 - 4 What did Akbar want Bairam Khan to do with the representatives of the other kingdoms ?
- C
1. What was the anxiety in Adham Khan's mind ?
 2. What facts did Adham Khan give to support his charge against Bairam Khan ?
 3. What did Akbar ask Adham Khan to do at the Durbar ?

- D
1. What did Adham Khan say at the Durbar about Bairam Khan ?
 2. What did some of the men in the audience do when they heard Adham Khan's charge against the Chief Minister ?
 3. How was Bairam Khan saved from the persons who rushed at him with drawn swords ?
- E
1. Some letters had been got ready when Bairam Khan went to his room. To whom were those letters to be sent ?
 2. What did Bairam Khan do with the letters ?
 3. Why did he do that ?
- F
1. Why did Akbar pretend not to believe the charge against Bairam Khan ?
 2. What change did Akbar hope for in Bairam Khan after the incident at the Durbar ?

II Study the sentences in this table :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>the rest of the sentence</i>
The ministers	did not find	Akbar	interested	in state affairs.
The teachers	did not find	him	eager	to learn
The ministers	found	him	eager	to go on hunting trips.
I	have found	him	loyal	at all times.

Combine each pair of the sentences given below to make a sentence like one of those in the table. The first sentence is done for you.

1. Mr. Raju's son was not eager to go to college. Mr. Raju found this.
Mr Raju found his son not eager to go to college.
2. Mrs. Verma's daughter was not eager to learn music. Mrs.

Verma found this.

- 3 Ravi was interested in stamp -collecting. His teacher found this.
- 4 The girls were ready to help. The teacher found this.
- 5 The house was occupied. The visitor found this.

III Look at these sentences in the table below:

We	leave	tomorrow
We	return	to the place tomorrow
Representatives from two neighbouring states	arrive	here next week .

Now match each sentence in A with a sentence in B.

A

- When does Mr Smith leave for Delhi ?
- Has your uncle arrived ?
- Will you be at home tomorrow ?
- Will you return from Mumbai soon ?
- Where are you going next week ?

B

- No, he hasn't ; he doesn't arrive until tomorrow.
- I am not going anywhere next week .
- He leaves tonight .
- No , I leave for Mumbai tonight .
- Not very soon, I stay there for a fortnight.

IV Read the statements and question-tags in the table below:

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Question-tags</i>
You can deal with them,	Can,t you ?
You shouldn't believe these rumours ,	should you ?
You are not going to burn these letters ,	are you ?

Now add question-tags to the following :

- 1 You are taking your brother with you
- 2 He hasn't done his work
- 3 You can ask him to come
- 4 He shouldn't speak in this manner
- 5 You leave for Mumbai tomorrow
- 6 He doesn't know all the facts
- 7 You were present at the meeting

V Look at these sentence ;

How did Adham Khan dare to *bring* a charge of disloyalty against Bairam Khan ?

He will not dare to *rise* against me again .

In these sentences 'dare' is a full verb . It takes an auxiliary in questions and negative sentences , and is usually followed by to+verb .

Now read these sentences.

How dare you bring this charge against my Chief Minister?

How dare he send arms to the neighbouring states ?

In these sentences 'dare' is not a full verb but an auxiliary. It is followed by a full verb without *to*.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with one of the following :

will not dare , dare, daren't (short for *dare not*) did not dare

- 1 The car was so old that we —to use it for the long Journey.
- 2 The enemy —to attack us. We are very strong.
- 3 He —swim across this lake . He has just learnt to swim.
- 4 "How —you speak to me like that ? Remember I am your elder brother."

VI Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

(a) seize	suitable	pretended	deal
loyal	intended	arms	rulers

Though Bairam Khan pretended to be —to Akbar, he sent money and —to some of the neighbouring —. He wanted to —the kingdom and be Emperor himself.

The young Akbar knew what he _____ to do, though for a time he _____ not to know. He waited for a _____ opportunity to _____ with Bairam Khan.

- (b) rumours charge foster-brother audience
 suspected facts about to serious
 intentions affairs care

The _____ that Adham Khan, Akbar's _____, brought against Bairam Khan was a _____ one. But Adham Khan was ready to prove this charge with plenty of _____. These Adham Khan placed before the Emperor at the Durbar. What were at first only _____ were now shown to be facts. Some among the _____, who had already _____ the _____ of Bairam Khan towards the Emperor, were very angry with him. He had acted disloyally when the _____ of state were under his _____. The men in the audience were _____ seize him and punish him; but Akbar at once stopped them from doing so.

- (c) approached fond of fortnight representatives
 procession discuss

Akbar was _____ sports of all kinds. He was often away from the palace for a long time on his hunting trips. On one occasion he planned to be away for a _____. When the _____ of the hunting party was about to start, his Chief Minister _____ him and told him that _____ of some neighbouring states were arriving to _____ certain important matters.

- (d) affection anxiety conduct disloyal
 hereafter if necessary memory proof
 remarkable

- 1 "We must finish reading this lesson by the end of this week _____. I shall hold a special class on Saturday," said the teacher.
- 2 The judge set the prisoner free because he found no clear _____ of his guilt.
- 3 Kumar's teachers liked him very much because he was good both in his studies and in his _____.

- 4 Swami Vivekananda's memory was ——— He could remember the contents of any book he had read just once.
 - 5 Jawaharlal Nehru had great —— for children . He loved to be in their midst as often as possible .
 - 6 Gopal was filled with —— when he got a telegram which said , "Father very ill . Come at once."
 - 7 The king suspected that the Commander of his army was —— to him , and so he dismissed him .
 - 8 One day Dasaratha called Rama and said to him , "I am getting old . I do not wish to rule any longer . you must rule the kingdom —— ."
 - 9 When a person gets very old, he may begin to lose his——.
- VII. How did Akbar deal with the charge brought against Bairam Khan at the Durbar ? What effect did it have on Bairam Khan ?

LESSON 2

The Story of Sri Rama's Exile

absurdity	apartment	coronation	decree
doctrine	embodiment	fraud	hermit
mansion	offence	opponent	rage
retinue	room	solace	cling
console	convert	depart	extort
forsake	give away	guard against	implore
invoke	lag behind	matter	oust
pacify	part company	resolve	seize
send for	slay	stand	tread
vanquish	violate	work wonders	
diverse	obstinate	prime	spontaneous
all the same		in the face of	

Rama went to Queen Kausalya's mansion. Many visitors were assembled there, eagerly awaiting the coronation. In the innermost apartment, the Queen, clad in white silk, was before the sacrificial fire, invoking blessings on her son.

As soon as Rama entered the apartment, she embraced him. As she thought that he was to become the Yuvaraja, showed him to a specially raised seat.

"Mother, this seat is now too high for me," said Rama, "I am a hermit and should sit on grass spread on the floor. I have brought you news which may sadden you. Listen, and give me your blessings."

And he told her briefly what had happened. "The King wishes to give the crown to Bharata. His command is that I should spend fourteen years in the Dandaka Forest. I must leave today, Mother, and I come for your blessings, before I go."

When Kausalya heard all this she fell on the ground like a plantain-tree, suddenly cut down. Lakshmana and Rama gently raised her.

She clung to Rama and cried, "Is my heart made of stone or iron that I still live?"

Lakshmana could not bear the sight of the Queen's grief. Angrily he spoke : " What sin or crime has Rama committed ? Not even his worst enemy could find any fault in him."

"How can a King listen to a woman and violate Dharma. Even your enemies, O Rama , when they look at you begin to love, but this dotard of a father sends you to the forest ? Look here, Brother. Let us together throw out this king and take charge of the kingdom ourselves. Who dare oppose us ? I shall make an end of any one who dares. Only give me leave and I shall do this single-handed. "

" A young brother to become the king and you to go to the forest . The world would laugh at this absurdity. Don't consent to this. In the face of such injustice, there is no use being nice and polite. I cannot stand all this, I must do my duty . Mother, now you will see the strength of my arms and also you, Brother."

Lakshmana's word gave some solace to Kausalya, yet this strange talk of ousting the king and seizing the throne frightened her.

She said : " Rama, consider well what Lakshmana says . Don't go to the forest . If you go away, how can I stay all alone among enemies ? I, too, will go with you."

Rama had listened in silence to Lakshmana. Then turning to Kausalya he said : "Mother, let there be no talk of anyone going with me to the forest. It is your duty to stay here, serving the king and sharing the sorrow that has come to him in his old age. How can you wander with me like a widow in the forest ? This cannot be . I shall return after my term of forest life."

"It is my duty to fulfil my father's word . It is all the same to me , whether it is just or unjust, spontaneous or extorted by force or fraud. If I fail in this primary duty, I can gain no satisfaction of good name through any amount of wealth or power. Lakshmana, your proposals are quite wrong. I know your great strength and I have no doubt that you can vanquish and destroy all opponents and secure for me the kingdom. I know also your affection for me."

“But the way in which you propose to use it is not worthy of our family . Our highest duty is to fulfil our father’s word. If we fail in our duty, no other achievement can make up for it.”

Rama tried to console both his mother and his brother, and said , “Lakshmana , control your anger and grief on my account. Don’t allow these evil spirits to possess you. Holding fast to Dharma, let us convert our present disgrace into a great joy . Let us forget coronation.”

“Consider our father’s condition . Our hearts should go out to him in sympathy , for he is stricken with a great sorrow. Bharata is crowned, this would please me most . If I delay, Kaikeyi will grow suspicious . Hence I should go to the forest this very day and bring peace to her mind . Rid of the fear of the sin of breaking a promise and assured of my willing and cheerful acceptance of his command, our father will be happy.”

“And we should not be angry with Kaikeyi either. Has she not been kind to us all these years ? That she should suddenly entertain this idea is surely the working of fate . We should not blame her for it.”

This explanation calmed Lakshmana for a while. Lakshmana said : “Are we to sit still and do nothing? It is Kashatriya dharma to overcome evil and establish justice.”

Rama gently pacified Lakshmana’s rage. “As long as our parents are alive,” said Rama, “It is our duty to obey them. I cannot dream of disobeying my father . It is our prime duty to do his bidding and enable him to fulfil his pledge. What joy is there in getting a kingship after insulting our parents and slaying Bharata , the embodiment of dharma?”

And he wiped with his hand the tears from Lakshmana’s eyes. At this act of Rama , Lakshmana grew calm. For the loving touch of Rama’s hand could work wonders .

What took place in the inner apartments of the palace was not yet known to the people of the town . But Rama , for his part , lost no time in preparing to leave for the forest.

He went to Queen Kausalya to receive her blessing before

leaving the city. Seeta was expecting Rama to return in a chariot with the royal umbrella, followed by a great retinue. But now she saw Rama return alone, unattended. And she noted on his face the glow of some fixed resolve. Rama was thinking as he came how he could break to his beloved the news that his father had decreed that he was to go to forest.

"Something troubles the mind of my lord," thought Seeta, "but what can anything matter so long as there is our love?" and she asked him: "What is the matter? Why do you look so strangely?"

Rama told the story briefly and then added: "Princess, my love, I can well imagine your sorrow at my parting company with you. King Janak's daughter requires not my guidance in performing her duty. Be thoughtful of the comfort of the king and the three queens--your mothers. Do not expect any better treatment than that given to the other Princesses in the palace. Be respectful to Bharata who will be the ruler and guard against any offence to his feelings. Your love for me, I trust will not grow any less during this absence. I shall return from forest after these fourteen years."

When Seeta heard all this, she spoke thus: "A fine speech you have made, O knower of dharma. It is to me a strange doctrine that a wife is diverse from her husband and that his duty is not hers, and that she has no right to share it. I can never accept it. I hold that your fortunes are mine, and if Rama has to go to the forest, the command also includes Seeta, who is a part of him. I shall walk in front of you in the forest and tread on the thorns and the hard ground to make them smooth for your feet. Do not think that I am obstinate. My father and mother have instructed me in dharma. What you tell me is totally opposed to what they have taught me. To go with you wherever you go is my only course. If you must go to the forest today, then today I go with you. There is no room here for any discussion. Do not think that I cannot bear forest life. With you by my side, it will be a joyous holiday. I will not be a source of trouble to you. I will eat fruits and roots like you and I will not lag behind as we walk."

"I have long wished to go to the woods with you and rejoice

at the sight of great mountains and rivers. I will spend the time most happily among the birds and flowers, bathing in the rivers and doing the daily rites. Away from you, I do not care for heaven itself. I will die if you leave me behind. I implore you to take me with you. Have pity on me. Do not forsake me now."

Seeta's eyes filled with tears and she continued, "Tigers, lions, bears, snakes—none of them will come near me. They will flee at the sight of you. The sun, the rain, the wind, the hunger and the thorny shrubs you speak of, I will endure cheerfully."

"I am not in the least afraid and, on the other hand, you be certain that life will depart from this body of mine, if you leave me here and go."

She sent for the poor and gave away all her belongings and prepared herself for the life in the forest. Lakshmana also decided to go with his brother and be of service to him in the forest, and Rama had to agree. The three went to take leave of the aged king.

In the streets and on the balconies were crowds of people looking on. Through the windows and from the terraces of mansions, men and women saw Rama and Lakshmana and the princess Seeta proceed on foot, like the poorest in the land.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following questions :

- 1 What kind of seat was made for Rama in Kausalya's mansion?
- 2 Where did Rama think it proper to sit ?
- 3 Why was Rama shown to a specially raised seat ?
- 4 Why did Rama think he should sit on grass ?
- 5 When Kausalya heard the news of Rama's exile how did she feel ?
- 6 What did she say ?
- 7 How did Lakshmana feel ?
- 8 What was absurd, according to Lakshmana, in the King's order?
- 9 What suggestion did he make ?
- 10 How did Kaushalya feel about his suggestion ?

- 11 Did she agree with Lakshmana ?
- 12 Did Rama agree with him ?
- 13 What was wrong , according to Rama , in Lakshmana's using force ?
- 14 Why was Rama not willing to take Kausalya with him ?
- 15 Did Rama like Bharata to be crowned ?
- 16 Did he like to let Kaikeyi grow suspicious ?
- 17 Find one sentence which shows Rama was eager for Kaikeyi not to grow suspicious ?
- 18 Did Rama think his father had any fear ?
- 19 What fear was it ?
- 20 Had Kaikeyi been kind to Rama ?
- 21 Why did she become unkind according to Rama ?
- 22 How Could Rama help his father to fulfil his pledge ?
- 23 When was Lakshmana calmed ?
- 24 Write one thing that did not happen as Seeta had expected about Rama's return from Kausalya's mansion ?
- 25 How did Rama ask Seeta to act in his absence ?
- 26 What did he ask her to do and what not to do ?
- 27 Did Seeta agree ?
- 28 Why did she think she must go with Rama ?
- 29 What did she think was her duty in the forest ?
- 30 What pleasure did she think there were in the forest ?
- 31 What dangers and troubles were there ?
- 32 Why did Lakshmana want to go with Rama ?

II Report Seeta's speech in your own words.

III Study the following sentences :

- (a) Kausalya said , " Rama , if you go away , how can I stay here ?"

"How can I stay here?" means "I *cannot* stay here."

This is another, and more emphatic way of saying some thing negative . It is written and spoken like a question but it doesn,t ask for an answer.

- (b) "What joy is there in getting a kingship after insulting our parents ?" Rama said to Lakshmana.

This sentence also is not a question. Rama doesn't want to know the kind of joy which they might get by insulting their parents. He believes there is no joy at all in getting a kingship after insulting the parents.

- (c) "How can you wander with me?" You cannot wander with me : I don't think at all it is possible for you to wander with me ; nor is it right that you should wander with me."
 (d) Similarly, "Who can kill God?" means "Nobody can kill God."

Now write what the following sentences mean in negative ;

- 1 What sin or crime has Rama committed ?
- 2 How can a king violate dharma ?
- 3 Who dare oppose me ?
- 4 What use is there being nice and polite ?
- 5 How could she post the remaining letters ?
- 6 Who can vanquish Death ?
- 7 How could Manjit receive the letters ?
- 8 What can a poor man do ?
- 9 If we fail in our duty , what other achievement can make up for it ?
- 10 What can anything matter ?

IV Write the following negative sentences like questions. The first one is done for you .

- 1 He cannot be called poor . He has a big house and a car.
How can he be called poor ? He has a big house and a car.
- 2 I cannot go to Canada . I have no money at all.
- 3 She will not pass . She doesn't know anything .
- 4 There is no help . We must go away.
- 5 You cannot bear forest life .
- 6 You have got no experience at all . You are only fifteen.
- 7 There is no risk in keeping this money in a bank
- 8 I cannot stand all this . It is absurd.
- 9 Nothing can be done now. It is too late .
- 10 A child cannot run so fast.
- 11 The poor cannot get any comforts.

- 12 He couldn't break the sad news to his wife .
- 13 I cannot dream of disobeying my father .
- 14 I cannot forget your kindness .
- 15 Nobody has seen God .

V. Often positive sentences are found in the form of negative questions. Look at the following sentences ;

“Has she not been kind to us all these years ?”

This sentence is a negative question but it means ;

“*She has been* kind to us all these years .” Similarly, “Are we to do nothing ?” is said when we want to suggest that “We *ought* to do something .”

Say the following sentences as questions ;

The first one is done for you

- 1 I have told you everything ?
Haven't I told you everything ?
- 2 It is wrong to tell a lie .
- 3 He is only a child.
- 4 I have helped you .
- 5 You know it.
- 6 It is very cold today.
- 7 It is our duty to obey our father.
- 8 All People are now literate .
- 9 It rains in winter also.
- 10 You went there yesterday.

VI Fill in the blanks with the words given below;

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------|
| (a) mansion | in the face of | ousted |
| seized | coronation | invoke |
| extorted | fraud | vanquish |

- 1 The soldiers were really brave. They did not feel afraid even———death.
- 2 This house is like a palace . I don't call it a small house; it's a ——.
- 3 This man is a cheat . He is actually a coolie. He said that he was an inspector and got money from me . He played

are not working , you will——.

- 6 A respectable person cannot —— insult.
- 7 The poor man lost everything . His little son was saved . It was his only —— . His neighbours came to —— him.
- 8 I have done the maximum help ; there is no —— for anything more.

VII Match the words in the boxes with the explanations listed below. Put the serial numbers of the explanation over the words in the boxes . When you have matched the words and the explanations correctly, the total of the four numbers in any straight row (including the diagonal rows) will be 34.

