

A Hero

- By: Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer NarayanaSwami

① Key words:

1. Snarl → speak in a very unkind way
2. Frightful → unpleasant
3. Mere skeleton → very thin
4. Scowl → an angry look or expression
5. Tenacity → determination
6. Gloomily → feeling in a way that things will not improve
7. Gesticulations → to make movements with hands and arms
8. Slunk (past tense) → moved somewhere quietly and secretly.
9. Chum → a good friend - (informal) - especially among children
10. Nightmare → a frightening dream.

ii Answer the following questions:

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?

Ans: The newspaper report was about a village lad [boy] who came across a tiger on his way home by the jungle path, and how he fought with the tiger and later his flight up the tree where he stayed till he was rescued by some people.

2. The report said that the boy [who fought with the tiger] stayed on the tree for half a day. Why did he do so?

Ans: He wanted someone to kill the tiger.

3. Swami said that a very strong and grown-up person might have fought with the tiger. Do you think he made this remark out of his?

Ans: Belief

4. "Can you prove you have courage?" Swami's father said.

(a) Was he joking? Or serious?

(b) Was it a challenge? Or a command?

Ans:- It was a challenge but not a command

5. The place where Swami usually slept was beside his granny

6. What is disgraceful, according to Swami's father?

Ans According to Swami's father, it was disgraceful that Swami still slept beside his granny, though he was in the duond form.

7. What do you think was the practice of granny before she went to bed?

Ans Swami's granny used to Narrate a story before they going to bed.

8. Was Swami really sleeping? Or, was he pretending

Ans A Swami was not really asleep but he was pretending

9. To Swami, his father looked like an

Ans To Swami, his father looked like an apparition in the semi-darkness of the passage

10. Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following

his father to the room?

Ans When Swami was asked to sleep in the office he looked at his mother and granny. He was afraid to sleep alone so he ~~that~~ looked at them, they would save him.

17. "There might be scorpions behind your law books," said Swami

a) Had he seen them earlier? Or were there scorpions really?

Ans He had not seen them earlier. There were no scorpions really.

b) Was it a trick to escape from his father?

Ans Yes, Swami was looking ~~for~~ ^{ways} to escape from sleeping alone in the office room. Hence, he tried ~~to~~ various means to escape.

12. Swami wished that the tiger hadn't spared the boy, which means?

Ans He didn't want the boy to be alive.

13. As silence deepened in the room, what was Swami reminded of?

Ans As silence deepened in the room Swami was reminded of all the ghost stories he had heard in his life.

14. Which place in the room did Swami think was safe, compact and reassuring.

Ans Swami felt ^{the} space under the bench to be safe, compact and reassuring.

15. Swami touched the wooden leg of the bench in the room instead of the granny.

16. Swami saw a moving creature in the room.
It was a man.

17. Who cried, "Aiyo! something has bitten me"?

Ans The thief who had entered Swami's house to rob and whose legs Swami had caught and bitten hard, cried at this.

18. Who did father, cook and a servant stumble upon?

Ans The father, cook and a servant stumbled upon the burglar.

19. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Ans Though Swami was courageous he became a hero over night

Swami had bitten the burglar thinking it was a devil

Burglar's cry of pain brought Swami's father and others to the scene leading to his arrest

Everybody felt that Swami was a hero and congratulations showered on him

20. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

Ans No, Swami didn't want to join the police force he wanted to be engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor when he grew up.

21. Did Swami muster up courage to sleep alone after the burglar incident?

Ans No, he didn't. Swami went back to sleep beside his granny the next night itself

22. Who supported Swami - His mother or his granny?

Ans His mother supported Swami's choice of sleeping beside his granny.

23 A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.

Ans A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life because.

- * The newspaper carried a report about a village boy who had fought against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path.

- * His father argued and told that a (tiger).
courage is important.

- * While Swami was sleeping alone in the office, he saw a dark figure.

- * He felt that it was a devil and he dug his teeth into its leg.

- * He turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to him.

- * The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero overnight.

24 Swami made a comment on the newspaper report. Was he right? How did his view differ from that of his father?

Ans When Swami's father read the report of the courage of a young boy who faced a tiger bravely, Swami didn't agree with his father. Swami's father was of the opinion that if a man had courage he can do anything. Physical strength

wasn't important. But Swami disagreed that mere courage is not enough, one must also be strong to face the danger.

To certain extent, Swami is right because while facing certain situation like the newspaper report physical strength also required to fight the tiger.

25. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?

Ans. When the father challenge Swami to sleep alone in his office room that night alone in Swami tried various attempts to escape.

First, he tried to change the subject by talking loudly and enthusiastically about another matter but his father wasn't diverted he said that Swami had to sleep in his office room. That evening he went to bed beside his granny quite early and pretended to be asleep when his father came in search of him. He snored loudly, acted as if he was fast asleep.

Thus Swami desperately tried to escape from his father's proposition.

26. Why did Swami conclude that his father's proposition was frightful?

Ans Swami concluded that his father's proposition was frightful because he had always slept beside his granny in the passage and any change in this arrangement kept him trembling and awake all night.

27 As the night advanced, Swami felt something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?

Ans As the night advanced and the silence in the house deepened, Swami's heart began beating faster and he felt something terrible would happen to him. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life & in every movement he expected the devil to come up and carry him away. He was faint with fear.

28 There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it; some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they?

Ans As a night advanced there was absolute silence in the house. Through this silence, Swami could hear various noises like the ticking of the clock, rustle of leaves, snoring sounds and some disturbed insects humming.

29 Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.

Ans Swami felt it would be safer if he lay under the bench and got up in and spread his bed under the bench, and the place was safer, more compact and reassuring. he somehow fell asleep there but was racked with nightmares a tiger was chasing him but his were stuck to the ground he desperately tried to escape but his feet would not move and he ~~too~~ could hear the scratching of claws on the ground he tried to open his eyes but would not and the nightmare seemed to continue forever.

30 How was Swami honoured by his classmate teacher and the headmaster?

→ Swami became a hero in everyone's eyes due to his catching the notorious burglar. Longratulations were showered on him. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout.

31 Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room.

→ Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to prove that he was courageous.

32. Who do you think was wiser, Swami or his father?
Justify your preference.

→ Swami's father was wiser. He wanted to make Swami overcome his fear, he needed to face them so, he made Swami sleep alone in his office room. As he did not want Swami to scamper away to his grandmother's side he ~~then~~ challenged him to sleep in his office room and if he tried to escape, he would tell Swami's friends about this. It was an icing on the cake that Swami napped a burglar. Thus, Swami's father tried to make ^{Swami} lose his fear.

33. Why did Swami feel relieved at last?

→ The ^{next} night, Swami snuggled and lay beside his granny and pretended to ~~also~~ sleep. His father came searching for him once again but Swami's mother shouted at his father to leave the child alone and not to risk his life again. The father went away, seeing that he should not be blamed later for overprotecting Swami. Swami felt ^{very} relieved when he came to that know that he could sleep wherever he was and not alone in his dad's office room.