WORDS

give away	apartment	absurdity	diverse
convert	offence	decree	retinue
resolve	embodiment	prime	doctrine
spontaneous	implore	forsake	hermit

EXPLANATIONS

- 1 a saint living alone , away from others.
- 2 room
- 3 foolishness; unreasonableness
- 4 occurring at once ; without thinking
- 5 change
- 6 first ; most important
- 7 solid form ; material body
- 8 attendants accompanying a king or any other person of high rank
- 9 take a firm decision
- 10 order ; especially of the court or the king

- 11 crime ; breaking of the rule
 - 12 principle ; belief
 - 13 many ; different
 - 14 request ; earnestly
 - 15 leave ; give up
 - 16 distribute ; give in charity
-

LESSON 3

The Discovery of Penicillin

alertness	antiseptic	appetite	bacteria
bacteriologist	bacteriology	chance	combination
conference	confidence	conquest	contribution
culture	curiosity	discipline	disease
drug	effectiveness	effort	fellow-scientist
findings	infection	knighthood	lead
leather	mastery	microbe	microscope
mould	observation	physician	prevention
problem	remedy	research	researcher
scholarship	solution	study	thoroughness
annoy	attract	award	break out
burst upon	carry out	combine	develop
dilute	encourage	extract	inoculate
lesson	overcome	prepare	publish
recover	regard	separate	solve
bacterial	curious	distinguished	effective
human	indispensable	joint	keen
medical	modest	moist	mouldy
usual			
actually	finally	gradually	overnight
partly	widely		
beyond			
as a result of	by oneself	in course of	no doubt
		time	

In 1949, a medical conference was held in Verona in Italy. At the end of the conference, several people in the audience gathered round one of the chief guests, eager to have a word with him.

Suddenly, a man with three children pushed his way through the crowd. He got to the guest and, with tears in his eyes, said, "Sir, these children owe their lives to you." The man he spoke to was Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, 'the wonder

drug' that has helped to lessen a great deal of human suffering.

Alexander Fleming, was born in Scotland in 1881. He did very well at school and was awarded a scholarship to continue his studies in London. There he joined the medical school at St. Mary's Hospital. He was so full of curiosity about scientific matters and had such an appetite for knowledge that he learned very fast and was able to pass all his examinations with honours.

When Fleming was studying at St. Mary's Hospital a famous bacteriologist Sir Almoth Wright, joined the hospital, as one of its professors. Professor Wright was conducting experiments in bacteriology, the study of bacteria, and he taught the subject with great mastery and thoroughness. Fleming was so greatly attracted to the subject that he decided to choose it as his special field of study.

In course of time Fleming became a well-known bacteriologist. When World War I broke out in 1914, He went to Boulogne with Professor Wright to attend on the wounded soldiers. There he saw that the soldiers were dying in thousands because their wounds developed infection. Antiseptics were no doubt in use, but they were such as that harmed the body. Lister had discovered that infection was due to the presence of microbes which entered wounds. But beyond this discovery, little was known about the prevention of infection. How were the microbes formed? How were they to be destroyed? These were the questions to which Fleming wanted to find the answers.

After the war Fleming returned to St. Mary's Hospital and started to work on solving the problem. He prepared cultures of various kinds of bacteria in his laboratory and studied them under the microscope.

One morning, in September 1928, Fleming was examining the bacterial cultures that had been prepared the night before. Suddenly, he noticed a bright green ring on one of them. He was annoyed at this and thought that the experiment had been spoiled. But instead of throwing away the 'ruined' culture, he put it under his microscope, curious to know how exactly it had been spoiled.

He saw that a mould had grown on it . It was feeding on the culture and destroying it. Moulds are growths of very small plants , which can sometimes be seen on food , leather or old clothes, if they are left for some time in warm moist air. The culture had partly been destroyed by the mould . It had proved to be a powerful germ-killer. Fleming became so greatly excited by this discovery that he carried out several experiments on the mould. He found it was a bread mould and named it *penicillium notatum*.

Moulds often grow in size and are blown about by the wind. It was by chance that such a mould had dropped on the culture prepared by Fleming and partly destroyed it. But it had not been known that any of these moulds could destroy bacteria. It was Fleming's alertness, curiosity and keen observation that led him to this great discovery. These are qualities indispensable for scientists and researchers . Fleming's discovery was the result of his scientific curiosity and his ability as a researcher.

Fleming spent weeks and months over his experiments with the mould . He examined every thing under the microscope-food , clothes and leather on which moulds had been formed . He sent a woman called Mary to the market now and then to buy anything old and mouldy . This woman used to be seen in the market so often that people called her Mouldy Mary.

Fleming found out that even when the penicillin mould was diluted 800 times it was effective as a germ - killer. But he had one difficulty which he could not overcome . He found that the penicillin mould by itself did not kill the germs. It was actually a drug that the mould produced that killed them . This drug had now to be extracted from the mould . In 1929, Fleming published his findings in the hope that some one else would follow his lead and finally separate the drug from mould .

Two researchers at oxford university , Dr Howard Florey and Dr. E. B. Chain, continued Fleming's work. They saw that the penicillin mould grew best in a sugar solution. They carried out several experiments with the mould developed in solution. One day, by chance, they hit upon the right combination of solution

and temperature for their mould. They saw in it some tiny golden drops. These were really tiny drops of the drug. They collected these drops, which when dried turned into a white powder.

The next thing to do was to test the drug. A number of mice were inoculated with certain powerful disease germs. Some of these mice were given penicillin injections every three hours and the rest were left untreated. The next morning all the untreated mice were found dead, but those that had been given the penicillin injections were found completely cured.

To try the drug on human beings was the next step for the researchers. A friend of theirs had been suffering from a serious disease for several years. Many drugs had been tried but had produced no effect. It looked certain that the man would not recover but would die a slow death. Fleming and his fellow -scientists had gained such confidence in the effectiveness of the new drug that they wanted to try it on this patient. He was given one or two injections of penicillin and he gradually began to recover. This was most encouraging indeed. With a few more injections the man recovered completely.

Gradually more and more of the penicillin drug was prepared and was used to save the lives of people. Ninety -five percent of the soldiers, wounded in world War II, who were treated with penicillin, recovered.

In 1940, the news of the power of penicillin burst upon the world. Fleming became famous overnight and was regarded as one of the most distinguished scientists of his time. In 1944, he was honoured by King George VI with a Knighthood and became Sir Alexander Fleming. The next year he and his fellow bacteriologists, whose combined efforts had led to great discovery, were honoured with a joint Nobel Prize. On receiving the great honour Fleming said in his usual modest way, "Wherever I go, people thank me for saving their lives. I didn't do anything. I just found a remedy that was there."

The discovery of penicillin is one of the greatest contributions that scientists have made to the conquest of disease.

Million of lives all over the world have been saved by the use of penicillin . Today it is one of the most widely used drugs.

We know that penicillin is not a remedy for all infections. There are still many diseases upon which it has no effect . But its discovery has led to researches on other kinds of moulds and plants. Several new drugs have been discovered as a result of this work. And today the physician is able to cure many more diseases than it was ever possible to cure in the old days.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 Why was the man with the three children eager to see Alexander Fleming ?
- 2 Why did Alexander Fleming choose bacteriology as his special subject ?
- 3 Why did a large number of wounded soldiers of World War I die ?
- 4 Why were the antiseptics then in use unsatisfactory ?
- 5 What problem did Fleming work on after he returned to St. Mary Hospital ?
- 6 What is a mould ?
- 7 What did Alexander Fleming discover about the green mould ?
- 8 What qualities are indispensable to a good scientist ?
- 9 What did Alexander Fleming want to obtain from the mould ?
- 10 Who were the scientists who first separated the drug from the mould ?
- 11 How did Fleming and his fellow-bacteriologists first test the new drug ?
- 12 How did the scientists satisfy themselves that the drug was effective on human beings ?
- 13 The discovery of penicillin had two important results. What were they ?

II Look at these sentences.

- 1 Fleming was so greatly attracted to the subject *that* he decided to choose it for his special field of study.

- 2 Fleming became so greatly excited by this discovery *that* he carried out several experiments on this mould.

Each of these sentences can be derived by combining a pair of sentences. Sentences (1) can be derived from :

- (a) Fleming was very greatly attracted to the subject
- (b) He decided to choose it for his special field of study.

Sentence (2) can be derived from :

- (a) Fleming became very greatly excited by this discovery.
- (b) He carried out several experiments on the mould.

Now combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *so... that*.

- 1 (a) Akbar was very fond of sport.
(b) He often left the palaces on long hunting trips.
- 2 (a) Akbar's memory was remarkable .
(b) He could keep a very large number of facts in his mind.
- 3 (a) Mary went to the market very often to buy moulds.
(b) People called her 'Mouldy Mary.'
- 4 (a) There were a number of days on which Lincoln was very busy at home.
(b) He could not go to school .
- 5 (a) Fleming was very hopeful of the effectiveness of the new drug .
(b) He decided to try it on a friend of his.

III Look at these sentences.

- 1 Fleming had such an appetite for knowledge that he learned very fast .
- 2 Fleming and his fellow-scientists had gained *such* confidence in the effectiveness of this new drug *that* they wanted to try it on human beings.

Each of these sentences can be derived by combining a pair of sentences. Sentence (1) can be derived from:

- (a) Fleming had a very great appetite for knowledge.
- (b) He learned very fast.

Sentence (2) can be derived from

- (a) Fleming and his fellow-scientists had gained very great confidence in the effectiveness of this new drug.

(b) They wanted to try it on human beings.

Now combine the following pairs of sentences using *such*.....
.....that..

- 1 (a) Akbar had remarkable memory.
(b) He was able to keep a very large number of facts in his mind .
- 2 (a) Divakar has a great love for cricket .
(b) He has never missed seeing a single Test Match for twenty Years now.
- 3 (a) "I have a very bad headache."
(b) "I cannot do any work now."
- 4 (a) The speaker had a very thorough knowledge of the subject.
(b) He answered every question put to him.
- 5 (a) He used very bad words .
(b) I don't like to repeat them.

IV Study the sentences in this table :

It	was by chance	that	the mould had dropped on the culture
	was Fleming's alertness		had led him to the great discovery
	had not been known		any of these moulds could destroy bacteria.
	looked certain		the man would not recover.

Now combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence beginning with *It is* , *It was* etc. The first pair is done for you.

- 1 (a) " These children are alive today."
(b) " This is because of you."
"It is because of you that these children are alive today."
- 2 (a) We should grow all the food we need in our country.
(b) This is very necessary .
- 3 (a) Children learn languages very quickly.

(b) They do so by imitating their elders.

4 (a) The prisoner was not guilty.

(b) This became clear to the judge.

5 (a) The idea of zero is a contribution to mathematics that came from India.

(b) This is a well-known fact.

6 (a) "Mr Patel will be elected president of our club."

(b) "This is certain."

V Fill in the blanks with the words given :

(a) infection medical disease microscope
 extracted bacteria bacteriologist carried out
 microbe

In the early part of the present century malaria was a common _____ in India. Quinine was a known cure. This is a medicine which is _____ from the bark of the cinchona tree. It was, however not known how malaria was caused. A _____ called Sir Ronald Ross, who worked in India for a long time, set out to find out the cause of this disease. Louis Pasteur, another bacteriologist, had discovered that many diseases were caused by different kinds of _____. Sir Ronald Ross thought that this should apply to malaria also. He found that people bitten by mosquitoes got infected. The _____ therefore, came from mosquito bite.

With great patience he _____ numerous experiments. He cut up different kinds of mosquitoes and examined them under the _____ day after day, in order to find out which of them carried the _____ which causes malaria. Finally, after twenty years of study and experiment, he succeeded in discovering the particular kind of mosquito which carries the microbe. This discovery is one of the most important in _____ history.

(b) encouraged curious attracted prevention
 curiosity thoroughness joint conference
 annoyed

1 The science exhibition held in the Town High school _____ a very large number of visitors.

2 A _____ of the Governors of all the states is held once a

year in New Delhi.

- 3 Children are full of ——. That is why they ask so many questions about everything. Sometimes they ask so many questions that the parents get——.
- 4 The postman brought a parcel for Anil. His sister was — to know what it contained.
- 5 The speaker dealt with his subject with mastery and —— His lecture was so interesting that no one in the audience left until it was finished.
- 6 Jitendar passed his M.A. Examination in the first division. His professors ——him to take the I.A.S Examination saying, "You are sure to come out successful."
- 7 "—— is better than cure," is a well-known saying.
- 8 Mr Vinayak and Mr Ganesh are —— owners of a cinema theatre.

- (c) indispensable effective as a result of
 researchers lesson conquest
 studies partly alertness

- 1 Cancer is a dreaded disease which kill thousands of people all over the world . Medical —— have not yet been able to find an ——cure for it. Experiments are , however, going on to find out the cause and the cure.The—— of this disease will be a great victory for medical science.
- 2 Seeing a part of the track missing about 200 meters in front, the driver of the train quickly brought the train to a stop . A serious accident was avoided by his——.
- 3 The doctor gave four pills to the patient and said, "Take two of these pills now and two half an hour later. That will ——the pain."
- 4 Plentiful supply of water is ——for a paddy crop. Without such supply the crop will fail.
- 5 You know the story of the six blind men who went to see the elephant What each of them said about the animal was only ——right.
- 6 Mr Prabhakar returned home last month after his——

abroad . He took an M.S. and Ph. D. degree in Physics at an American university.

7 The crops have failed this year ——— this , prices of food-grains are going up.

(d) by yourself	separate	confidence
inoculated	finally	prepared
problem	develop	human

1 “Sridhar has prepared for his examination very well. I have perfect ——— that he will take a first class.”

2 The teacher gave the boys some hints and asked them to ——— the hints into an essay.

3 The headmaster gave a long talk to the boys who were leaving the school. He gave them a lot of good advice. ———, he wished them success in their examinations.

4 The power of speech is one of the things that distinguish ——— beings from animals.

5 “I want to send these letters by today’s post . If you can’t type all of them ———, take some one else’s help.” the Manager said to his typist.

6 The boy scouts —their meal in the open outside their tent.

7 The health officer of the municipality advised the people to get ———, because there were numerous cases of cholera in the town.

8 My neighbour, Mr Govind, has fixed the marriage of his daughter, but it is a ——— for him to find all the money he needs . He is a clerk and has not saved much .

9 It is an ancient belief that a swan can ———milk from the water with which it is mixed. Do you think it can be true ?

(e) overnight	modest	in course of time
appetite	dilute	solution
lead (n)	solve	distinguished
awarded		

1 “I don’t want to eat dinner , Mother.” said the boy , “I ate a lot of chocolate and I haven’t any———.”

2 When Gandhiji broke the salt laws in 1930, people all over

- the country did the same, following his——.
- 3 C.V. Raman , the great Indian scientist, was —— the Noble prize in 1930.
 - 4 “Buffalo ‘s milk is very thick . ——it with water before giving it to the baby,” said the doctor to the mother.
 - 5 H.J. Bhabha, the first Chairman of India’s Atomic Energy Commission , was one of our most —— scientists.
 - 6 The match had to be cancelled because of the rain that fell ——.
 - 7 Mr Jogindra Singh Joined the Army in the rank of 2nd Lieutenant . He rose in rank step by step and, ——, became an Area Commander.
 - 8 “Have you been able to —— the problem of finding money for your daughter’s marriage ?” I asked my neighbour . “No, I have to find some ——to the problem.”
 - 9 A really great man does not boast of his achievements. He is always —— in talking about them.
- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| (f) overcome | keen | chance |
| recovered | no doubt | combine |
| gradually | beyond | burst upon |
- 1 Sometimes it happens that a scientist makes a discovery by——.
 - 2 “Mohan is —— very intelligent , but that is not enough ,” said Mohan’s teacher . “ He must work hard in order to be sure of passing in the first division.”
 - 3 As our train took a sharp turn to the left , we looked out and the temple towers of Madurai ——our view. It was glorious sight .
 - 4 “I know nothing about what happened yesterday in the office—— what I heard from the watchman.”
 - 5 Two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen —— chemically to form water.
 - 6 “My brother has come back from hospital. He has completely ——from his illness. He will attend his classes from stomorrow.”

- 7 The saying , *where there is a will there is a way* , means this : If one is determined , one can ——any difficulties that stand in one's way.
- 8 Summer is very hot in punjab from early May to the end of June. From the middle of July the temperature—— goes down.
- 9 Scouts are given training in ——observation, though games and activities in which they have to look around with a sharp eye.

(g) regarded usual widely contribution
 remedy discipline observation efforts
 effectiveness actually

- 1 The Old Boys' Association of the school made a —— of Rs.5000 to the Building Fund.
- 2 The Gandhi Memorial High School in our town is one of the best schools in the district. It is well known for its results and for its —— . The good name is due to the combined —— of the headmaster and all the teachers.
- 3 Careful —— of facts is the first step in making a scientific discovery.
- 4 Medical researchers test the —— of any new drug on animals before they try it on human beings .
- 5 A: I have a bad cold.
 B : I will suggest a — . Drink a glass of warm water with salt and lime juice in it. I have found this very effective.
- 6 Shakespeare is —— as the greatest of English poets.
- 7 It looks as if the sun goes round the earth. But —— , it is the earth that goes round the sun.
- 8 English is a —— known language . It is understood and spoken in many countries of the world.
- 9 "Coffee is my —— drink . But I also drink tea."

VI Match the words in the boxes with the clues listed on the next page. Put the serial numbers of the clues over the words in the boxes. If you put all the numbers in correctly, the result will be 'a magic square.' This is to say , the total of the four numbers

in any straight row (including diagonal row) will be 34.

antiseptic	culture	bacteriology	drug
knighthood	leather	mould	scholarship
bacterial	moist	fellow-scientist	publish
combination	mastery	findings	penicillin

CLUES

- 1 That discovery of this brought fame to Alexander Fleming.
- 2 The growing of bacteria in a laboratory.
- 3 The science or study of disease germs .
- 4 Noun form of the verb combine.
- 5 A person who is awarded this is adressed as 'Sir'.
- 6 If you are a scientist, this man and you work in the same field.
- 7 Slightly wet.
- 8 Payment made to a student to continue his studies in school or college.
- 9 Adjective related to the word which means disease germs.
- 10 A growth which appears on food, leather, clothes , etc, if left for some time in warm moist air.
- 11 Shoes are usually made of this.
- 12 Print and make known.
- 13 A medicine that is swallowed or injected.
- 14 Full control or knowledge.
- 15 What has been found as a result of study or research.
- 16 This is used for keeping wounds etc. , Clean in order to prevent infection.

VII Write a paragraph each on the following:

- 1 How Fleming became interested in bacteriology .

- 2 How Fleming discovered a mould that killed disease germs.
 - 3 The separation of the penicillin drug from the mould.
 - 4 How penicillin was tested and its effectiveness proved.
 - 5 The qualities indispensable for a scientist. (Illustrate from the work of Alexander Fleming.)
-

LESSON 4

The story of Michael

bold	(the) blue	corn	cottage
debt	disgrace	ease	flax
future	grave	grief	lad
mind	misfortune	property	report
sheep-fold	shepherded	sin	stranger
surety	toil	warning	welfare
wool			
be afraid	burden	complete	dash
desire	graze	lay	pause
pay off	seek	tempt	toil
dim	evil	healthy	single
solitary	stricken		
anyway	anxiously	beyond	briefly
further	nearly		

An old man and his little son were one day walking along Green head Ghyll, a steep valley near Grasmere in England.

"Shall we go further up, Father, and see what lies beyond?" asked the boy.

"Yes, if you want to," said his father. Soon they were looking down upon a deep solitary valley with a stream running through it.

"What a silent and solitary place?" said the boy.

Seeing a heap of stones and an unfinished sheep-fold further on, he asked, "Who has heaped those stones there, Father? Was someone working there on a building?"

"Yes, long ago a man started building a sheep-fold there, but later on he stopped working. These stones have a sad story to tell."

"please tell me that story, Father."

"Yes, if you wish to hear it."

The father then told the boy this story.