16/06/24
Good handwriting
keep it up
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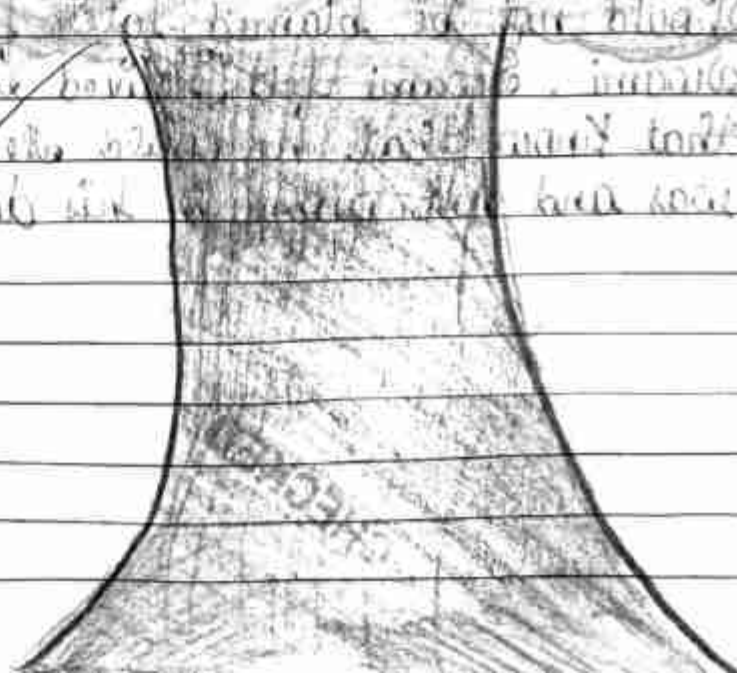
4/2/20/20

Poem

Grandma Climbs a tree Rustin Bond

+ William Shakespeare

The poet's grandmother was very genius. She learned to climb trees from her brother when she was six years old. Even in her old age she used to climb the trees. People advised her to stop climbing the trees and grow old gracefully. But she did not accept these words and laughed at them and said would grow old disgracefully. One day she climbed the tree but could not come down. She was rescued with great difficulty from the family members. Family members consulted the doctor strictly, advised her to take bed rest for a week. She felt miserable in the bed. The moment she became stronger she asked her son to build tree house. Her son is very caring person and dutiful man. He built a tree house for his mother.



ii) Answer the following

1. The speaker in the poem does not call his grandmother 'childish'. What else was she according to him? Why does he consider her to be so?

Ans. The speaker in the poem does not call his grandmother 'child-ish'. According to him she was 'genius' because she could climb a tree whether the tree was high or big and spreading. She was skillful and she can climb it very quickly. She could climb the tree tirelessly even at the age of sixty two. She had this gift and enjoying it ^{though} it was unusual. So the speaker considered her to be genius.

2. Grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for a very long period. Identify the lines that suggest this.

Ans. "Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift".... this line suggests that the grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for very long period.

3. Look at the line 7 and 8 'she would be told... who do you think would tell her so?'

Ans. I think that the well-wishers, family members or neighbours would tell her so.

4. Do you think find anything odd in the reply given by the grandma? If so, why do you think it is odd?

Ans. Usually the persons who heard any advice from others wouldn't respond like grandma. The odd in the grandma's reply was she said that she will

grow disgracefully and she can do it in a better way

5. Others had feared that granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. Did this happen? Or did something else happen?

Ans. Yes, it had happened. One day when others were in town she had a terrible fall. But the effect of this was the opposite. Instead of fearing the grandma climbed the tree, and made up her mind that she wouldn't come down.

6. What had the doctor recommended? What was the reaction of the kids to this advice?

Ans. The doctor recommended her to stay on the bed for a week. The kids sighed with relief and tucked her up well to the bed, it means the kids looked after her and wished that she would stay in bed and be out of trouble.

7. Quote the lines which suggest how wholeheartedly granny enjoyed climbing tree.

Ans. The lines which suggest that granny wholeheartedly enjoyed climbing a tree were as follows:

(i) "When last she climbed a tree she was sixty-two"

(ii) "For being happier in a tree than in a left"

(iii) "She climbed a tree and couldn't come down"

8. "My dad knew his duties". What did he think his duty was?

Ans. The speaker's dad knew his duties means he agreed to fulfill his mother's desire immediately

because he was obedient and loved his mother.

9. Look at Quake. The lines that might have guided the artist to draw that

and when last she climbed a tree, she was 62 a house in a tree

when she climbed a tree, she was 62 years old a house in a tree top was she what now wanted a house with windows and a door.

04/07/2024

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2/10/24

"There's a girl by the tracks"

- Devan Kanak

Q Answer the following:

1. "It's a regular scene" what was regular about the scene?

Ans The Mumbai Suburban (place outside a city) in railway station, commuters rushing out into 12 packed coaches was the regular scene in and around India's most populated metropolises

2. "Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train"

Ans She wasn't right in doing this. If was there in that situation, it would have gone little inside to a safer place than at a door corner.

3. "There's a girl by the tracks", the voices cried out.

Ans That was the voice of the other passengers travelling in the same train or the train passing by her.

4. Balshwar was impulsive in taking a decision because

Ans He wants to save the girl who is lying unconscious as nobody volunteered.

5. The dictionary says 'callous' means 'unconcerned' In this situation, who do you think

were 'callous' towards the accident?

Ans All the passengers looking at the girl without helping here were 'callous' in the situation.

6. 'Balshwar rushed to help the girl' this movement has been described with verbs like 'shoved'. Identify two more such verbs.

Ans → hammered
→ sprint back

7. Where did Balshwar find Roma at last?

Ans Balshwar found Roma between two stations five kms apart in Thane district which borders Mumbai.

8. Behenji, app thuk hai? But there was no response and no help in sight. Why was it so?

Ans Roma never responded to Balshwar since she was unconscious as she had a very bad gash which was bleeding heavily behind her head. There was no help in sight because it was a lonely spot between two stations and the spot was also not near

to any railway station. So, nobody voluntarily came forward to help Roma.

9. Fill in the table with appropriate details.

Name	Age	Education	State they belong to	Profession	Reason for boarding the train
Roma	21	B. Com.	Maharashtra	Callantre	Returning home
Balshwar Mishra	20	High school dropout	Uttar Pradesh	Unemployed	Moving back to native.

10. Who volunteered to help balishwar?

Ans A Gujarathi tempo truck driver volunteered to help balishwar

11. "Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open." What could have made her react so?

Ans When the vehicle [tempo truck] lurched forward, Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open

12. Some details of Roma's brother are given in paragraph 14. Read and fill in the columns appropriately

Name	Job	Place	Vehicle
Pinesh	Marketing	Udhav	Motorcycle
Talreja		negav	

13. Some incidents relating to Roma Talreja are given below. Put them in the right order

- (a) Roma lost her foothold
- (b) The train hurtled ahead
- (c) Roma was thrown out of the coach
- (d) Roma was jammed between two women
- (e) Roma panicked.

Ans (a) The train hurtled ahead
 (b) Roma was jammed between two women
 (c) Roma lost her foothold

(d) Roma panicked

(e) Roma was thrown out of the back.

14. Baleshwar jumped into action to save the girl & this action is done in a jumbled manner. Set them in the right sequence, as in the text.

(a) Baleshwar crossed the track

(b) He carried the girl

(c) He saw the girl bleeding

(d) He requested motorists to help him

(e) He prayed silently.

Ans (a) He saw the girl bleeding

(b) He prayed silently

(c) He carried the girl

(d) Baleshwar crossed the track

(e) He requested motorists to help him

15. Write briefly the personal details such as qualification and profession of Roma Talreja and Baleshwar Mishra after discussion with your classmates

Ans Roma Talreja was a 21 year old B.Com graduate from Pune. She was working in Mumbai as a Call Centre executive. She was engaged to Vijay and she led a joyful life with her family and friends.

16. Baleshwar Mishra was a 20 years old boy from Mirzapur U.P. He was a high school dropout and unemployed. He had come to Mumbai to search for a job but it had proved

fruitless. He was running out of options and pondered about his future.

16. "Take the girl to Aivoli", suggested the cop but Balshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Ans. Balshwar disagreed to take Roma to Aivoli as it was 10 kilometers away. He wanted to give her first aid at least so that her bleeding from the deep cut behind her head.

17. Some incidents mentioned in paragraph 12 are given in jumbled order below. Arrange them sequentially.

(a) The on-duty physicians advised Balshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

(b) Balshwar and Roma Talwar arrived at a small hospital.

(c) The nurses in the hospital helped Balshwar to take the young woman in.