Many years ago a shepherd named Michael lived in this valley. His cottage stood on the top of the hill over there. He loved this

valley, these hills and this stream very dearly.

Both he and his wife, Isabel, were hard working. While Michael worked in the valley, grazing the sheep or growing the corn, the woman sat spinning at her wheel. She had two wheels, one for spinning wool and one for spinning flax, and one wheel or the other was at work all the time.

Often they worked late into the night by the dim light of a lamp which hung from the roof. Everyday it was lighted early in the evening and burnt late into the night. As the house stood on a hill, the light, though dim, could be seen for miles around.

"It must have looked like a star in the sky," said the boy.

"Quite so. And the people around called the cottage THE EVENING STAR.

"Hadn't they any children, Father?"

"Yes, they had."

Isabel and Michael had an only son. His name was Luke. He was born when Michael was quite old, and so he brought new hopes into their lives and new thoughts for their future.

Luke was a bright and healthy boy. Everyday Michael took him out to the valley. There he watched the sheep and helped his father in little ways. Thus the lad grew up, among hills and valleys, until he reached his eighteenth year.

Now an unexpected misfortune befell Michael. Years before, he had stood surety for his brother's son, who had borrowed some money. It happened that this nephew of his suffered a misfortune and Michael had to pay the money. This was a bolt from the blue. Where could he find the money? There seemed to be no way of finding it except by selling his property, which he loved so dearly. The thought of having to do so nearly broke his heart.

"We have toiled all our lives," said Michael to his wife, "I in these fields and you in this cottage, in order to keep the land free. It now looks as if they must pass into the hands of a stranger. And if they should, I am sure, I won't lie in peace in my grave."

"What shall we do?" asked Isabel.

"I am afraid Luke must leave us," said Michael after thinking

for a while." He must go to our relative in the city. He can find him work . Luke is a good boy. He is healthy and strong . He can work hard and earn the money to pay off the debt. The cottage and the land will then be saved for him."

"The city is so far from here . Must Luke go ? Is there no other way ?" asked Isabel anxiously.

"I am afraid there is none," replied Michael.

"Are you certain that our relative can find him a job ?" asked Isabel.

"I am," said Michael . " Anyway, I shall write to him and find out if he can help."

Michael wrote the letter , and after a few days the expected reply came . The relative said he would be happy to have Luke with him and desired the lad be sent at once.

"But was Luke ready to go ?" asked the boy.

"Yes, he was. He wanted to help his father. perhaps he thought too that he could have a fine time in the city. Boys sometimes think so."

Luke was to leave the next day. That evening Michael took the boy out. As they walked towards the valley, Michael put his arm around the boy and said , "Tomorrow you leave us. You know how sad it is for me and your mother to let you part from us. My father and my grandfather, like the others before them, all loved these fields, and they were all happy to die here. I toiled for many years to pay off the debts which this land was once burdened. It seems to be your turn now to toil in order to keep the land free."

Luke was deeply moved to hear these words of his father, and wept.

Then Michael pointed to a heap of stones laying near and said, "Look at that heap of stones. I have been collecting them for a sheepfold that I intend to build . Before you leave , my son , lay the first stone for it. And while you are away, I'll work at it and complete it."

Luke did as he was told . Then they left for their cottage.

"Listen, my son ," said Michael on the way home, " There is

one thing I must warn you about . It's easy for a young man to fall into the company of bad men in the city. Keep away from such men. If, at any time, you are tempted to do an evil thing, think of me and your mother, and of the stone you laid a little while ago."

The next morning the boy started for the city . All their neighbours gave him their good wishes.

A few days later, a letter came from Michael's relative, saying that he had found a job for Luke. Soon more reports came of his welfare.

Michael now went about his work with his mind at ease. When ever he found time, he went across the valley and worked at the sheepfold . Several months passed

Here the father paused, lost in thought.

"What happened then ?" asked the boy.

"It is a sad story and I'll tell it briefly," said the father.

Luke forgot the warnings of his father and fell into bad company. He was led into evil ways and from one sin to another. At last shame and disgrace drove him to seek a hiding place in another country.

"The poor old father must have been stricken with grief," said the boy. "Yes, he was."

All Michael's toil had come to nothing. All his hopes were dashed to the ground. Now and then he want to have a look at the unfinished sheep-fold. But he never lifted up a single stone.

Michael died broken-hearted, and shortly after, Isabel died too.

The cottage and the fields, passed into the hands of a stranger. The cottage is no longer there, but the solitary oak near it still stands where it stood before.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 What object in the valley roused the curiosity of the boy ?
- 2 Whose story did the father tell the boy ?
- 3 Who were Michael and Isabel ?

- 4 Why was their cottage called THE EVENING STAR ?
- 5 What brought new hopes in the lives of Michael and Isabel?
- 6 What kind of life did Luke live till his eighteenth year ?
- 7 What was 'the bolt from the blue' that fell on Michael ?
- 8 What problem did it bring him ?
- 9 What did Michael finally decide to do ?
- 10 Why was Luke ready to go to the city ?
- 11 Where did Michael and Luke go on the day before the latter was to leave ?
- 12 What did Luke do at the place where Michael intended to build a sheep-fold ?
- 13 What did Michael warn Luke about on their way back to the cottage ?
- 14 What did Michael want Luke to do if at any time he was tempted to do an evil thing ?
- 15 What reports about Luke came to his parents at first ?
- 16 What happened to Luke in the end ?
- 17 What effect did that have on Michael ?
- 18 What happened to Michael's cottage and land ?

II Write a paragraph on each of the following :

- 1 The life led by Michael and his wife with their young son, Luke.
- 2 Why Luke came to leave his parents and go to the city.
- 3 What Michael and Luke did on the day before Luke left.
- 4 What happened to Luke in the city and how it affected Michael.

III Study the sentences in columns A and B below :

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shall we go further up ? | Yes, if you want to. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 2 | Are you certain that your relative can find him a job ? | I am. |
| 3 | Was Luke ready to go ? | Yes, He was. |
| 4 | Perhaps he thought that he could have a fine time in the city | Boys sometimes think so. |
| 5 | Did Luke find a job in the city | Yes, he did. |

In column B you have short sentences, which are used in conversation, in preference to longer ones. The longer sentences for which they stand are given below :

- 1 Yes, if you want to go further up .
- 2 I am certain that my relative can find him a job.
- 3 Yes, he was ready to go.
- 4 Boys sometimes think that they can have a fine time in the city.
- 5 Yes , he found a job in the city.

Now in each of the conversations below make the second sentence short as in column B above :

- 1 "If he is careless, he may lose all his money."
"I think , too , that if he is careless, he may lose all his money."
- 2 "Is there any hope of his passing the examination ?"
"There is no hope of his passing the examination."
- 3 "Can the pupils take these books home ?"
"They may , if they want to take them home ."
- 4 "Did Akbar punish Bairam Khan ?"
"No, he did not punish Bairam Khan."
- 5 "Do you know whose handwriting this is ?"
"Yes , I know whose handwriting it is."
- 6 "I don't like my coffee sweet."
"But I like my coffee sweet."
- 7 "I think he will improve."
"But I think he will never improve."
- 8 "You insult me."

"I am sorry , I never meant to insult you."

IV Look at these sentences in the table below :

<i>Subj.</i>	<i>be+adj</i>	<i>Noun clause</i>
He	was sure	that he would not lie in peace in his grave.
He	was afraid	Luke must leave him.
I	am afraid	there is no other way.
I	am certain	that Luke will find a job.

Each of these sentences can be made by combining two sentences as shown in the examples below :

Examples :

- 1 He would not lie in peace in his grave.
He was sure of this.
He was sure that he would not lie in peace in his grave.
- 2 Luke will find a job.
I am certain of this.
I am certain that Luke will find a job.

Now combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence, as shown in the examples above.

- 1 (a) The country would be able to win independence through non-violent means.
(b) Gandhiji was confident of this.
- 2 (a) Foreign countries may or may not help us in case we are attacked.
(b) We cannot be sure.
(Use *whether*)
- 3 (a) The school team will win the inter-school foot-ball cup this year.
(b) I am certain of that .
- 4 (a) He will win the election.

(b) This is the independent candidate's hope.

(Begin the sentence : The independent candidate is.....)

5 (a) He is going to lose his deposit.

(b) I have this feeling.

(Begin the sentence : I am afraid.....)

V Look at the sentences in this table :

	<i>Predicate</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
<i>It</i>	has become necessary for you	to toil as I have done.
<i>It</i>	is easy for a young man	to fall into bad company.

These sentences can be rewritten with the infinitive as the subject in place of it , as shown below :

To toil as I have done has become necessary for you.

To fall into bad company is easy for a young man.

Now rewrite each of the following sentences beginning the new sentence with *it*.

- To control the growth of population is very necessary for the success of our Five Year Plans.
- To see the faults in others is easy.
- To see the faults in oneself is difficult.
- To make atom bombs is possible for India.
- But to make them may not be wise .
- To listen to the news of man's landing on the moon was thrilling.

VI Match the words in column A with the explanations given in column B.

A	B
the blue	payment which has to be made to somebody
corn	a hole in the ground for burying a dead body
cottage	a place for sheep with a fence or wall around
debt	hard work
flax	one day
grave (n)	grain, such as wheat, barley, etc.

lad	a bad act as telling a lie , stealing etc.
sheep-fold	the sky
surety	a plant material from which thread is made for a kind of cloth
toil (n)	a young man
single	a person who agrees to pay someone else' debt if that person fails to pay it
sin	a small house

VII Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) evil stranger property shame
 sought future company desired

A man had two sons. The younger one said to his father, "Father, give me my share of the family's ———." The father did as he ——— and gave him his share. The young man sold his share and, with the cash, left for a far-off country.

There, seeing that he had plenty of money, bad fellows ——— his ——— and dragged him into ——— ways. Son he had spent all his money. Then there was a famine in that country and he began to worry about his ———. Then he went and asked the help of a rich man, who sent him to look after his pigs. He was ready to eat the pig's food, But even this no one gave him.

Then he thought of his father and his home, and his heart was filled with ——— about his past.

He said to himself, "Here I am, a ——— in this country starving to death. I'll go back to my father.

- (b) disgrace welfare grief toiled
 anxiously ease

In the meantime his old father spent his days in ———, thinking of his son. His mind was not at ———. He often lay sleepless at night worrying about his son's ———. And in the day time he often kept looking out ——— to see if his boy would come back. Then at last one day the old man saw him coming. He ran out and welcomed him home with music and feasting.

In the evening the elder son came home from the fields. He found out what had happened. He said to his father, "I

have——for you all these days and never once disobeyed you. And you never gave a feast for me and my friends. This son of yours has wasted your property and brought——on himself and the family. He comes back and you hold a feast !"

"Dear boy," said the old man, "all that I have is yours! This brother of yours was dead ; he has come back to life. Therefore we should be happy and make merry."

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| (c) misfortune | mind (n) | grazing | reports |
| burdened | healthy | shepherd | single |

1 Long ago there lived in Israel a lad called David. He was a ----- . He spent most of the day ----- the sheep in the valleys and man with a keen ---- . The people of Israel loved him very much.

David fought against a giant called Goliath, who was an enemy of Israel, and killed him with a -----stone from his sling. Later on he became the king of Israel.

- 2 Mr Mohan Rao was ----- with the duty of looking after and educating his sister's seven children.
- 3 Many people think that the divison of India into linguistic states was a -----for the country, since it has given rise to many difficult problems.
- 4 In war time we do not always get true ----- of what is going on at the battle front.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| (d) completed | dashed | laid | nearly |
| solitary | tempted | am afraid | beyond |

1 The Prime Minister spoke for ----- two hours at the public meeting yesterday.

2 The train went a mile from the station and stopped. It couldn't go -----, because the track had been washed away by floods.

3 The yogi lived a ----- life in a cave on a hill.

4 "Will the house be ready for us to move into next

month?" asked Mr Sen, who was getting a new house built. The builder replied, 'I ---- it can't be ----- within a month. I can get it ready in another two months.'

- 5 A man had a goose that ----- a golden egg every day. One day his wife ----- him to kill the goose, saying, "We shall take out all the golden eggs at once." "The goose died, but they didn't find any more golden eggs inside it. All their hopes of getting rich quickly were ----to the ground.
- (e) stricken pay off warning briefly
 dim any way further paused
- 1 The chinese attacked India without a ----- in 1962.
 - 2 The teacher put a question to the class and ----- for an answer.
 - 3 "Where is the tourist house ?" the tourist asked the police -man.
 "Drive -----down and take the first turning to the left," said the policeman.
 - 4 Antonio was not able to----- his debt in time. So shylock who had left him the money, brought a suit against him in court.
 - 5 The electric lights became -----, and after a minute went off completely.
 - 6 Children are sometimes ----- with fear when they hear the sound of thunder.
 - 7 "We cannot be sure of getting a ticket for the show -- ----we can go to the theatre and try."
 - 8 At the end of the school Day meeting the headmaster spoke----- and thanked all the guests.

LESSON 5

Guru Gobind Singh

contemplation	destiny	diocese	disclaimer
enormity	felicitations	hireling	lore
mission	offerings	opressor	ordeal
penitence	piety	reverence	torment
tyranny	vantage		
abolish	enjoin	evacuate	initiate
kindle	make amends	martyr	numb
persist	recline	slink	subdue
waver			
martial	self-abnegating		undaunted
vehemently			

Our country celebrated a few years ago the 300th birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh . What the Guru did in his life time, changed the history of our land. So he will always be remembered by his followers and admirers with reverence and affection .

Guru Gobind Singh , who was the last of the ten Sikh Gurus, was born in 1666 at Patna, in Bihar. His father, Guru Teg Bahadur, was then travelling in eastern India. The happy news of the birth of a son to him spread quickly and people came from far and wide to offer him their felicitations . Among the very first to arrive was Syed Bhikhan Shah, a Muslim Sufi of great repute and piety. As the story goes, he was holding in his hands two earthen vessels when he saw the child. The new-bron baby touched both vessels. From that incident, the Syed predicted that he would treat all Hindus and Muslims, alike.

The child Gobind lived at Patna until he was five. Then he was brought to Anandpur, a town built by his father in the foot-hills of the Himalayas. At seven, he began to take lessons

in Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. He made quick progress in his studies and became well acquainted with Sanskrit and Persian lores, and learnt by heart the whole of Holy Granth. Throughout his life he retained his love of learning. At Paonta Sahib, on the bank of the Jamuna, he kept fifty two scholars with him. They created a vast treasure of Punjabi literature by making translations from the Sanskrit. He himself wrote poetry, which is of a very high order. Rarely has poetry in any tongue aroused greater zeal and vigour or inspired greater courage. His life-story, the *Bachitra Natak*, (the wonderful Drama), the *Akal Ustat* and the *Chandi-Di-Var* are some of his famous compositions.

Gobind Singh was nine years old when Guru Tag Bahadur was martyred at Delhi. The responsibility for guiding the destiny of the people, and fulfilling the mission of Guru Nanak now became his and he began to prepare himself for the great task that lay ahead. He performed his own devotions and held morning and evening prayer-gatherings to teach religion to all who came. He practised the use of arms and went out hunting. The Sikhs came from far and near to pay homage and bring him offerings, especially of arms and horses.

Anandpur was surrounded by small hill states ruled by Rajput princes who did not approve of the way Guru Gobind Singh encouraged the four castes to mix with one another. They disaproved especially of the *langar* or the community kitchen, where all dined together irrespective of castes, creed or position. The hill rajas were jealous, too, of the magnificence of his court.

With a view to spreading the new spirits, which now inspired the sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh initiated the order of the Khalsa. The manner of initiation was novel and dramatic.

The Baisakhi Day of 1699 saw a large gathering of the

sikhs at Anandpur from all parts of the country. The Guru rose early, as usual and sat in contemplation of God. He then donned his uniform and arms and appeared before assemblage. Suddenly, he drew his sword and, addressed the audience. "I want today a head. Let anyone of my Sikhs come forward. My sword wants a head."

His words numbed the audience. They did not know what the Guru meant and gazed at him in awed silence, until he spoke again. Now confusion turned into fear. For the third time, the Guru uttered his demand. Daya Ram, a Khatri of Lahore, arose and said, "My head is at thy service, my true Lord !" The Guru took him into a nearby tent and returned with his sword dripping blood. He demanded another head. Faces paled. This was ordeal too much for some, and they began slinking away. Some went to complain to the Guru's mother of her son's odd behaviour. But Dharam Dass a Jat of Delhi stood up and said, with folded hands, "Take my head, O great Lord!" Guru Gobind Singh made three more demands. Muhkam Chand, a washerman from Dwarka; Himmat, a water-carrier from Jagannath, and Sahib Chand, a barber from Bidar, advanced and offered him their heads. These devoted and selfless men were blessed by the Guru. He called them *Panaj Pyare*. The three Shudras, one Kashatrya, and one Vaishya formed the nucleus of the new self-abnegating, martial and casteless fellowship of the Khalsa.

Guru Gobind Singh then held the ceremony of baptism. Filling an iron vessel with water, he stirred it with a two-edged sword and recited over it the sacred verses. His wife, Mata Jitaji, put into it some lumps of suger. Amrit, the nectar of immortality, was now ready. Each of the Five Beloved Ones drank five palmfuls of it. They were given the appellation of 'Singh' (lion). They were ever to wear long hair, a comb, a

steel bracelet (*kara*), short dagger, (*kachha*) and a sword (*kirpan*). They were enjoined to help the poor and fight the oppressor, to have faith in one God and consider all human beings equal, irrespective of caste and creed. They were to be the saint-soldiers, worshipping God as well as the sword.

The Five Beloved Ones were the first full fledged members of the Khalsa commonwealth. Guru Gobind Singh now stood up before them with bowed head and they baptized him as he had baptized them. About 20,000 people received the baptism of the sword that day. The Sikhs returned to their homes, kindled with the new enthusiasm and charged with the task of baptizing more people.

Complaints against the official missionaries of Sikhism, known as Masands, who had held their dioceses in various parts of the country since the days of the Third Guru, reached Guru Gobind Singh, they had strayed from the path of duty. Most of them were corrupt. They took offerings from the sikhs for guru, but never passed them on to him. They lived in luxury and neglected their religious responsibility. The Guru decided to abolish the priestly order that oppressed the people. He summoned all the Masands to Anandpur and punished them according to the enormity of the crimes.

The hill chief had long been planning to subdue the Guru by force. They joined hands and marched upon him, while he was at Paonta, now in Nahan District of Himachal Pradesh. Paonta had been founded by Guru Gobind Singh. There, he had trained his sikhs in the use of arms and had held poetic symposiums in that beautiful valley. He now met the armies of the hill rajas at Bhangani, near Paonta, and defeated them. In this battle, a Muslim saint Buddhu Shah fought on the Guru's side along with his sons and disciples.

The raja sought help from the Mughal Governor of Sirhind

and attacked the Guru again, but were beaten back.

The hill rajas and Mughal troops attacked Anandpur with all their strength in 1704. The Governors of Sirhind, Lahore and Multan took part in the battle. The Sikhs, including Guru Gobind Singh's eldest son, Ajit Singh fought gallantly.