(d) The hospital locked the facility and personnel to treat Roma.

Ans. (a) Balshwar and Roma arrived at a small hospital.

(b) The nurses in the hospital helped Balshwar to take the young woman in.

(c) The hospital locked the facility and personnel to treat Roma.

(d) Balshwar the on-duty physicians advised Balshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

18. Was Balshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lay in a critical condition? Justify your answer.

Ans. Yes, Balshwar was right in asking Roma her name while she laid in a critical condition because she may lose her consciousness again. He did this to her family member about the incident. Hence we should appreciate his presence of mind.

19. "Balshwar had a good memory." Do you agree? Give examples to support your view.

Ans. → He is able to memorize the phone number though he was a high school dropout.

→ When police asked him to take the girl to Divoli, he disagreed.

→ Though he was new to that place he remembered it was 10km away and took her to a small hospital nearby.

→ He was able to recollect the exact spot where she had fallen looking for her belongings.

20. The doctor at the Divine Multi-Speciality hospital admitted Roma without any formalities, what made him do so.

Ans. Seeing the extent of Roma's injuries the doctor at the Divine Multi-Speciality hospital admitted Roma immediately to ICU, without any paper work or formalities.

21) If Balshwar had not come forward to help Roma, what would have happened to her?

Ans If Balshwar hadn't come forward to help Roma she would have lost her life and died to death.

22) How did the truck driver help Balshwar?

Ans A tempo-truck driver, a middle aged man who speak Gujarati, volunteered to help.

The truck driver helped Balshwar lay Roma down to the back of his truck. Helped Balshwar to drive Roma to the small hospital where she was given first aid and then he drove them to a multi-speciality hospital as per the on-duty physicians advice. The truck driver also handed his phone to Balshwar to make a call to the family members of Roma Talreja.

23) Balshwar felt that people of Mumbai were afraid. What were they afraid of in his opinion?

Ans Balshwar felt that people feared and were afraid to help others in need as they feared getting trapped in the lawsuit or the with the police cases and risks.

24) The Dalai Lama says love and compassion are the true religions to me. But to develop this the trust, we do need to believe in any religion. Does this relate to the lesson. "There is a girl by the tracks" How? Discuss.

with pure friend

Ans Dalai Lama's words are true love and compassion need not believe in any religion, cast or creed we never look up on cast or creed before helping others. These words are completely related to this lesson as Balushwar didn't know about the caste of Roma but still helped her with compassion which was were humanity. Even the tempo truck driver ~~and~~ didn't know the caste, mother tongue or the identity of both Balushwar and Roma but still helped them. Even the doctor was not knowing about Roma's identify personal, detail, but ~~her~~ immediately without any paperwork.

08/07/24

08/07/24

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08/07/2024

Poem

Quality of Mercy

I. Key words

1. Mercy

2. Droppeth

3. Blesseth

4. Mightiest

5. Monarch

6. Temporal

7. Attribute

8. Majesty

9. Enthroned

10. Majesty

ii Glossary:

1. Strain'd → forced, compelled
2. 'Dropeth' → drops
3. Blest → blessed.
4. Sceptre → a decorated rod carried by a king or a queen as symbol of power.
5. temporal - worldly power
6. Majesty - royal power
7. Doth - does
8. Dread - threat
9. enthroned → seated
10. Attribute → quality, character
11. liketh God's → like that of God
12. Seasons → tempers
13. Ennobles → makes something noble.

Q Answer the following

1. Mercy is compared to something in the first two lines of the poem/speech. What is it? How is this comparison apt? Justify your answer.

Ans → Mercy is compared to gentle rain from heaven according to the poet. Rain is a blessing from the God showered upon the earth or human beings from heaven.

example → India is an agriculture based country. Rain is necessary for the purpose of sowing the seeds. The shower of the rain the people worship as God.

2. The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed. What does she mean by this?

Ans * Mercy is twice blessed. The person who shows mercy is blessed.

* The person who receives mercy is blessed.