At the end of the day's fighting, some Sikhs complained to the Guru that a Sikh, called Kanhaiya, had been offering water and aid not only to the wounded Sikhs but also to the enemy. The Guru asked Kanhaiya if that was true. "Yes, my Lord, it is true in a sense," replied Kanhaiya, "I have been giving water to everyone who needed it on the field of battle. But I saw no Mughals or Sikhs there, I saw only Guru's face everywhere." The Guru pleased with the reply, blessed him and told his Sikhs that Kanhaiya had understood his mission correctly.

The rajas and imperial forces suffered heavy losses, but they succeeded in laying siege to the Fort of Anandpur. The Sikhs continued the struggle and for several months the fight went on. They ran short of provisions and had to face starvation but their spirit remained undaunted. As the siege persisted, the position of those in the fort worsened, and some Sikh suggested evacuation of the fort. Guru Gobind Singh rejected the suggestion. A few Sikhs wavered in their faith and insisted on leaving immediately. The Guru told them that they could go away only after disowning him. Forty Sikhs of Majha wrote disclaimer and deserted him.

Circumstances, however, forced Guru Gobind Singh to leave Anandpur, finally pursued by the Mughal troops. He gave them battle after crossing the Sirsa, taking up position in the small Fortress of Chamkaur (now in the Ropar District). Most of the handful of his Sikhs were killed. He then sent into the battle-field his two elder sons, aged seventeen and fourteen. Both of them died fighting bravely.

Losing nearly all his brave and devoted Sikhs, Guru

Gobind Singh left the fort of Chamkaur. Two of his sons had been killed in battle. The younger two, under the order of the Mughal Governor of Sirhind, were bricked up alive in a wall and beheaded as the masonary came up to their necks. But unshaken was Guru Gobind Singh's faith in his mission. Reclining under a tree in a lonely place in jungle, with a broken vessel supporting his head, he sang :

*Soft beds , dear Friend, are but a torment without thee;
Residence in mansions is like living among serpents ;
wine flasks are like the cross; wine cups are like a dagger;
All these are like death from a butcher's knife:
My friend's pallet is better, far better
Cursed be the residence in palaces !*

Guru Gobind Singh travelled widely in south-east Punjab. From Dina, a village in the former Nabha State (now in District Bhatinda), he wrote to Aurangzeb a letter in Persian verse and called *Zafarnamah*, the letter of Victory. In that letter, he explained his mission to Aurangzeb and told him how his men and the hill rajas had forced the war on him. He declared that in the end, victory would be his." If an enemy practises enmity a thousand times, he cannot, as God protects, injure even a hair of one's head."

From Dina, Guru Gobind Singh marched towards Kot Kapura. Kapur Singh, the ancestor of the Faridkot Family, took *Anrit* from the Guru himself and entered the fold of the Khalsa. The Guru gave him a sword and a shield, which are preserved by his descendants to this day.

The Mughal troops had been in pursuit of the Guru. The forty Sikhs from Majha, who had deserted him at Anandpur were also seeking him; full of penitence. They were bent upon making amends for their disloyalty. At Khidrana (now Muktsar, In the Punjab State) they engaged the pursuing force.

putting up a spirited fight against heavy odds. Guru Gobind Singh also came to their help and aimed arrows on the Mughal troops from a place of vantage some distance away.

At the end of the day's fighting, the Guru approached his brave Sikhs. They had all fallen in the battle. One of them, Mahan Singh of Rataul lay dying. The Guru promised him any boon he might ask of him. Mahan Singh was happy to see his Master just before his end and begged of him the favour of tearing up the disclaimer he and the other thirty-nine Sikhs had signed while deserting him at Anandpur. The paper, which the Guru had carried with him all the time, was torn up and the forty dead were blessed as the *Forty Mukte* (Delivered Ones).

The Guru now travelled south to Nander, on the bank of the Godavri. But the Guru had not much longer to live. He was stabbed one day unawares by an Afghan in 1708. Emperor Bahadur Shah sent expert surgeons to attend on him and his injuries were almost healed. But not long after, as he stretched a powerful bow, the wounds burst open again and bled profusely. The shock was too great and the Guru passed away.

Guru Gobind Singh's work is best understood as the fulfilling of Guru Nanak's mission. Explaining the purpose of his life in the *bachitra Natak* Guru Gobind Singh says :

*For this purpose was I born,
Understand all ye pious people,
To uphold righteousness, to lift up the good,
To destroy all evil doers, root and branch.*

Guru Gobind Singh's struggle was only against religious intolerance and oppression. He did not fight for any territory or worldly power or against any community or sect. Amidst all his glory, the Guru maintained the simplicity of an ascetic in his personal life. His struggle against injustice and tyranny

was in keeping with the spirit of the teachings of Guru Nanak who had himself vehemently attacked these evils. The poetry he wrote had the same divine and gentle message as Guru Nanak's. Here is a hymn by Guru Gobind Singh :

*.... Hindus and Muslims are one!
The same Lord is the creator and nourisher of all.
Recognise no distinctions among them.
The monastery and the mosque are the same ;
So are the Hindu Puja Muslim Namaz,
Men are all one !*

EXERCISES

- I Answer the following questions :
- 1 For what will Guru Gobind Singh always be remembered?
 - 2 Was he born in the Punjab or somewhere else ?
 - 3 What incident indicated to Syed Bhikhan Shah that the child, when grown up, would treat all alike ?
 - 4 How long did Guru Gobind Singh live at the place of his birth ?
 - 5 Why did he keep 52 scholars with him ?
 - 6 How did Guru Teg Bahadur meet his death ?
 - 7 What responsibility fell on Guru Gobind Singh on his father's death ?
 - 8 Did he fulfil that responsibility in his life ?
 - 9 What offerings did he prefer to receive ?
 - 10 How did the hill rajas feel about the Guru ?
 - 11 What was noble and dramatic about the manner of initiation adopted by Guru Gobind Singh ?
 - 12 What had Masand done for which they were called and punished ?
 - 13 Why was the disclaimer torn up ?
 - 14 What did the Guru fight against all his life ?
 - 15 How did Guru Gobind Singh meet his death ?
- II Write a short paragraph on each of the following :
- 1 The City of Anandpur Sahib

- 2 Hill Rajas
- 3 The Zafernamah
- 4 Kanhaiya and his devotion
- 5 The Ceremony of Baptism

III Study the following sentence :

“His father, Guru Teg Bahadur, was then travelling in eastern India.”

This kind of sentence is a device, like some others you have learnt, to combine more ideas in one SIMPLE sentence. It combines what the following two sentences tell :

- (a) His father was then travelling in eastern India.
- (b) His father was Guru Teg Bahadur.

Similarly the following sentences :

“Daya Ram, a Khatri of Lahore arose and spoke.”

It combines the following two things :

- (a) Daya Ram arose and spoke.
- (b) Daya Ram was a Khatri of Lahore.

Now write which two ideas the following single sentences combine (The first one is done for you).

- 1 He was brought to Anandpur, a town in the foot-hills of the Himalayas.
 - (a) he was brought to Anandpur.
 - (b) Anandpur was a town in the foot-hills of the Himalayas.
- 2 His life-story, the Bachitar Natak, is his own composition.
- 3 Dharam Dass, a Jat of Delhi, stood up.
- 4 Sahib Chand, a barber from Bedar, advanced to offer his head.
- 5 His wife, Mata Jitoji, put some sugar into it.
- 6 Amrit, the nectar of immortality, was ready.
- 7 Among the first to arrive was Syed Bhikhan Shah, a Muslim sufi.

IV Combine the following pairs of sentences into single sentences, using nouns in apposition, as explained above

- 1 (a) In this battle a Muslim saint fought on the Guru's side.

- (b) The Muslim saint was Buddha Shah.
- 2 (a) Guru Gobind Singh's eldest son fought showing amazing bravery.
(b) His eldest son was Ajit Singh.
- 3 (a) From Dina he wrote to Aurangzeb.
(b) Dina was a village in Nabha.
- 4 (a) He called it the Zafernamah.
(b) A Zafernamah means the letter of victory.
- 5 (a) Kapur Singh took Amrit from him.
(b) Kapur Singh was the ancestor of the Faridkot Family.
- 6 (a) One of them lay dying.
(b) Mahan Singh was that one.
- 7 (a) The two brothers are good singers.
(b) Mohan and Mahesh are the two brothers.
- 8 (a) Jatinder is our monitor.
(b) Our monitor is absent today.
- 9 (a) The last fort was also taken.
(b) Fort William was the last fort.
- 10 (a) Summer months are very hot.
(b) May, June and July are very hot.
- 11 (a) All of you are students of the XI class.
(b) You should work hard.
- 12 (a) He would treat all alike.
(b) He would treat Hindus and Muslims alike.
- 13 (a) He completed the mission of Guru Nanak.
(b) He completed the mission of First Guru.
- 14 (a) I am reading Pandit Nehru's most interesting book.
(b) Pandit Nehru's most interesting book is *The Discovery of India*
- 15 (a) Pencillin is going out of use.
(b) A new invention is going out of use.

V Match the words in column A with the meanings in column B :

- | A | B |
|--------|---|
| 1 lore | (a) a written statement saying that one has |

no connection with a particular person or thing.

- 2 contemplation (b) learning and knowledge.
- 3 diocese (c) the district of a bishop ; the area of religious worker.
- 4 enormity (d) lying.
- 5 reclining (e) a person who can be hired
- 6 torment (f) great pain
- 7 hireling (g) one who does not like comforts and luxury and leads a simple life.
- 8 ascetic (h) bigness, vastness
- 9 disclaimer (i) deep thinking

VI Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| (a) felicitations | piety | martyr (n) |
| martyred | reverence | destiny |
| offerings | initiated | initiation |

- 1 The Guru accepted all presents from his disciple but he preferred the -----of arms and horses.
- 2 Guru Gobind Singh first of all----- five disciples. Thousands of his followers saw the first-----.
- 3 When the results of the elections were declared Mr Ghosh received letters and messages of---. He had won the seat.
- 4 Guru's father was a -----. His sons were also-----. We remember their names with admiration and-----.
- 5 This leader changed the history of our land. He gave his followers a new-----.
- 6 Mahatma Gandhi, like many other saints, earned great fame as a man of -----.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| (b) numbed | ordeal | slink | mission |
| self-abnegating | martial | enjoined | enmity |
| kindled | abolish | subdue | |

- 1 Let's end our----- . We should become friends again.
- 2 A noble----- was started by Guru Nanak. The later Gurus carried it on.
- 3 It was bitterly cold and I had to come on a bike. My fin-

gers were- -----.

- 4 The peak was very high and the path was full of stones and was slippery. It was an -----to climb it.
 - 5 The Marathas, the Dogras, and the Sikhs are great----- races. They make very good soldiers.
 - 6 The Panj Pyare were always ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their Guru. They were truly-----followers of Guru Gobind Singh.
 - 7 When the Guru called for volunteers, five really brave men came forward. There were some cowards also. They secretly began to-----away.
 - 8 The teacher has made you the monitor. He has ----a duty on you.
 - 9 Babar made a forceful speech before his soldiers which-----them with new life.
 - 10 Our leaders have decided to-----poverty.
 - 11 Aurangzeb did his best to-----the Sikhs and the Marathas.
- (c) evacuate wavered penitence amends
 undaunted persisited oppressor tyranny
 vantage vehemently
- 1 The bombs and tanks of the enemy could not frighten us. We remained----all through the battle. Although the hardships-----,none of us ----. We gave the enemy such a fight that they had to-----the post.
 - 2 The lazy student soon realized that he had done something wrong by wasting his time. He was full of-----. He said to his father, "Please, forgive me this time. I'll work hard and make-----for my laziness. I'll try to stand first in the next test."
 - 3 Five of our soldiers were lucky to find a place of-----.They could fire at the enemy but were themselves safe from the enemy bullets.
 - 4 Gandhi spoke-----in favour of justice for the poor. He couldn't tolerate any injustice and ----of the-----.
-

LESSON 6

Sohrab & Rustum-I

advance	arts(of war)	challenge	challenger
champion	combat	dawn	feat
general	invader	invasion	opponent
parentage	princess	shield	swordsmanship
announce	challenge	compete	flee
inspire	invade	send word	spare
threaten	withdraw		
bent (on)	handsome	precious	pregnant
unpopular	very		
hastily	unless	be a match for	
each other	in due course		

Long ago there lived in Persia (now Iran) a great soldier called Rustum. He was so brave and fearless and he had so often saved his country from foreign invasion that he was called 'the Shield of Persia'. The enemies who tries to invade the country fled in fear when they heard his war-cry, 'Rustum.'

"Persia is safe as long as Rustum leads our soldiers," said Kaikoos, King of Persia. "No enemy dare threaten us. If anyone does, he shall suffer as crushing defeat."

"Unless Rustum is killed, our armies can never hope to see victory," the enemies of Persia used to say.

Once, in the course of his travels, Rustum met a Tartar princess called Tanimah. They fell in love with each other and married.

However, Rustum was not able to live with his wife for a long time. The king of Persia soon sent for him because he did not feel safe unless Rustum was in his kingdom to protect and defend it. So Rustum had to go away from his wife who was then pregnant. It was with great sorrow that he parted

from her, because it might be many years before he saw her again. At the parting he gave her a precious stone and said, "When you become a mother, tie this stone on the child's arm, and keep our marriage a secret."

In due course a son was born to Tanimeh. Tanimeh knew that when the boy grew up, Rustum would be eager to have him follow in his foot-steps. Unless she hid him from Rustum the fact that their child was a boy, he would certainly take away the child. She would then lose her son as she had lost her husband. So Tanimeh sent word to Rustum that their child was a daughter.

Tanimeh named her son Sohrab, which means 'child of many smiles'. Sohrab grew up into a brave and handsome boy. He learned to use the sword and shield and became skilled in the arts of war. For miles around there was no one who could compare with him in feats of swordsmanship.

One day there came to that country a young warrior who had fought in distant lands. He challenged Sohrab to single combat. Sohrab readily agreed to fight him. As they were getting ready for the combat, the young soldier said to Sohrab. "Before we fight, tell me your parentage. I do not fight in single combat with any one who is of low birth." The men who had gathered round looked at Sohrab. None knew exactly who Sohrab's father was.

Sohrab, who did not know the secret of his birth, hung his head in shame, "We shall meet at dawn tomorrow," he said to his opponent and went away.

He hurried home straight and said to his mother. "Mother, you have hidden from me the name of my father all these years. Unless you tell me at once who my father is, you will see me dead." Then he told his mother what the young soldier had said.

"I have had reason to hide the name of your father from you, my son, but I will tell you his name now," said Tanimeh. "You are the son of the great Rustom, the Shield of Persia."

When Sohrab heard these words, his heart was filled with pride. "Rustum ! I am the son of Rustom ! Oh ! Why did you hide this from me all these years ? Let me now go and announce my father's name and fight my challenger."

At dawn the next day Sohrab met his challenger at the place of the combat and announced, "I am Sohrab, son of Rustom, the Shield of Persia. I accept your challenge. Are you ready to fight ?"

At the very sound of Rustom's name Sohrab's opponent lost courage. He hastily withdrew his challenge. Such was the fear that Rustom's name inspired.

Sohrab returned home and said to his mother, "I must go in search of my father and find him. I shall set out at once." His mother begged him not to go away leaving her alone. But finding him determined to go, she said, "how will you and Rustom know each other ? Your father left me before you were born."

But Sohrab was bent on going, "I'll not return," he said, "unless I find my father."

If you *must* go, I want to tell you something," said Tanimeh. "The precious stone you wear on your arm was given to me by your father. If you find him, show it to him and he will know who you are."

Sohrab collected an army and marched to Persia. His purpose was not only to find his father but also to make him King of Persia because Kaikoos was an unpopular ruler.

When Sohrab crossed into Persia, Kaikoos sent his army to fight the invader. But the king's generals were no match for Sohrab. One after another they were killed in the battle

and nothing could stop Sohrab's advance. The men that escaped went to the king and said, "Great danger threatens our country, our generals have been killed by the young soldier who leads the enemy."

"Who is he? What is his name?" asked the king.

"They call him Sohrab," the men said. "He fights like a lion. Our only hope now is Rustum."

Just then a Tartar soldier came with a message. It was from Sohrab. The message said, "I shall spare the Persian army if your champion will fight with me in single combat."

"Send for Rustum at once," said the king, when he heard the message.

EXERCISES

1 Answer these questions :

- 1 What was Rustum called? Why was he called so?
- 2 Where did Rustum meet Tanimah?
- 3 Why did Rustum leave Tanimah after his marriage?
- 4 What did Rustum give his wife when he parted from her?
- 5 What did he want her to do with it?
- 6 Why did Tanimah send word to Rustum that her child was a girl?
- 7 Who challenged Sohrab to fight?
- 8 What did he want to know about Sohrab before they fought?
- 9 What secret did Sohrab learn from his mother?
- 10 Why did Sohrab's opponent withdraw his challenge?
- 11 What did Sohrab want to do after he learnt who his father was?
- 12 What did Tanimah want Sohrab to do when he met his father?
- 13 What happened in the fight between Sohrab's army

and the Persian army ?

14 What message did Sohrab send the king ?

15 What did the king do on hearing the message ?

II Read the sentences in this table:

	Rustum was killed	the enemies of Persia could not dream of victory.
Unless	Tanimeh hid from Rustum the fact that their child was a boy.	Rustum would certainly take away the child.
	you tell me who my father is	you will see me dead.
	Rustum himself leads our army,	we cannot fight the enemy

Now make meaningful sentences from the table below :

1	I don't like tea	unless	you go to the railway station in a taxi.
2	I cannot wake up very early		you prove it.
3	You will miss the train		it is very hot
4	I won't believe it		I receive an invitation
5	I won't go to the wedding		I set the alarm-clock.

III Look at this pair of sentences.

(a) Rustum should be killed.

(b) Only then can our armies dream of victory.

These two sentences can be combined into one, using *unless*. Unless Rustum is killed, our armies cannot dream of victory. Here is another pair of sentences.

(a) You have to work very hard right from today.

(b) Otherwise you will fail in the examination.

We can combine these sentences into one, using *unless*.
 Unless you work hard right from today, you will fail in the examination.

Now combine the following pairs of sentences with *unless*, as shown above :

- 1 (a) You must work very hard from today.
 (b) Only then can you hope to pass.
- 2 (a) You must go in a taxi to the railway station.
 (b) Only then can you catch the train.
- 3 (a) You must give my master a huge ransom.
 (b) Only then will he set me free.
- 4 (a) You must have plenty of proof.
 (b) Only then can I take up your charges against Bairam Khan.
- 5 (a) We have to check the growth of our population.
 (b) Otherwise our country will face many difficult problems.

IV Supply *if* or *unless* in the blanks in the following sentences :

- 1 I'll go to the door--- I hear any knock. I won't go-----
 I hear a knock.
- 2 -----you don't ring the bell, the servant won't come.
 He won't come-----you ring the bell.
- 3 I shall attend the party-----I am invited. I shall not
 attend it-----I am invited.