3. 'Sceptre shows the force of temporal power'. In contrast, what or whose quality does mercy stand for?

Ans * Sceptre is a symbol of the worldly power of a king.

* It creates fear among the people.

* Mercy is divine and is stated in the heart of kings.

4) Some traits or qualities are mentioned below. Classify them into two categories of temporal power and divine (godly) attributes.

(Love, revenge, sympathy, tyranny, cruelty, miserliness, mercy, hatred, tit-for-tat attitude, compassion)

temporal	Divine attributes
revenge, tyranny, cruelty, miserliness, hatred, tit-for-tat attitude, etc.	love, sympathy, mercy, compassion

5) Read the first two lines. Explain the simile (comparison) briefly.

Ans* Here, mercy is compared to gently rain using the comparison

* The quality of Mercy is not gentle a strain it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.

6) The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest. How does she justify this? (Read the last part of the text carefully)

Ans In this poem the power of the king is compared to mercy, saying will move around, whereing

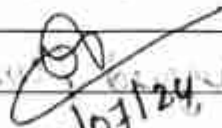
crown, royal robes & with soldiers, exhorting
him day and night. Imposing, forcing others
to obey him where as, the pitiful man
will be recognized by others for the kindness
compassionate in nature to the poor and
needy is seen with the king will he leave his
throne and come down to respect the merciful

7 This poem has fourteen lines. But it
is not in sonnet. Look at the ending of the
lines and justify the above statement

Ans Usually a sonnet have problems at first,
and solution in the problem for last two
lines. But, this poem doesn't have problems
any solution. So, this poem is not a sonnet

Summary

- * The poem "Quality of mercy" is an extract from the play "The Merchant of Venice" by William Shakespeare. Portia is one of the main characters and she gave the speech on Quality of Mercy.
- * Portia compares mercy to the gentle rain that falls from the heaven. Mercy blesses both.
- * Mercy blesses both receives and gives.
- * Mercy is the most powerful of all virtues and enhances the glory of a king.
- * The depiction of monarch is a symbol of a monarch worldly power.
- * It controls power through fear.
- * The power of mercy is above the power of Scripture.
- * Mercy is divine and has its seat in the heart.
- * The power of a man who shows a mercy along with justice would be God-like in nature.


08/07/24

08/07/24

Narayanpur Incident

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकारच्या "गवर्नर ऑफ मॅजिस्ट्रेट"च्या अध्यक्षीय मंडळीत "ग्लॉसस"चा प्रश्न उपस्थित झाल्याने "ग्लॉसस"चा अर्थ स्पष्ट करणे गरजेचे झाले. खालीलप्रमाणे "ग्लॉसस"चे अर्थ दिलेले आहेत.

1. Staggered - ~~to walk or move unsteadily~~
2. Revere - ~~condition of being lost in dreamy reverie~~ ~~thoughts~~
3. Quiver - ~~to tremble slightly or vibrate~~
4. Flicker - ~~to burn or shine unsteadily~~
5. Liss - ~~become weak~~
6. Scared - frightened
7. Best fallen & dejected, disappointed
8. Shrewdly - Showing sound judgement and common sense
9. In bewilderment - in puzzled / confused state
10. Lug - pull or drag roughly and with much effort
11. Largish - fairly large

ii) Answer the following

1) Why had students been marching. How was it an unusual march?

→ The students were marching to deliver a notice to the Collector, a representative of his Majesty's government. Their demand was to ask the British to quit India or face the consequences. It was an unusual march because the students who were the marchers, marched in complete silence as if the police, some of who walked in front of the students and some by their sides, did not exist. After delivering the notice, except for shouting once, 'Mahatma Jyandhi Kijai', they briskly marched back in the same manner as they had come. They would have taken up the job of the police. But secretly they were with the freedom fighters and tried to do their bit risking their own safety.

2) A police officer was seen talking to the student leaders. Can you guess what the officer has been talking to them?