V Match the words in column A with the explanations in column B

- A
- arts of war
 - warrior
 - challenger
 - combat

- B
- an officer of very high rank in the army
 - a fight
 - one's parents
 - skill in the use of a sword

champion	word of cry shouted in battle
feat	a thing that protect the body when fighting (of woman) with child
general (<i>n</i>)	(of woman) with child
parentage	skills in use of weapons and in fighting
war-cry	one who fights for or defends some other person
swordsmanship	of great or special value
shield	one who calls another for fight
pregnant	an act showing great skill, strength or daring a fighter
precious	

VI Fill in the blanks with the words given :

(a) match	invaded	withdrew
challenge	announced	invasion
challenged	invaders	opponent

1 The general----his soldiers to a position from where they could fight better.

2 The results of the election to the Lok Sabha were--- yesterday. Mr. Aparajit won the election by a big margin of votes. He got 1,56,000 votes. His ----got only 33,000 votes.

3 The football team of the City High School has--- the Town Club to a match. The Town Club has accepted the----. The match is going to be played tomorrow.

4 Alexander----the Punjab with a huge army in 326 B.C. Porus, one of the kings of the Punjab, fought the---. But he was defeated because his small army was no----- for the invading army. Alexander's -----was one of the earliest in India's history.

(a) bent on	spared	advances	in due course
unpopular	handsome	inspired	compete

1 Japan had made such great progress in industry that

it is able to---with western countries in world trade.

2 Medical science has made great---during the last fifty years. The cause and cure of many diseases, once thought incurable, have been discovered.

3 Once there was a king who was very-----because he was very cruel and unjust. The people hated him and were--
 ---removing him from the throne. There was a young poet in the kingdom whose poems-----the people to rise against the ruler.-----The king was over thrown and taken prisoner. The King's daughter who was in love with the ---young poet married him and he became king. The people were happy. The old king's life was-----and he was set free.

(c) hastily dawn threatened sent word
 each other fled very

1 Two thieves got into my neighbour's house last night. With knives in their hands they-----my neighbour and demanded the keys of the safe. My neighbour's wife, who was frightened by the-----sight of the thieves, handed over the keys to them. Just as the thieves were opening the safe and taking out the things in it, a policeman's whistle was heard from the street. The thieves----dropped the things on the floor and -----through the door at the back of the house.

2 "Did the doctor come and see the patient this morning?" "No, he hasn't come yet. He has ----that he will be here in an hour."

3 Mr Patil and I see-----in the bus every day on our way to our office.

4 The cock crows at----

VII Write briefly about how Sohrab marched into Persia and what happened there. Use the following hints :

Sohrab finds out who his father is-----decides to look for his father and make him King of Persia-----collects an army and marches-----defeats the Persian generals-----only Rustum can save the country-----the king sends for him.

LESSON 7

Shorab and Rustum-II

ambition	armour	fate	praise
saviour	spirit	terror	youth
avenge	bury	clash	clasp
comfort	defend	grieve	long
pierce	raise	rouse	sink
stay	unnerve	weep	
aged	beardless	mighty	plain
rash			
break down	bring about	make peace	take leave of

Rustum was at that time away in a far-off village, staying with his father. When the king's message reached him he took leave of his father and hurried to see the king.

The king said to him, "A great danger threatens our country. The Tartars have invaded this country. The enemy is inside our borders."

"Who is so rash and thoughtless that he thinks that he can attack Persia?" asked Rustum.

"The general say he is a beardless youth. He fights with remarkable courage and daring. His name is Sohrab. They say his ambition is to fight you and defeat you. He has sent word asking us to choose a champion from among us to meet him in single combat. You are our champion and saviour. Will you go and fight him?"

"But I am old, Your Majesty, and I have an aged father to look after. Couldn't you find a younger man to fight this youth?" asked Rustum.

"If I had been able to find a younger champion, I would not have called you away from your aged father. Unless you fight this youth, we have no hope of saving our country."

"What a misfortune for Persia that she should be forced to turn to an old man to defend her?" said Rustum. "But if I must go, I will

go to the battle as a plain soldier wearing plain armour. Let no one know that old Rustum had to be called to fight a beardless boy."

So Rustum rode to the battlefield. One of the Persians approached him and said,

"O Rustum, like thy might is this young man's !

He has the wild stag's foot, the lion's heart ;

And he is young, and Iran's chiefs are old,

Or else too weak, and all eyes turn to thee !

Come down and help us, Rustum, or we lose !"

When Rustum heard these words of praise, he wished, with a longing heart, that the Tartar youth had been his own son.

Rustum went and stood in front of the enemy soldiers and called out to Sohrab. Sohrab came out to meet him. As Rustum saw him, he felt a deep pity for the brave youth, "Oh, Sohrab," He said , "Why do you wish to hurry to your death ? Take my advice. Leave the Tartar army, come to Persia and be as a son to me."

When Sohrab heard the mighty voice of Rustum, he thought that it was perhaps his father's. He approached Rustum and asked eagerly, "Are you not Rustum ? Speak, are you not he ?"

Rustum thought that the young man was trying to be clever. If he told the truth, Sohrab might want to make peace with him and withdraw from the fight. So he said, "Is it only with Rustum that you will fight ? Rash boy, men look on Rustum's face and run away in terror. Do you wish to know who I am. Get ready to meet your fate."

But Sohrab was not frightened. He drew his sword and rushed at Rustum. Their swords clashed and a great fight followed. The two armies stood on two sides and watched the fight. All day long the warrior fought, and all through the night. For three days they fought, till at last Rustum began to wonder whether he was going to lose. What a terrible disgrace it would be ! His spirit was roused. Raising his sword over his head and shouting his war-cry. 'Rustum', he rushed at Sohrab. When Sohrab heard that cry, he was unnerved for a moment and dropped his shield. Rustum's sword pierced his side and he sank to the ground. Sohrab looked

up and cried, "Rustum!".

Rustum stood over him and said, "Fool! You are slain by an unknown man".

"No," replied Sohrab. "It is not you that has slain me. But your war-cry. If you had not raised that cry, I would not have been unnerved. The mighty Rustum, my father, shall avenge my death and punish you."

When Rustum heard these words he stood amazed. "What talk is this of avenging your death?" He said, "Rustum never had a son."

"Ah, yes he had! And I am that son" replied Sohrab.

At these words Rustum dropped on his knees trembling. He bent over Sohrab's body and his eyes fell on the stone tied on his son's arm. A sharp pain pierced his heart. He gathered his son in his arms and cried, "Oh my son! I am Rustum! I am your father!" He broke down and couldn't speak any more. He threw his arms round sohrab, clasped him to his heart and wept.

Sohrab looked at his father's face and said, "Father, be comforted that you and I have found each other. Do not grieve over what fate has brought about. Fulfil this wish of mine. Carry me to your home and bury me there, so that people who pass by will say:

"Sohrab, the mighty Rustum's son, lies here.

Whom his great father did in ignorance kill!"

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 What did the king ask Rustum to do ?
- 2 Why was Rustum at first not ready to fight Sohrab ?
- 3 How did Rustum finally agree to fight ?
- 4 What was the wish in Rustum's mind when he learnt about the skill and bravery of Sohrab ?
- 5 What advice did he give Sohrab ?
- 6 Why did Rustum not tell Sohrab who the really was ?
- 7 What made Rustum raise his war-cry at last ?
- 8 What happened to Sohrab when he heard the cry of Rustum ?

SOHRAB AND RUSTUM-II

- 9 How was Sohrab wounded ?
- 10 How did Rustum find out that Sohrab was his own son
(Answer in two sentences.)
- 11 What was Sohrab's last wish ?

II Study the sentences in this table :

	I had been able to find a younger champion.	I would not have called you away from your aged father.
If	you had not raised your war cry.	I would not have been unnerved.
	Rustum had known who Sohrab really was.	the two would not have fought.

Now match each clause from column A with a clause from column B and make meaningful sentences like those in the table above.

A

If he had approached me for help,
If it hadn't rained yesterday

If Fleming had not noticed the mould,
If Mr. Kumar had taught the class for some more time,
If Luke had not gone to city,

B

He would not have been led to the discovery of penicillin.
the result would have been still better.
I would have gladly helped him.
he would not have got into evil ways
we could have played the cricket match.

III. Read these sentences ;

- (a) They did not fight courageously
- (b) Otherwise they would have driven the enemy back.

The meaning of these two sentences can be expressed in one sentence ;

If they *had fought* courageously, they *would have driven* the enemy back.

Now look at these sentences :

- (a) He worked very hard.
- (b) Otherwise he would have failed.

The meaning of these two sentences can be expressed in one sentence :

If he *had not worked* hard, he *would have failed*.

Now express the meaning of each of the following pairs of sentences in one sentence, as shown above.

- 1 (a) Rustum did not know that the child born to him was a son.
(b) Otherwise he would have taken the child away.
- 2 (a) He did not work hard.
(b) Otherwise he would have passed.
- 3 (a) Akbar held out his protecting arm in front of Bairam Khan.
(b) Otherwise the people in the hall would have harmed Bairam Khan.
- 4 (a) Michael's nephew suffered a misfortune.
(b) Otherwise he would have repaid the debt himself.
- 5 (a) The Nobles' Party came to power.
(b) Otherwise Uberto would not have been banished.

IV Match the words in column A with the explanations given in column B.

A	B
armour	quality of courage and vigour
fate	great fear
saviour	put (a dead body) in a grave
spirit	hold tightly
terror	make (someone) lose self-control and courage
bury	a covering (usually of metal) for the body
clasp (v)	very powerful
slay	the power that is supposed to control all events
mighty	hasty in one's action, without thinking of the result
unnerve	a person who saves someone, some country etc. from danger

rash kill
 V Fill in the blanks with the words given :

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|---------------|---------|
| (a) | Weeping | brought about | comfort |
| | ambition | avenged | aged |
| | broke down | clashed | roused |
| | plain | | |

- 1 Hitler's ---was to bring the whole of Europe under his rule.
- 2 There were several policemen in ---clothes at the meeting.
- 3 "I want to look after my---parents who live in the village. So I am going to set up practice in the village," said young Dr. Das.
- 4 The two armies-----outside the town and a bitter battle followed.
- 5 The woman was---bitterly having lost her only child. No one could ---her.
- 6 The people who had suffered for long under the misrule of their king, were at last ----to action by their leaders. They----their suffering by driving him out of the country.
- 7 The old man-----and burst into tears when he read the telegram which said that his son had died in the war.
- 8 It was the ambition of Hitler that---World War II.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------|--------|------------|
| (b) | youth | sank | praise | make peace |
| | raised | longing | defend | pierced |
| | grieved | took leave of | | |

- 1 At the farewell meeting arranged for Dr Das several speakers spoke---of his good qualities. Dr Das thanked them for their kind words and-----every-one present at the meeting.
- 2 The general of Kaikoos were not able to---their country against the invaders. The king had to seek the help of Rustum.
- 3 People all over the world---over the death of president Kennedy.
- 4 Uberto sent young Adorno back home because he knew that Adorno's parents would be-----to see him again.

- 5 Rama's arrow-----Ravana's heart and killed him.
- 6 The ship-----in the harbour. It lay under water for a month before it was-----to the surface.
- 7 In spite of all the advice given to him by his brothers, Ravana refused to give back Sita and-----with Rama.
- 8 When Akbar became Emperor he was still a -----, but he showed great wisdom in handling State affairs.

VI Give an account of the fight between Sohrab and Rustom and how it ended. Use the following hints :

Rustum's advice to Sohrab---the two men clash---long fight---Rustum's spirit roused---Rustum's war-cry---Sohrab wounded and about to die----"Rustum will avenge my death"---Rustum's grief----Sohrab's last wish.

LESSON 8

A Modern Miracle

achievement	babyhood	benefit	cause
charm	disability	dot	drama
eagerness	education	employment	expert
humour	illness	imitation	instance
institution	miracle	nod	opinion
past	position	record	sense (of)
sign	soul	sympathy	system
task	understanding	university	violin
welfare	will		
achieve	acquire	create	educate
employ	explain	express	imitate
include	reveal	secure	spell
treat			
capable	complete	defective	dumb
exact	handicapped	lonely	normal
self-willed	suitable	worried	
almost	extremely	lightly	particularly
physically	scarcely	similarly	specially
whatever	wherever		
be equal to	from day to day	give expression to	kind of

There are in our country, as in other countries of the world, thousands of handicapped person, such as those who are blind or deaf and dumb. In some cases these persons may have been born blind or deaf while in other they may have gone blind or deaf as a result of some illness or accident.

You sometimes hear people say of such handicapped person : " It is the work of fate" or "It is the will of God ." Some even say; "They suffer the fruits of their own actions in the

past." Even parents of handicapped children often express such feelings and opinions, and they scarcely ever think of how they can help these unfortunate ones. This certainly is not the way to look at the problem of the handicapped.

Whatever may be the cause of their suffering we have got to treat the handicapped with sympathy and understanding. In many instances physically handicapped children suffer neglect and are left to themselves in their homes. This makes their life extremely sad and lonely. Our first duty is to make these children happier and less lonely. Secondly, we have got to educate these children and help them to live useful lives. We should secure for them the benefits of education in schools especially intended for them. We have got to make them useful citizens by creating for them suitable opportunities to be employed. They will then have a sense of achievement, and we can be happy that we have done our duty by them.

In countries where the disabilities of the handicapped are treated with sympathy and understanding, and attention is given to their education, there are, for instance, office-assistants, teachers and lawyers among the blind. Deaf and dumb persons are similarly helped along and provided with suitable employment.

There are several instances to show that, given the right kind of education and opportunity, a handicapped person can not only become a useful citizen but also achieve great things. A most remarkable instance of such a person is Miss Helen Keller, a famous woman whose life and achievements are a miracle of modern times.

Miss Keller became completely blind, deaf and dumb when she was scarcely two years old, but she took the highest degrees that universities could offer, earned a name as a dis-

tinguished writer of her day and won many high honours. How did this person achieve all this ? We learn about this miracle from the records that her teachers kept about her.

Helen Keller was born in 1880 at Tuscomb, a little town in northern Alabama in U.S.A. When she was only nineteen months old, she was attacked by a strange kind of fever. When the fever had gone, it was found that she had become blind, deaf and dumb.

From her babyhood Helen's eagerness to talk was very strong. She started learning to talk by signs. A shake of the head meant 'no', nod 'yes', a pull 'come, a push 'go. Helen's parents felt strongly that they should not deny her the benefits of education, particularly because she showed such eagerness to learn. They wrote to several persons and were able to secure the services of a very capable teacher for their daughter. She was Ann Mansfield Sullivan, known to be an expert in teaching the blind.

Miss Sullivan had herself been blind for a time but had recovered her eyesight. Her experience of blindness had given her a sympathy for blind children and she determined to spend her whole life to help at least one blind child to acquire the benefits of education. To Helen Miss Sullivan became the light of her life.

Miss Sullivan's job was not an easy one, particularly because Helen had a wild nature and was self-willed. But Miss Sullivan was equal to the task. Helen later wrote about her. "She has not had a vacation for twelve years. Think of it! And all that time she has been the sunshine of my life."

Miss Sullivan began with the teaching of words. She spelled them on Helen's fingers. The first word she taught Hellen was *d-o-l-l*. Different positions on the fingers stood for different letters. Miss Sullivan held Helen's fingers lightly

in her hand while she made the signs. Helen did not at that time know that she was spelling a word or even then that there were any such things as words. She was simply marking her fingers go in exact imitation of the signs made by Miss Sullivan with her fingers. When she had succeeded in making the letters correctly, her heart was filled with pleasure and pride. Later she learnt to spell a great many words such as *pin, hot, cup, sit, stand* and *walk*.

One day Miss Sullivan held her hand under a tap and then spelt out *w-a-t-e-r*. Suddenly Helen realized that her teacher was trying to tell her something. The idea of language as means of giving expression to thought was gradually being revealed to her. She knew that water meant the wonderful cool something that was coming down on her hand. The living word awakened her soul, gave it hope and joy and, as it were, set it free. She now gave her whole attention to learning a number of words and in three months she had learnt three hundred words !

Miss Sullivan kept, from day to day a record of how Helen learnt each sound and each word. The learning of each word was a little drama. Miss Sullivan often took the girl out into the open and explained to her how the rains came and how the trees and plants grew. Helen picked up frogs and caught butterflies, and feeling them gently, with her fingers, learnt a great deal about animals. "Who put salt in the sea?" "What was an egg before it was an egg?" "What makes the sun hot?" "Who made God?"

Next Helen learnt to read through the Braille system a kind of writing which blind people can read by touch.

As soon as she could spell a few words, her teacher gave her pieces of cardboard on which there were words in raised letters. These letters were in the forms of dots in different

positions. Helen learned to read by feeling these dots with her fingers. She quickly learned to read words and sentences. Thus, in course of time, she was able to read books in Braille.

Helen next learned to speak in complete and connected sentences. She was taught to speak by an expert called Miss Sarah Fuller. Miss Fuller taught her the lip-reading system that is to say, she got Helen to feel the position of her own lips and tongue when she made a sound. Helen imitated every one of the positions and, after a few lessons, she was able to speak. Her first connected sentence was, "It is warm."

Helen then joined a school in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which normal students studies. Miss Sullivan had to attend classes with her and spell everything on her hand. In July, 1897 Helen passed her examination in Arithmetic, Latin Grammar and English Literature. From the school at Cambridge, Helen went to Radcliffe College. Here she studied with other normal students. Miss Sullivan spelt on her hands all that she had to study. Helen took her first degree in four years like any other college student. After that she also took degrees in various subjects. She learned Greek, Latin and French, besides English. She loved Greek more than she loved any other language, and she described it as 'the violin of the human heart'.

One of the greatest pleasures of Helen's life was writing letters. Her letters, some of which were written to great people in every walk of life, are full of charm and often show a touch of humour. She wrote a number of books and because one of the distinguished writers of her time.

Besides acquiring learning, Helen Keller also helped the cause of the blind and the deaf all over the world. She travelled widely and visited almost every country in the world including India. Wherever she went, she visited institutions

for handicapped and helped in their growth and progress.

Today, as a result of her efforts, government and people everywhere are more interested in the welfare of the blind and the deaf than they were ever before.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 What reasons do people sometimes give for sufferings of the handicapped ?
- 2 What do even parents of handicapped children fail to realize ?
- 3 What is our duty towards the handicapped ?
- 4 What arrangements did Helen's parents make for her education.
- 5 How did Miss Sullivan come to take an interest in Helen's education
- 6 How did Miss Sullivan teach Helen words ?
- 7 What things did Miss Sullivan teach Helen when they were in the open ?
- 8 How did Helen learn to read Braille ?
- 9 How did Miss Fuller teach Helen to speak words and sentences ?
- 10 What were Helen's achievements at school and college ?

- II
- 1 Write a paragraph on why 'A Modern Miracle' is a suitable title for a lesson on Helen Keller.
 - 2 Give an account of all the things Miss Sullivan did for Helen Keller.

III Read this sentence :

Governments and people everywhere are more interested in the welfare of the blind and the deaf now than they were

ever before.

In this sentence a comparison is made by using *than* followed by a clause.

Now make sentences by combining each clause from A with a matching clause from B.

A

- 1 I travelled a great deal this year and I saw more places
- 2 He spends much more
- 4 She was able to get more marks
- 5 More honours were showered on him
- 6 He recovered from his illness more quickly

B

- than she had thought she would get
- than the doctor had expected
- than I had ever seen before
- than he earns
- than he had dreamt of

IV Study the sentences in this table

We	have got	to treat them with sympathy.
		to make them feel happy.
		to give them opportunity to get employed.

“*We have got to*” means “It is our duty to” or “It is very necessary that we should.....”

Now make sentences by matching each clause from A with a clause from B.

A

- We have got to improve our methods of agriculture
- He has got to put in 75% attendance
- Our team has got to practise every day
- He has got to eat less
- He has got to see an eye-specialist at once

B

- if he wishes to reduce his weight
- if his eyes are not to get worse
- if we are to grow more food
- if it is to win the tournament
- if he wants to be admitted to the examination

V Fill in the blanks in each sentence below with the noun form of the word given in brackets after each sentence:

- 1 It is through language that we usually give-----to our thoughts. (express)
- 2 The young man was eager to secure some----after he passed out of school (employ)
- 3 Children learn a great deal through----- (imitate)
- 4 Newspapers and the radio can play a great part in the ---- of the people (educate)
- 5 The ----- given to prisoners nowadays is better than it used to be (treat)
- 6 The climbing of Everest is Tenzing's greatest-----in mountaineering. (achieve)

IV Match the words in column A with the meaning given in column B.

A	B
(a) normal	ability to look at things as others do and thus feel sympathy
disability	something remarkable and surprising
defective	a quality that pleases and attracts
understanding	period when one is a baby
miracle	a small round mark
babyhood	usual; natural; free from defects
charm	something exciting (like a play on the stage)

dot	person with special knowledge or skill
drama	weakness or defect which takes away one's ability for doing something
expert	having a defect or fault
(b) humour	a written account of facts or events
nod	a musical instrument
institution	name or write the letters of a word in their right order
record (n)	not able to talk
violin	the quality of being able to produce laughter
spell (v)	determined to do as one wishes and not to be guided by others
dumb	a light and quick movement of the head
self-willed	a place such as a school, a home for old people etc., run for a public purpose

VII Fill in the blanks with the words given :

(a) sympathy will worried includes
 system explains employs physically
 signs instances

1. Those deaf children who can't speak, express what is in their minds through-----.
2. Ashok shows no interest in his studies. His father is very much-----about him.
3. Several-----of house-breaking and theft in the town have been reported in the papers.
4. Your teacher sometimes-----the meaning of English words with the help of your mother tongue.
5. Some beggars are able-bodied, while others are---disabled in one way or another. We should show-----only to the disabled beggars.
6. Many people say that our-----of education does not serve

the needs of the country and that it should be changed.

7 The soap factory in our town---over four hundred workers.

8 In a democracy the government is carried on according to the wishes of the people : But under a dictatorship, the dictator's----is law.

9 Mr Chander pays a rent of Rs. 400 a month for the house he lives in. This sum----water and electricity charges.

(b) particularly kind of benefit positions
 imitate suitable reveal created
 welfare exact

1 The owners of the soap factory have started a school for the-----of the worker's children. They have also several other schemes for the----for the workers and their families.

2 Parrots can be taught to---human speech.

3 Shakespeare, the great English poet, has -----many wonderful characters in his plays.

4 At night we can tell hour without a watch by looking at the----of the stars in the sky. But we need a watch to tell the ----time.

5. Traffic on the main roads in our cities has become very heavy these days,----during hours when people go to or return from their places of work.

6 "Shall I come and see you tomorrow morning at nine o' clock ?" "Please come at seven o'clock. Nine o'clock is not----for me, I'll be getting ready for office then."

7 The Chinese have a----writing with the pictures which stand for words.

8 Tanimah did not---to Rustum that a son was born to her.

{c} whatever acquire extremely task
 scarcely specially achieved educated
 sense equal to lonely

1 Some places in northern India are---hot in summer and a

- number of deaths are caused by sunstroke every year.
- 2 I live quite near my office. It is----two hundred meters from my house.
 - 3 Michael lived a sad and ---life after he learned what had happened to Luke.
 - 4 People usually look upon great men as being very lucky or clever. But most great men have---their greatness by hard work.
 - 5 When Anil failed for the second time in his S.S.C. examination, he was filled with a----of shame and ran away from home. What a foolish thing to do !
 - 6 Rama wanted someone to go to Lanka and look for Seeta. It was an extremely difficult----. Everybody said that only Hanuman was ----it. Hanuman was ready to do----. Rama ordered him to do.
 - 7 Some of our national leaders, like Nehru and Gandhi ji were----in British universities.
 - 8 "Eat these sweets; I have made them-----for you", said Mrs Rao to her brother who was visiting her after a longtime.
 - 9 You can----a good knowledge of English by reading a lot of English books.
- (d) opinion cause express day to day
 treated almost wherever similarly
 lightly secure
- 1 Mohan can----himself in English as well as he can in his mother tongue.
 - 2 Our body gets tired after hard work ;-----, our mind gets tired after hard thinking.
 - 3 Although judge Adorno had done Uberto a great wrong, Uberto---young Adorno with affection and kindness.
 - 4 If you hold your cricket bat-----when hitting the ball, you may give a catch. You should hold it tightly.

- 5 -----Gandhi Ji went, huge crowds gathered to see him.
- 6 It was the-----of all the teachers of class XI Sreedhar was the best boy in his class. They said he would-----the first place in the S.S.C. examination.
- 7 The patient's condition became worse from-----, although the doctor did his best.
- 8 "I have spent -----all the money you sent me, on my books and clothes. Please send me some more." Rajiv wrote to his father.
- 9 Mr Sharma was awarded *Padma Bhushan* for his services in the -----of girls education.

LESSON 9

About Hassan and His Wife

bet	brocade	condition	corpse
couch	dispute	drum	favouring
funeral	ghost	maid	means
messenger	misery	nonsense	penny
poverty	princess	rubbish	score (20)
starvation	trumpet	wits	
bet	do (be enough)	entertain	go off
help out	lie (speak falsely)	mind	own up
pass away	rehearse	rely	settle
squander			
awake	awful	beloved	innocent
odd	suspicious	terrible	
instead	rather	secretly	still
in return	in store		

ABOU HASSAN : What rubbish you've given me for break fast ! How do you expect me to eat this ? A dog wouldn't eat it ? Can't you make anything better ?

NOUZHATOUL : It's the best I can do, dear. There's nothing in the house to make anything better with. And we haven't got a penny in the house to buy anything with

ABOU HASSAN : It's a disgrace ! Here I am, the Caliph's favourite and we're almost starving. Shall I go and beg something again from the Caliph ?

NOUZHATOUL : We can't go on like this. It's terrible for us to starve like this. But dear, will it be

wise of us to ask the Caliph for help again ? The gold he gave us last time should have done for ten years or more. But we've spent it all. Nothing can stop you from bringing dozens and scores of your friends and entertaining them. We've been squandering all our money.

ABOU HASSAN : Squandering? Living happily and sharing our money with our friends—do you call that squandering? Isn't money meant to be enjoyed and shared? I don't know a better means of using it.

NOUZHATOUL: Well, where are your friends now ? Not one of them will come along and help us in present condition. You must stop this nonsense of sharing your money with your friends.

ABOU HASSAN : People are like that, my dear. If we entertain them, we entertain them to please ourselves, It's foolish to expect anything in return. They'll crowd into our house as long as our money lasts and when that has been spent, we won't see them again.

NOUZHATOUL : What will you tell the Caliph ?

ABOU HASSAN : Listen, dear. I'll pretend to be ill and you'll go to the Caliph..... Wait, I'll tell you what. The Caliph is fond of jokes. I'll pretend to be dead and you go and meet the Princess and beg some money from her for the funeral. What do you say ?

NOUZHATOUL : How can I let you pretend to be dead ? Look, I'll pretend to be dead instead.

I am so unhappy that I don't mind being really dead.

ABOU HASSAN : Why, that gives me an idea. Both of us might as well be dead if that'll bring us more gold. I don't mind lying down first. You put on black clothes and go secretly to the Princess and tell her how Abou Hassan, your beloved husband, was suddenly attacked with a high fever and died. When you return you lie down and pretend to be dead ; and I'll go to the Caliph and tell him how my beloved wife had a fall and suddenly passed away. Well, that's settled. Let's rehearse our parts.

(Abou Hassan and his wife rehearse their parts. Later the two of them play their parts so well that they are readily believed and each gets a hundred pieces of gold)

II

ABOU HASSAN: My part of it went off very well. The Caliph believed every word I said ! Well, here it is ! A hundred pieces of gold for your 'funeral' and a brocade to cover your lovely corpse with !

NOUZHATOUL : What a beautiful piece of cloth ! I don't mind going to my grave under that. But look ! My part came off well too. Here is another hundred pieces Princess Zubeida gave me for *your* 'funeral'. She was very sorry to hear that you were dead.

ABOU HASSAN : Don't you feel proud to have a husband like me? Two hundred pieces of gold and a beautiful brocade--an end our poverty

and starvation.

NOUZHATOUL : But what'll happen if we're found out ?
(noise of footsteps outside)

Oh ! That was what I was afraid of. It's a messenger from the caliph. I know his voice.

(Abou Hassan looks out of the window)

ABOU HASSAN : Yes, you're right, dear. Here, lie still on that couch. Be quick and mind you don't move. Let me throw the brocade over you.

(Abou makes his wife lie down and covers her with the brocade. He opens the door and the messenger enters.)

MESSENGER : Excuse me, Abou Hassan. There has been a dispute at the palace, and the Caliph wanted to make sure that it was your wife and not you who died. And now I'll go and tell Caliph what I've seen.

ABOU HASSAN : What do you mean you've had a dispute ? Why are you so suspicious ? My dear wife is lying over there. Look ! I don't mind taking off that brocade and feeling her corpse, if you want to. It's an odd time to suspect anybody. You only add to my grief.

MESSENGER : Oh no ! I didn't mean that at all. The Caliph is certain it was your wife who died; but in the same way the Princess is certain it was you who died. The Caliph has bet a thousand pieces of gold on this and the Princess has bet a thousand and five hundred pieces. I'm sorry for the Princess. She's lost her bet now.

(The messenger leaves)

NOUZHATOUL: this is terrible ! We're finished now. There is even more trouble in store for us, you'll see. What shall we do now ? I'm frightened to death.

ABOU HASSAN : You've no need to worry as long as I've got my wits about me.

NOUZHATOUL : It was your wits that got us into this mess.
(a knocking followed by a woman's voice)
Now who is knocking ? You stay right here I'll see. *(Looks out of the window.)*
What an awful thing ! It's the Princess's maid. I'm sure she's come to see if you're dead.

ABOU HASSAN : Well, I am dead. I don't mind your telling her so. Here, cover me with this sheet. Make sure she sees you've been crying buckets of tears.

MAID : Do you mind my coming in and having a look at your husband ?

NOUZHATOUL : No, I suppose not. Come in, there he is. He is cold as the grave already.

MAID : What a rogue that Ali is ! He told the Caliph a few moments ago that it was you who died and the Princess sent me to find out. I'll go and tell her what I've seen.
(The maid leaves)

NOUZHATOUL : It's no use relying on your wits now. You only make thing worse. We'll have to own up. I am afraid there are more trouble in store for us.

ABOU HASSAN : If it comes to that, we'll leave the city

and that will be an end to all our troubles.
What is that I hear ? The sound of trumpets and drums !

(Abou looks out of the window)

Good God ! The Caliph is coming himself and Princess Zubeida with him.

NOUZHATOUL : Oh ! We're finished. We shall be hanged for this, both of us.

ABOU HASSAN: Be quit. You get nowhere by getting excited or frightened. Go and lie down over there and cover your self with the brocade and pretend to be dead. I shall do the same. Both of us will be dead. I'll leave the door open and then lie down.

(The Caliph, Princess Zubeida, the messenger, the maid and others enter the room)

THE CALLIPH : Abou Hassan, where are you ?

ZUBEIDA : Nouzhatoul ! It's me, the Princess. Where are you ?

THE CALLIPH : Look ! there are two bodies here. Both of them are dead ! It can't be true. It is the strangest thing I ever heard of..

ZUBEIDA : Me too.. ! Poor Nouzhatoul ! Her heart must have broken at seeing her husband dead !

THE CALIPH : How can you say that, when it was the wife that died first ! Poor Abou Hassan's heart must have broken at seeing his wife dead !

ZUBEIDA : What a stupid thing to say ! The wife didn't die first. It was Abou who dies first. I tell you your man was lying . My maid

- found Abou's wife tearing her hair out in grief. Abou died first.
- THE CALIPH : I don't understand it at all. I'll give a thousand pieces of gold to anyone who can prove which one of them died first.
- ZUBEIDA : Well, I don't mind giving away one thousand and five hundred pieces of gold to the man who proves you wrong.
(Abou jumps up from his bed)
- ABOU HASSAN : It was me that died first, Commander of the Faithful and Friend of the Poor !
- THE CALIPH : May Allah save us ! Are you a ghost ? Look, that woman is awake too !
- ABOU HASSAN : We aren't ghosts. Your Highness, and neither of us is dead. It was our poverty and our misery that drove us to play this game. I don't mind your throwing me into prison for this, but pardon my wife. Let her go free. She's innocent. It was just a game.
- NOUZHATOUL : No, no. Your Highness. I'd rather you punished me for this. Pardon my husband. He never meant any harm.
- THE CALIPH : How can I punish either of you ? I am glad you're both alive.
- ZUBEIDA : So am I. Give Abou the gold you promised.
- THE CALIPH : He shall have it Abou, come to my palace tomorrow and you can have the gold.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 How did Abou Hassan waste his money ?

- 2 How did Abou Hassan and his wife plan to get money from the Caliph ?
- 3 Why did the Caliph and Princess decide to visit Abou Hassan's house ?
- 4 How did Abou Hassan use his wits when the Caliph visited his house ?

II Look at these sentences in the table below :

I	don't mind	being really dead.
I	don't mind	going to my grave under this brocade.
He	doesn't mind	travelling third class.
The speaker	didn't mind	being stopped and asked questions

I don't mind being really dead means :

- (a) I am willing to be really dead.
- (b) I have no objection to being really dead.

Write the meaning of the sentences in the table above as shown in (a) and (b) above.

Now rewrite the following sentences, using the verb *mind* :

- 1 I have no objection to waiting for an hour or two.
- 2 They are willing to come a second time.
- 3 He has no objection to travelling by bus.
- 4 Akbar was willing to hear the charges against Bairam Khan at the Durbar.
- 5 The boys had no objection to sitting on the floor to watch the play.

III Study the questions and the responses given below :

Questions

Responses

- 1 Do you mind sitting in the next row ? No, I don't.
- 2 Would you mind seeing me in my office? No, I wouldn't.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 3 | Would you mind travelling by bus ? | No, I wouldn't |
| 4 | Did the boys mind sitting on the floor | Yes, I do mind; |

Yes, I do; Yes, I would; Yes, they did, etc.

Now rewrite the following questions using *mind*, in the questions above.

- 1 Would you object to going into the varandah and smoking there?
- 2 Do you object to leaving these seats for the ladies.
- 3 Would you have any objection to coming to the office next Sunday ?
- 4 Did the Minister have any objection to meeting the students ?

IV Look at the two sentences below :

You may smoke.

I don't mind.

These two sentences can be combined into one sentence:

I don't mind *your smoking*.

Now combine each pair of sentences below into one sentence, as shown above.

- 1 You may open the window.
I don't mind.
- 2 The customs officer examined the passengers' luggage.
The passenger didn't mind.
- 3 They stopped the speaker and put questions.
The speaker didn't mind.
- 4 You may take of the brocade and feel the corpse.
I don't mind.
- 5 You may throw me into prison.
I don't mind.

V Look at the sentences given below :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>would rather</i>	<i>noun clause</i>
1 I	would rather	You punished me for this.
2 They	would rather	the match was postponed.
3 Most teachers	would rather	the students did not take part in politics.

The sentence above express a wish or a preference.

Now rewrite the following sentences, using *would rather*:

- 1 I wish they liked me and did not fear me.
- 2 One wishes more industries were started in villages and fewer in cities.
- 3 Some members of the Assembly wish the Government dropped the bill.
- 4 The patient wishes they took him to a hospital.
- 5 Mr Rao wishes his son stayed with his sister and not in the college hostel.

VI Look at these sentences :

- 1 We *have been squandering* all our money.
- 2 You *have been shedding* buckets of tears.
- 3 You *have been spending* all your money on your friends for years now.
- 4 I *have been living in this house since* 1960.

The verb in these sentences are in the present perfect continuous tense. They express actions which started sometime ago and are still continuing. For example, sentence (1) means.

We started squandering our money some time ago.

We are still squandering our money.

Now express the meaning of each pair of sentences below in one sentence, using the present perfect continuous tense (has/have+been+verb-ing). Use *for* or *since* where necessary.

- 1 The Russians and the Americans began to make atomic weapons several years ago.
They are making them still.
- 2 Doctors all over the world started trying to find the cause of cancer many years ago.
They are still trying to find it.
- 3 These boys started learning English four years ago.
They continue to learn English.
- 4 Ravi started doing his homework at 7 o' clock.
He is still doing it.
- 5 It started raining at 8 o' clock yesterday morning.
It is still raining.

VII Match the words in column A with the explanations given in column B.

	A	B
(a)	bet (n)	dead body of a human being
	brocade	bed
	pass away	a musical instrument sounded by beating on a tight leather face
	corpse	twenty
	awful	strange
	couch	die
	score	money which one party agrees to pay another party, if a certain thing happen.
	drum	a person who is treated with more favour than is shown to others.
	odd	expensive cloth decorated with designs in gold or silver threads.
	Favourite (n)	very bad
(b)	funeral	woman servant
	rehearse	dearly loved
	ghost	a person carrying a message

maid	a musical wind instrument of brass
beloved	foolish speech or action
messenger	burial or burning of a dead person, usually with ceremonies
trumpet	a British coin
nonsense	practice (a play, song, speech, etc.) for performance in public
penny	wife of a prince: daughter or granddaughter of a king
princess	spirit of a dead person which some people say can appear to person still living

VIII Fill in the blanks with the words given :

- (a) awake secretly condition poverty still
 bet dispute do went off

1 The doctor said that in the present----- of Mr Das's health, Mr Das cannot attend office for a another week.

2 The two brothers did not agree on the division of their father's property. They decided to take the _____ to court.

3 The majority of our people are very poor and live in miserable conditions. To remove this-----of our people is the main task for our Government.

4 People who -----on horses more often lose their money than win.

5 In very cold climates woollen clothes are needed, especially in winter. Cotton clothes will not-----.

6 The patient lay in bed with his eyes closed. The nurse thought he was sleep, but he was-----.

7 "Please keep----," said the photographer to the boys when he was about to click the camera.

8 Mr Rao had made excellent arrangements for his daughter's wedding and it----- very well.

9 Bairam Khan was sending arms to neighbouring rulers-----; this was found out by Adham Khan.

(b) owned up	lying	means
suspicious	in store	entertained
instead	mind (v)	starvation

1 A meeting of the Old Boys of the Town High School was called to consider by what-----money could be raised for an assembly hall for the school.

2 During World War II there was a great famine in Bengal and thousands of people died of-----.

3 Mr Rao-----all the workers in his factory at dinner on the night of his daughter's wedding.

4 When Tanimeh sent word to Rustum that her baby was a daughter, she was-----.

5 "Do you----- if I smoke?" asked the passenger sitting next to me in the train. I said I didn't.

6 When he was a boy, Gandhiji once did something wrong and hid it from his father; but he felt so miserable about it that a few days later he went to his father and-----.

7 Astrologers claim to read the future reading people's palms. But it not really possible to look into the future and see what lies-----for anyone.

8 "Will you have coffee or tea?" "I don't drink either. Let me have milk-----if you don't mind."

9 I became-----that someone was stealing coins from my purse, when I found them missing every now and then. But I discovered the purse had a hole in it.

(c) settled	in return	misery	innocent
rely	squandered	wits	terrible

1 Modern wars cause terrible----and suffering to millions

of common people, whichever side wins or loses.

- 2 Akbar had a minister called Birbal who was very intelligent and quick of mind. His-----never failed him. He was always ready with the right thing to say or do.
- 3 "He is a dishonest man. You cannot----on his promise."
- 4 The dispute between the two brothers over their father's property was----in the end without their going to court.
- 5 The rich youngman got into evil ways, and---- all the money his father had left him. In a few years he became poor..
- 6 The judge found that only one of the prisoners was guilty and that the others were-----.
- 7 "I have a pain in my stomach. It is-----and I can't bear it." said the old man to the doctor.
- 8 Christ said, "Do good to others---for the evil that others do to you. Do not take revenge."

LESSON 10

A Spark Neglected Burns the House-I

anger	asthma	beard	brother-in-law
daughter-in-law	father-in law	fault	fellow
fence	forgiveness	injury	magistrate
part	sentence	yard	
abuse	accuse	admit	bribe
complain	condemn	dismiss	get rid of
offend	ought	overhear	part
persuade	scatter	sentence	tremble
disgusted	impolite	pale	well-off
comfortably	publicly		
be laid up	but for	day by day	one another

Once there lived a peasant named Ivan in a village in Russia. He was quite well off because he and his three sons worked hard on their land. His wife and his daughter-in-law, the wife of his elder son, managed the home well, besides helping in the fields. They had only one idle mouth to feed ; that was Ivan's old father who was suffering from asthma and had been lying ill in bed for seven years. They had all they needed and the family might have lived on comfortably but for a quarrel between them and their next door neighbour, Gabriel.

As long as Gabriel's father was alive Ivan's father was still able to manage his home, the two families had been living as good neighbours should. They trusted and helped each other gladly, and never quarrelled over little things. If one family needed a bucket or a plough, the other would lend it; if a cow happened to wander into the neighbour's yard, they just drove it out, and never thought of quarrelling about the matter. But when the sons became heads of the families things began to change.

A small matter started all the quarrel. One day one of Ivan's

hens flew over the fence into the neighbour's yard and laid its egg there. So Ivan's daughter-in-law went to Gabriel's house to look for the egg.

"What do you want, young woman?" Gabriel's mother asked her.

"One of our hens flew across the fence this morning. Did it lay an egg here?"

"We didn't see anything of it."

But it did fly in here. My brother-in-law saw it."

"But none of us saw it," replied Gabriel's mother. "We collect our own eggs and have no need for other people's. And we don't go looking for eggs in other people's yard!"

The young woman was offended and said more than she should have. Gabriel's mother answered back and soon the women were shouting and abusing each other. Ivan's wife happened to pass by, and she joined in the quarrel. Gabriel's wife came out and they all began abusing and accusing one another.

"You are a dirty woman."

"You are starving your father-in-law."

"Give us back our bucket," And so on.

"Just then Gabriel came home from the fields and stopped there to take his wife's part. Soon Ivan too rushed out and joined in. Being a strong fellow, he scattered the whole lot of them and pulled a handful of hair out of Gabriel's beard. Then their neighbours came and with great difficulty parted the fighters.

Gabriel wrapped the hair torn from his beard in a piece of paper and went to court. His wife went about saying that Ivan would be condemned and banished to Siberia as a punishment.

"I never pulled out his beard," said Ivan. "He pulled it out himself. But his son tore my shirt and pulled the buttons off." So he went to court too.

The quarrel grew and, day by day, life became harder for both the families. At first they abused one another using impolite lan-

guage, then they began to snatch anything they saw lying about. The children imitated the elders and almost every day there was a quarrel or a fight.

Ivan's old father tried to persuade his son to make peace with their neighbour.

"What are you doing?" He said. "What does an egg cost after all? God gives enough for all. Suppose your neighbour offended you by saying an impolite or unkind word, it ought not to matter much. Show him how to say a better one. Ivan, stop trying to pay back. Do make peace with Gabriel."

But the younger people would not listen to the older man's advice. Ivan and Gabriel kept going to the law, until the judges got disgusted with both of them. Now Gabriel got Ivan put into prison and fined and then Ivan in his turn got the same thing done for Gabriel. All this only made them angrier with each other.

In the seventh year, at a wedding in his village Ivan's daughter-in-law, who was then pregnant, accused Gabriel, in front of every one there of stealing a horse. Gabriel had been drinking; he lost his self-control, and gave the woman such a blow that she fell down and was laid up for a week.

Ivan was delighted, "Now that he has beaten a pregnant woman, I will find a way to get rid of him," he said to himself.

The magistrate, however, dismissed his complaint, since the woman showed no signs of injury. Ivan took the case to a higher court. He bribed the clerk and the officers of the court, and got Gabriel condemned to be beaten publicly. Gabriel grew pale when he heard the sentence and turned his face to the wall. As Gabriel went out, Ivan overheard him say, "He will have my back beaten. That will make it burn: but something of his may burn worse than that."

Ivan complained to the judge at once.

"I didn't say anything about burning," said Gabriel.

"He *did* say it," said Ivan.

"No, he lies," shouted Gabriel.

"Don't go on with this quarrel," said the judge, trying to make

peace between them. "Do stop it. Was it right on your part, Gabriel, to hit a woman who was expecting a baby? You ought to have controlled yourself. Think of what might have happened. Admit your fault and ask Ivan's forgiveness. If you two make peace, we will change the sentence."

But the judge could not persuade them to make peace.

"I shall be fifty next year," said Gabriel. "I have never been beaten in all my life. Now when he is going to have me beaten, am I to go and ask for his forgiveness? Never! He shall have cause to remember me!" He went out trembling with anger.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions.

- 1 Who in Ivan's family was unable to work? Why?
- 2 What was it that prevented the family from living on happily and comfortably?
- 3 How did the quarrel between Ivan's daughter-in-law and Gabriel's mother begin?
- 4 Who joined in the quarrel?
- 5 What did Gabriel do with the handful of hair torn from his beard?
- 6 What was Ivan's complaint to the court?
- 7 What did Ivan's old father try to do?
- 8 Ivan and Gabriel kept going to the law. What did the judges feel about them?
- 9 What happened at the wedding in the village?
- 10 How did the magistrate decide the case that was brought against Gabriel?
- 11 What did Ivan do to get a favourable judgement in the higher court?
- 12 What was the punishment that the court gave Gabriel?
- 13 What did Gabriel threaten to do to Ivan?
- 14 What did the judge try to do? What was the result?

II Write a paragraph on each of the following.

- 1 How Ivan's father and Gabriel's father lived in their time as good neighbours.

- 2 How the quarrel between Ivan's daughter-in-law and Gabriel's mother grew into a fight.
- 3 How the enmity between the two families grew.
- 4 The incident at the wedding party and what happened afterwards.

III (a) Study the following sentence :

It *did fly* in here.

In this *did fly* in place of *flew* makes the sentence more emphatic. The sentence means :

It certainly flew in here.

Or

There is no doubt that it flew in here.

Or

It cannot be denied that it flew in here.

Similarly,

Do make peace with your neighbour,
is an emphatic way of saying.

Make peace with your neighbour.

Do is usually used in this way when a statement is contradicted. For example, look at the sentence below :

Statement- They tell me that this train does not stop at the next station.

Contradiction : This train *does stop* at the next station.

Now find from the lesson three more examples of emphatic sentences with *do*.

(b) Make these sentences emphatic by using *do*, *did* or *does*.

- 1 Come again.
- 2 I brought my pen to the class.
- 3 He borrowed some money from me.
- 4 He speaks the truth.
- 5 The boys feel sorry for what they have done.

(c) Contradict the following statements using *do*, *does*, *did*.

- 1 I believe the head post-office does not open on Sundays.
- 2 I am told he does not speak English.
- 3 The police did not give a warning to the crowd.

4 The doctors did not do their best to save the child.

5 They don't know that this is their last chance.

IV Look at these sentences :

1 The family *might have* lived on comfortably but for a quarrel with their neighbour.

2 Gabriel's mother *ought to have* spoken politely.

3 Ivan's daughter-in-law *should have* said less.

4 Ivan *could have* stopped the quarrel.

might have, ought to have, should have and *could have* in the sentences above are used to express the idea that something was possible or proper or was a duty, but it did not happen or was not done.

The sentences above mean :

1 The family did not live on comfortably.

2 Gabriel's mother did not speak politely.

3 Ivan's daughter-in-law did not say less. (i.e. She said more than what was necessary.)

4 Ivan did not stop the quarrel (though it was possible for him to do so.)

Should not have and *ought not to have* express the idea of something that did happen which was not proper or which was not expected to happen.

Fill in each of the blanks in the sentences below with one of the following:

might have could have
ought to have ought not to have

1 The people at the Durbar-----attacked Bairam Khan, but Akbar stopped them.

2 Fleming-----thrown away the ruined culture, but he was curious to find out why it had been ruined.

3 Judge Adorno-----banished Uberto, because Uberto was not guilty of any crime.

4 I-----answered all the questions because I knew all the answers, but did not have enough time.

5 Gabriel and Ivan-----joined in the quarrel. It was wrong of

them to have done so.

- 6 They----separated the quarrelling women instead of taking their parts.

V Study these sentences;

- 1 The two families *had been living* as good neighbours until the sons became heads of the families.
- 2 Ivan's old father *had been lying* ill in bed for seven years and was too old and weak to work.
- 3 Gabriel *had been drinking* and he lost his self-control.

The verbs in italics in these sentences are in the past perfect continuous tense. These verbs express actions that were going on for a period of time in the past earlier than other actions which also happened in the past.

Now make sentences from the table under B to match the clues given under A.

A

- 1 The low-lying areas in the town were flooded.
- 2 He looked tired and worn out.
- 3 The man had hardly the strength even to beg for food.
- 4 But no bus came.
- 5 Still he hadn't finished the portrait.

B

1	It		starving for two days.
2	He		painting the portrait for three months.
3	The beggar	had been	Waiting for the bus for nearly half an hour
4	We		Working very hard.
5	The painter		raining continuously for four days.

VI In indirect speech, when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the present perfect continuous tense is changed into

the past perfect continuous tense ; that is, *has/have+been+verb-ing* is changed into *had+been+verb-ing*.

Now rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech :

- 1 The Chief Minister said, "The country has been making good progress since Independence."
- 2 "I have been warning you against smoking, but you have not taken my warning seriously," the doctor said to the sick man.
- 3 Adham Khan said to Akbar, "Bairam Khan has been sending arms to the neighbouring rulers."
- 4 "The child has been having temperature since yesterday morning," said Mrs Dastur to the doctor.
- 5 "Why have you been coming late every day ?," the teacher asked Neelu.

VII Match the words in column A with the explanations given in column B.

A	B
asthma	son's wife
beard	an officer acting as a judge in police courts
brother-in-law	punishment given by a judge
daughter-in-law	space near or around a building, with a wall or fence round it
father-in-law	without any suffering or difficulty
magistrate	a chest disease
sentence (<i>n</i>)	openly; in the view of the public
yard	husband's or wife's brother
bribe (<i>v</i>)	hair that grows on the chin and lower parts of the cheeks.
comfortably	give money to a person to buy his help unjustly
publicly	husband's or wife's father.

VIII Fill in the blanks with the words given :

- (a) injury ought fence get rid of
 scattered well off trembling complained
 impolite sentenced

- 1 The goats jumped over the ----and got into the garden.
- 2 The judge insulted Adorno with -----words.
- 3 Mr Varma was very poor and suffered very hardships in his early days, but he is now very----- . He has made a lot of money in business and his family lives comfortably.
- 4 Dark clouds gathered in the sky, and it looked as if it was going to rain. But a strong wind-----the clouds and there was no rain.
- 5 The old man was knocked down by a cyclist and suffered a serious ----on his head.
- 6 Some of the boys who had not answered the mathematics paper well, -----to the headmaster that the paper was too long and the time given was not enough.
- 7 Michael worked very hard to-----debts with which his land was burdened.
- 8 The judge found the prisoner guilty and-----him to six months' imprisonment.
- 9 A wind was blowing and he leaves on the trees were-----.
- 10 Every one-----to obey the rules of the road.

- (b) dismissed forgiveness but for accused
 part abused fellow admitted
 fault overhear

- 1 "Shankar is rather foolish. But we like him because he is a nice-----, always happy and helpful."
- 2 "I will not send you to school again," said Anil's father when Anil failed in his examination. Anil's mother took his----and said, "Poor boy, it is not his----- . He was ill just before the examination. He would certainly have passed-----his illness."
- 3 The shop-keeper refused to give the beggar even a paisa. The beggar-----him saying, "You are a dirty miser," and

walked away.

- 4 Mr Bhargava, senior clerk in the customs Department, was-----from service for taking a bribe.
 - 5 There is saying, "walls have ears." It means: "We should be careful when we talk secrets ; otherwise someone may-----us."
 - 6 The boy was---of using his books in the examination hall. When questioned by the headmaster, he ---that he had done so and asked the headmaster's---. "Please forgive me, sir, I won't do it again," he said.
- (c) parted laid up condemned disgusted
 pale one another offended day by day
 anger persuaded
- 1 My mother has been ----with malaria. She has been growing weaker-----and she looks very-----.
 - 2 The policemen-----the crowd and made way for the Chief Minister to get to his car.
 - 3 The mother----the child to drink medicine, telling him that she would give him a sweet if he drank it.
 - 4 "Get out of the class" the teacher said in-----,when Mohan kept laughing.
 - 5 Mrs Das said to her maid, "My watch is missing. Did you see it anywhere?" The maid was----, because she thought Mr Das suspected her of having stolen it.
 - 6 The teacher went on telling Mohan to come to school in time and Mohan went on coming late. The teacher was-----with Mohan and wrote a letter to his father.
 - 7 The lower court-----the prisoner to death. But the higher court changed the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - 8 People offer greetings to----on New Year Day, Diwali and some other festival days.

LESSON 11

A Spark Neglected Burns
the House-II

act	belongings	bitterness	command
conscience	flour	hatred	household
pasture	petition	senses	spark
straw	stroke	thatch	throat
attend to	be off	cough	curse
drag	give up	make good	make it up
put off	put out	repeat	see off
set fire to	set right	stamp	swear
light	used to	visible	
aside	bitterly	firmly	
except			
come to one's senses		once and for all	run short of

It was getting dark when Ivan reached home. Only his father was there. Ivan sat down, thinking. The old man coughed, cleared his throat with difficulty and said, "Well, has he been sentenced?"

"Yes, to twenty strokes."

"Ah ! It's sad business. You're doing wrong, Ivan.

"He nearly killed my daughter-in-law. Now he is threatening to burn our house down. You see nothing?"

"You think I see nothing because I have been lying in bed all these years," said the old man. "Ah ! my son. I do see. It's you that can't see. Hatred has made you blind. You say he acted badly. Even if he did, there wouldn't have been a quarrel unless you had acted badly too, Who pulled the hair out of his beard ? That is not the way his father and I lived. If he happened to run short of flour, one of the women would come and say, 'We want some flour, Uncle,' and I would say, 'Take what you need' If he had, no one to drive the horses to

pasture, I would say, 'You go, Ivan! look after his horses.' And he would do the same for me. But look at the way you live now. What are you teaching the women and children? Why, the other day your son, Taras, was swearing at your neighbour and calling her names. His mother just listened and laughed. Is that right? If anyone swears at you or curses, you be silent and his own conscience will accuse him. If someone offends you and injures you, don't try to take revenge. Forgive him, and his own conscience will speak to him. That's what Christ taught us."

The old man paused. Ivan sat silent and listened. The old man coughed again, cleared his throat with difficulty and went on.

"Ivan, I speak to you for your own good. What have you gained from all this? Are you better or worse off than before? You have no time to attend to your own affairs. Why did the crops fail this year? Because you were going to court when you should have been ploughing the field. Go to the court right now and put an end to this affair once and for all. And in the morning make it up with Gabriel and get him to come and have tea with us."

Ivan knew that his father was right, but he did not know how to begin.

"Do not put it off, Ivan," said the old man. "Do go at once and put out the fire before it spreads. The sooner the better."

Just then the women came in after a fresh quarrel with Gabriel's household. They told how Gabriel was going to take revenge on Ivan. He was sending another petition against Ivan, this time to the Taras himself. All Ivan's bitterness towards Gabriel returned and he gave up the idea of making it up with him.

In the evening, Ivan went to the cattle-shed to feed the cattle. As he was returning to the house, he overheard Gabriel's cursing and swearing at someone. "What the devil is he fit for?" he was, saying, "He's only fit to be killed."

Taras was going to take the horses to pasture for the night. Ivan went out with him and saw him off with the boys from the other families. He remembered with bitterness Gabriel's words about something of his that would burn. And his heart grew heavy.

"Everything is dry," thought Ivan. "He will come from the back somewhere, set fire to the thatch, and be off." The thought fixed itself so firmly in his mind that instead of going back into the house, he crept quietly round the fence. As soon as he reached the corner of the fence, He saw something moving at the far end. He walked up quietly and saw someone lighting a handful of straw and putting it under the thatch. Ivan stopped and held his breath. Then something burst into bright flame. The thatch of the cattle-shed was on fire, and in the light Gabriel's figure was clearly visible.

Ivan rushed at Gabriel, who stepped aside and ran. Ivan over-took him and seized his coat. It tore right off and Ivan fell down. He got up on his feet, crying, "Help! Help! Sieze him!" He over took Gabriel again and was about to seize him when something struck him on the head and he fell down. Gabriel had picked up a heavy wooden stick that lay near the gate and struck out with all his might.

When Ivan came to his senses, Gabriel was no longer there. It was light as day, and he could hear a roaring sound. Turning, he saw that his house was on fire. People were running up. But it was too late to do anything.

"What is this friends?" Ivan cried, lifting his arms and striking his knees. "Why, all I had to do pull out the burning

straw and stamp on it ! What is this, friends?" He tried to recover his feet and run to the house, but his legs failed him.

The neighbours were carrying their belongings out of their own houses. Now Gabriel's house was on fire. A wind rose and the fire spread to the other side of the street.

Ivan kept repeating, "What is this, friends? I could have pulled out the burning straw and put it out."

The neighbours managed to save Ivan's old father from the burning house. The family escaped with the clothes they had on. Everything, except the horses, was lost—the cattle, the hens, the carts and ploughs, and their store of grain.

The fire burned all night. Ivan kept repeating, "What is this friends? I could easily have put it out."

In the morning a man came to him and said, "Uncle Ivan, your father is dying. He wants to see you at once. Do hurry up or it may be too late."

Ivan's father had received some burns and had been carried to the house of the Elder on the other side of the village.

"What did I tell you. Ivan?" said the old man. "Who burnt down the village?"

"It was he, Father. I caught him in the act."

"Ivan, I am dying, and you in your turn will have to die. Whose is the sin? Before God say whose is the sin?"

Only then did Ivan come to his senses and understand.

"Mine, father," he said and fell on his knees before his father.

"I've sinned before you and before God."

"Praise the Lord, praise the Lord," said the old man.

Again he turned to Ivan.

"What must you do now?"

Ivan was crying bitterly. "I don't know how we are going to live," he said.

“You will manage,” the old man said, “If you obey God’s will.” He paused and added, “Mind, Ivan ! Don’t tell who started the fire. Hide another man’s sin and God will forgive you too of yours.” A few minutes later the old man died.

At first Gabriel was afraid ; he wondered why Ivan told nobody what he knew. Then he got used to it. Ivan and Gabriel did not quarrel again, so their families left off quarrelling too. While the houses were being rebuilt, both the families lived in the same house. Although they could have moved further apart, they built their houses next to each other and lived as good neighbours once again. Ivan remembered his old father’s command to obey God’s law and to put out a fire at the first spark. If any one did him an injury, he no longer tried to take revenge but tried to set matters right. And Ivan worked hard and made good his losses, and became prosperous once again.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions :

- 1 What did the old man say to Ivan when Ivan told him about the sentence passed on Gabriel?
- 2 Why did the old man say Ivan was not able to ‘see’ the truth?
- 3 Was Ivan better or worse off as a result of the quarrels?
- 4 What did the old man ask Ivan to do without delay ?
- 5 First Ivan wanted to do as his father wished him to. Then why did he change his mind ?
- 6 What was the fear in Ivan’s mind as he walked along the fence ?
- 7 What did Ivan try to do when he saw Gabriel setting fire to the cattle-shed ?
- 8 What should he have done first ?
- 9 When did Ivan to feel sorry for not putting out the fire first?
- 10 What was the advice of the dying old man ?
- 11 Why did Ivan’s father advise him not to reveal who

started the fire ?

12 There was a change in Ivan after his father's death. What was it ?

II write a paragraph on each of the following ;

- 1 The words and arguments with which Ivan's father tried to persuade Ivan to make friends with Gabriel again.
- 2 How the fire was started and destroyed the properties of the two families.
- 3 The advice of Ivan's dying father and the change it brought about in Ivan.

III Match the words given under A with the explanations given under B

A	B
Stroke	roof-covering of straw and leave
pasture	all persons (family and servants) living in a house
swear	movable possessions
bitterness	say words which call for punishment or harm to some one
thatch	fine powder made from grain.
light (<i>adj</i>)	a small bit of fire (usually thrown off from a burning thing)
spark	the inner voice within a person which tells him to choose between right and wrong
belongings	use curses or bad language such as "damn it", 'what the devil', etc.
conscience	grassland for cattle
flour	unpleasant or angry feeling
household	act of striking a blow; beating with a cane or a whip.
curse(<i>v</i>)	opposite of 'dark'

IV Fill in the blanks with the words given :

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| (a) Put off | see them off | cough |
| put out | attended to | visible |
| throat | set fire to | repeat |

1 When we-----, air comes out suddenly and with force through the----, trying to throw out unwanted matter.

2 If everybody----his own business more and to other people's business less, life would be smoother for all of us.

3 A burning cigarette thrown carelessly-----a hut near our house. The fire spread, and before the fire engine came and-----the fire, several huts had been destroyed.

4 "Don't-----till tomorrow what you can do today," This is a wise rule to follow.

5 The teacher said to the class, "I will read out the lines of this poem.-----each line after me."

6 The tiny germs which cannot be seen by the naked eye are-----under a microscope.

7 When the boys of class X left on an educational tour the headmaster went to the station to-----.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| (b) aside | makes good | except |
| dragged | used to | petition |
| run short of | give up | set matters right |

1 All the boys-----Ravinder had done their home work.

2 "Ravi, we've-----sugar. Go and get three kilos," said Ravi's mother when she found there was very little sugar in the house.

3 "I live near the railway station and I have got-----the noise of passing trains, though in the beginning the noise was a great nuisance to me."

4 "Unless you-----smoking your health will not improve," the doctor told the young man who was coughing badly.

5 The jeep carrying the policeman turned-----from the main road and went in the direction of the jungle.

6 As the affairs of the municipality were in bad state, the government appointed an officer to look into them and-----.

7 When an insured article sent by post is lost by the post-office, the post-office usually-----the loss.

8 When the minister visited the village of Rampur the villagers presented a-----asked for the supply of electricity to the village.

9 The lion killed the deer and-----the dead animal to its den.

(a) straw	once and for all	make it up	acts
commands	bitterly	senses	be off
firmly	stamped	hatred	

1 Every year the government of India awards medals and certificates to a number of boys and girls for-----of courage and bravery.

2 The thief struggled to escape from the hands of the policeman. But they held him-----.

3 "I must-----now, if I am not to miss my train."

4 The Nobles Party of Genoa had such-----for the people's Party that when their party came to power they did every thing possible to crush the People's Party.

5 A soldier in the army has to obey the-----of his superiors without question.

6 After harvest the farmers gather the -----and heap it in their yards. It is used as food for their cattle and for thatching their huts.

7 The boys saw a scorpion on the floor. He-----on it and killed it. He had his shoes on.

8 The old woman fainted when she heard of her son's death in an accident. It was half an hour before she came to her-----.

9 The teacher parted the two boys who were fighting and said, "It's bad to fight like this. Come on,-----and be friends again."

10 Rustum wept -----over the dead body of Sohrab whom he had killed not knowing that he was his own son.

11 After serving in India for twenty years, Dr Smith left India-----, and went back to his home in England.

LESSON 12

The Tempest

amusement	arrival	blessing	comparison
despair	duke	dukedom	fortune
goddess	harbour	management	pine
present (time)	reunion	sake	Shipwreck
spirit	spy	tempest	wand
witch			
accompany	command	drift	drown
perform	pile	remain	repent
report	resist	steal	test
undergo			
excellent	favourable	greedy	lively
wonder-struck			
helplessly			
alas			
as for	by means of	in possession of	
on one's part			

Once on a lonely island in the sea there lived three people, a wise old man named Prospero, his beautiful young daughter Miranda, and their servant Caliban. Prospero and Miranda had come to the island twelve years before, when Miranda was only a baby. She hardly remembered having seen any human face except her father's. As for Caliban, he looked hardly human : he was more like a fish than a man.

Prospero had another servant, a spirit named Ariel, whom he commanded by means of his magic. Before Prospero's arrival there lived on the island a witch called Sycorax ; the ugly Caliban was her son. This witch had imprisoned Ariel in the heart of a pine tree and left him there when she died. Prospero found him and released him and he became Prospero's servant. Ariel carried out all Prospero's commands, whether it was to raise a storm in the sea or to make thunder in the air.

One day there arose a terrible storm in the sea. As Miranda

looked out, she saw a fine ship struggling in the midst of the storm.

"Oh, Father," Miranda said, "If you have by your power raised this tempest, please put an end to it. I hear cries of people in the ship over there. Have pity on those people."

"Do not be afraid," said Prospero. "No harm will be done to any one of them. As for the storm, I have raised it for your sake."

"For my sake? asked Miranda

"Yes," replied Prospero. "You do not know who you are."

Now for the first time Prospero told Miranda the strange story of her life.

"Twelve years ago," he said. "I was Duke of Milan. I devoted all my time to certain studies leaving the management of State affairs to my brother, Antonio, whom I trusted completely. My aim was to acquire knowledge of magic and other arts. While I was absorbed in my studies, my brother grew greedy for power and plotted against me with my enemy, the King of Naples. One dark night their soldiers led me out of my palace with you crying in my arms. They did not dare to kill us; so they put us into an old damaged ship that could hardly float, and left us to drift on the sea. But there was a kind old lord named Gonzalo who was devoted to me. He secretly stored the ship with the things we needed; food and fresh water, clothes and some of my precious books. And driven by favourable winds, we floated to this lonely island."

"But what is your purpose, Father, in raising this storm today?" asked Miranda, who was still thinking of the drowning sailors.

"Fortune has begun to turn in my favour," said Prospero. "For the present it is enough for you to know that this tempest has brought my enemies to this island, The King of Naples and Antonio, my brother, and their men are all in the ship you saw."

Then Prospero touched Miranda gently with his magic wand. And she fell asleep.

"Come, my Ariel, come," said Prospero waving his magic wand. Ariel stood before his master as soon as he was called.

"Have you performed the task I gave you?"

"Yes, Master, I have done every thing according to your wishes.

I attacked the ship with storm, fire and thunder till the sailors gave up in despair. The king's son, Ferdinand, leaped into the sea. Now he is sitting sadly on the shore thinking that his father, the king, is drowned. In another part of the island the king and your brother are looking for him; they fear he is drowned. As for the ship, I have brought it safely to harbour."

"You have performed your task perfectly," said Prospero. "But now we have very important work to do and it will keep us busy till evening."

Then Prospero told him what he should do. And away went Ariel where Ferdinand was.

Ariel found Ferdinand sitting on the grass weeping over the loss of his father. Remaining invisible, Ariel sang a sweet little song. Drawn by the strange music, Ferdinand followed the sound of Ariel's voice. He was soon led to where Prospero and Miranda were sitting.

"What is that father?" asked Miranda when she saw Ferdinand at a distance. "Is it a spirit? Believe me, Father, it has a noble appearance."

"No, Miranda, he is not a spirit. This young man was in the ship. He has lost his companions and is wandering about looking for them."

Miranda, as you know, had never seen a young man before. Moreover, Ferdinand was very handsome and no wonder Miranda was fascinated.

Ferdinand now saw Miranda and thought she was the goddess of this island of wonders. He approached her and said, "If you are the goddess of the island, I pray you, tell me how I should conduct myself here." You can imagine Ferdinand's surprise when he heard her say in his own language, "Sir, I am no goddess but a simple girl."

Prospero was very happy to see that the two young persons had fallen in love at first sight. But in order to test Ferdinand's love for his daughter he pretended to regard him as any enemy.

"Come along, young man," You are a spy who has come to

steal this island from me. You are my prisoner." Ferdinand tried to resist and drew his sword ; but Prospero waved his magic wand and fixed him to the spot so that he was unable to move. Miranda hung up on her father and begged, "Do not treat him that way, Father. He can't be a spy. He does not look like one."

"Silence !" said Prospero, pretending to be angry with her. "Are you trying to teach me what to do? You think he is the most beautiful person on earth because you have seen only the ugly Caliban and me,"

"I don't want to see a handsome person." replied Miranda.

"Come along, sir," Prospero said to Ferdinand, leading him away. Ferdinand could hardly resist the power of Prospero's magic and had to follow him helplessly.

Prospero set him the task of piling up some heavy logs. As Ferdinand set to work, Miranda stole out to her room to see him working. Her presence seemed to make his task light for him.

"Alas ! sir, do not work so hard," she said "Please sit down and rest a while. Let me carry the logs in the meantime. I quite like the work. My father is at his studies and will not be here for the next three hours."

"No, my precious lady," replied Ferdinand. "I can't let you do this hard work."

Prospero was all the while standing at a distance and watching his daughter with sympathy and amusement. After some time he decided not to try Ferdinand any further, and released him from his hard task.

"The trials you have undergone were a test of your love," said Prospero, "As your reward. I will give you my daughter who is my most precious possession. My blessings are with you both."

In the meantime the king of Naples, Antonio and Gonzalo, (who was also in their party) were wandering about on the island. Tired out and hungry, they sat down to rest. Ariel put before them excellent food, but when they tried to eat, Ariel came with thunder and lightning and snatched the food away. While they stood amazed at what had happened, Ariel said to the king and to Antonio, "You

two men are guilty of wrongs done to a good man. Remember how you treated Prospero and his innocent child. All that you have undergone is a punishment for your crimes. If you do not repent your evil deeds, there is more punishment in store for you."

When they heard these words, the king and Antonio were overcome by a sense of guilt.

Ariel then went to Prospero and reported what he had done.

"Now that they have sincerely repented, we need not punish them any further," said Prospero, "Go and bring them here." Ariel led the king and his party to the place where Prospero was.

When they saw Prospero they were amazed. Antonio and the king fell on their knees and begged Prospero's forgiveness for all the wrongs they had done to him, The king asked Prospero to take back his dukedom. Prospero, on his part, forgave his brother and the king all that was past.

The king then told Prospero how he had lost his dear son in the shipwreck.

"I am very sorry to hear of your great loss," said Prospero. "I lost my daughter too in the tempest." In a sense Prospero was speaking the truth because he had lost his daughter to Ferdinand.

"How I wish they were both alive," said the king, "to be the King and the Queen of Naples !"

"But now I have a gift for you," said Prospero, leading the king and his men into his cave. There they saw Ferdinand and Miranda happily playing chess. Miranda was wonderstruck when she saw so many people together. The king wept for joy over the happy reunion.

Prospero then told the king his ship was safe in the harbour and that he and his daughter would accompany the king's party home next day.

Before they left the island, Prospero broke his magic wand

and buried his book of magic because he had no further use for them. Then he set Ariel free from his service, to the great joy of that lively spirit who had always longed for his freedom.

The party sailed for Naples leaving Caliban in possession of the island. Ariel helped them with favourable winds which was his last service to his master.

EXERCISES

I Answer these questions:

- 1 Why did Prospero leave the management of state affairs to Antonio ?
- 2 How did Prospero happen to come to the island with Miranda ?
- 3 Who was Ariel ? How did he become Prospero's servant ?
- 4 What was Prospero's main purpose in raising a storm ?
- 5 How did Ferdinand and Miranda meet ?
- 6 Why did Prospero pretend to think that Ferdinand was a spy ?
- 7 What was the task that Prospero gave Ferdinand ? What made the task seem light to him ?
- 8 How did Ariel get Antonio and the king to repent ?
- 9 How did Prospero treat his brother and the king of Naples after they had repented ?
- 10 What was the 'gift' that Prospero gave the King of Naples ?
- 11 Why did Prospero break his wand and bury his books ?

II (a) Describe the part played by Ariel in the story, Use the hints given below :

Ariel, a spirit-servant of Prospero----attacks the ship with storm----brings the men in the ship to the island ----- leads Ferdinand to Miranada and Prospero----makes Antonio and the king repent----brings them to Prospero----raises a favourable wind during Prospero's journey home.

(b) Tell the love story of Miranda and Ferdinand, Use the hints given below :

Ferdinand shipwrecked on Prospero's island-----led by

Ariel to Miranda and Prospero-----Miranda and Ferdinand fall in love at first sight---the task set by Prospero----the love talk----- Prospero's consent ----the happy meeting of Ferdinand and Miranda with the king.

III Match the words in the boxes with the explanations listed below. Put the serial numbers of the explanations over the words in the boxes. If you put all the numbers in correctly, the result will be a 'magic square.' That is to say, the total to the four numbers in any straight row (including the diagonal rows) will be 34.

WORDS

spy	tempest	which	wand
pine	harbour	excellent	duke
dukedom	amusement	blessings	reunion
shipwreck	spirit	alas	lively

EXPLANATIONS

- 1 full of life and cheerful spirit
- 2 a violent storm with much wind
- 3 a woman practising the magic arts for evil purposes
- 4 loss or destruction of a ship at sea
- 5 a tree with needle-shaped leaves
- 6 prayer for God's favour
- 7 pleasure and interest
- 8 a ruler of a small state in Europe
- 9 a small state ruled by a duke
- 10 very good ; of high quality
- 11 a place of safety for ships

12 coming together again

13 the stick used by a magician

14 an airy being that is, a being without a visible physical form

15 a cry of sorrow or regret

16 a person who is engaged to get secret information about other people and other countries

IV Fill in the blanks with the words given:

- (a) underwent commanded despair
 repented for the sake of favourable
 performed in possession of resist

- 1 Jean Valjean had no work and no money. His sister's children were starving. In utter----he went and stole a loaf of bread from a baker's shop, though this was a serious crime in those days.
- 2 Of all the helpers of Sri Rama, Hanuman along was capable of going to Lanka and looking for Sita. With the blessings of Sri Rama, Hanuman-----this task successfully.
- 3 Mr Ramesh Chander, who was the manager of a bank in a village, sought a transfer to a city----his children's education.
- 4 The police arrested two men who were found to be ----some stolen articles.
- 5 Jawaharlal Nehru-----imprisonment for nearly nineteen years altogether during the days of the freedom struggle.
- 6 Mohan wasted all his time with his friends and neglected his studies. When he failed in the examination, he---his ways which led to his failure.
- 7 The company of soldiers could not ---the advance of the enemy, the latter being much larger in numbers.
- 8 Mr Hamedi, who has been dismissed from service on

the charge of neglect of duty, has appealed to the Governor to reconsider his case. He is expecting--- orders on his appeal because, he says, the charge has not been proved.

9 The king of Persia---his generals to stop Sohrab's advance. But the generals were unable to carry out the king's command.

(b) remained reported arrival drowned
by means of management companions pile (v)
greedy fortune

1 The audience were eagerly waiting for the----of the chief guest at the School Annual Day meeting.

2 Luke's----in the city led him into bad ways.

3 "I consider it my good----that I have been able to get a job as soon as I passed my B.A. Examination, seeing how difficult it is to secure a job these days," said Ravi to his friend Bhasker.

4 The-----farmer killed the goose hoping to get all the golden eggs at once.

5 Mr Mohan Lal left the-----of his business to his sons and went away to stay in his village.

6 "----that firewood in the shed," said Mrs Mohan Lal to the servant, pointing to the firewood he had brought.

7 We express what we want to say through words. People born deaf express what is in their minds-----signs.

8 Ivan lost all his property in the fire. Of his possessions only his horses----because they had been taken away to the pasture when the fire broke out.

9 Sixteen persons were-----when a boat carrying thirty-six persons sank in the Godavari yesterday. This was-----in the morning newspaper.

(c) helplessly on their part present (n)

accompanied	drifting	test (v)
as for	stole	goddess
wonder-struck		

- 1 At---I have no idea of buying a house. I may buy one sometime in the future.
- 2 Saraswati is the ---of learning and Lakshmi of wealth.
- 3 When the President went abroad last year for medical treatment, only his private secretary-----him.
- 4 The children enjoyed themselves, watching their paper boats----down the flood water in the street.
- 5 Sridhar---out of the class when the teacher turned to the blackboard ; but the headmaster saw him and ordered him to go in again.
- 6 "Can you type forty-five words a minute?" the Manager asked the girl who had applied for the typist's post. "Yes, I can. You may---my speed," said the girl.
- 7 The boys were---when they saw the magician produce seven rabbits from his hat
- 8 There was no fire service in the village ; and when the big fire broke out last week, the villagers, unable to put it out stood looking on----at their burning houses.
- 9 "You can have your dinner ; -----me, I want only a glass of milk.:"
- 10 When the students of the class XI were on a picnic last week, the girls cooked the food at the picnic spot. The boys,-----, ate heartly.