Ans) Really the police officer has not expected this type of March. They might think that there were shouts, slogans and people will violate. To control the situation they might use their baton, etc. So he came to students and asked about this. There was less work for them.

3) Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans The students were totally silent and they went back peacefully. For young children, the significance of the silent march wouldn't have made much sense. They would have taken slogans, lathi-charges, and bloodshed as indicators of heroism and patriotism. So, Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way the students were marching.

4) What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Ans The police expected that there will be so much protest against the British. So many people including a teacher were arrested. The angry people might destroy the public property. The revolt people could do anything and disturb the peace of the people. But the intention of the student's leaders was completely different. They planned to do more things and give more troubles to police officers. If they got arrested easily, there was of no use? They had to awaken the people by distributing the copies of Mahatma's speech, etc. So they managed their march to be silent and showed their protest against British rule non-violently.

5) What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

Ans There was a cyclostyling machine in the mysterious parcel. The higher officer knew about the cyclostyle machine and a number of copies of Mahatma's speech were distributed in that town. They wanted to know, where that machine was and who were the people doing all these things. So they talked to themselves, that night they may attack their house with a search warrant.

6) Why did Patil, the sub-inspector come there? Who believed him? What was the result?

Ans Patil, the sub-inspector of police was the friend of the teacher, so he wanted to help them. He came and explained the situation, it was a safer side if they handed over (gave) that machine to him. They may escape from arrest. Amma believed him and handed over that machine to a police officer before the other police came.

7) What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?

Ans The writer of the Nanayonapur incident tries to impress upon the readers how different people fought against the British in different ways. Leaders like the Mahatma fought

selflessly and inspired thousands of Indians like the teachers, his family, and other young college students like Duman. More significantly, there were people like Patil, who belonged to the system but had their hearts in the freedom struggle. In fact, their situation was pitiable for the sake of their livelihood.

22/10/20

PROSE-03

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

- Juan A. A Sedillo

I Keywords.

1. Negotiation
2. Rio en Medio
3. quaint
4. Gnarled
5. tilled
6. beautiful
7. Orchard
8. Spanish
9. Janitor
10. Obediently
11. Conversation
12. pruned

13 possession

14 accompanied

15 ancestors

16 Americans

17 blossoms

18 preliminary

19 soberness

20 generous

ii. Answer the following

1. The old man was unhurried.

2. Do you think the ancestors of the old man lived in Rio en medio?

Ans → Yes, his people had been there for hundreds of years.

3. A word in line 4 of paragraph 1 suggests that the old man was a farmer. Pick that word.

Ans → The word "tilled" suggests that the old man was a farmer.

4. Study the picture and describe the old man's orchard by using the words given below:

[A small stream, unpleasant, fruit bearing trees, old fashioned house attractive]

Ans → The old man's orchard consisted of fruit bearing trees and there was an old fashioned small house. But it was very attractive. A small stream was flowing nearby his orchard and it was gurgled, and beautiful.

5. In paragraph 2 the words "who" and "there" refer to Senator and people in the mountains respectively.

6 Look at the picture and draw your inference about the old man's appearance and his social/living condition

Ans → Don Amelmo was wearing an old, green fedora, a brown Albert's coat. He wore gloves which were old and torn and his finger tips showed through them.

He carried a cane, but it was only the skeleton of a worn out umbrella. He was a disciplined man. He was more worried about public appearance. In spite of all this, he was respected and honoured.

7. The word "innumerable kin" means that the old man had a number of relatives

- a) children b) trees in his orchard c) "relatives"
d) followers e) lanes

8. In the Indian context the eyes of women are compared to fishes (Munakshi) and lotus (Kamalakshi) based on their shape and size. Why do you think the eyes of the boy are compared to gazelle. Can you write it in Kannada?

Note: gazelle in Kannada is ಗೋರಾ

Ans. The eyes of the boy were compared to that of a gazelle, as they were ~~because~~ beautiful and attractive just like the eyes of gazelle they were bright wide as the eyes of gazelle also for their alertness and active-ness.

9. How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?

Ans. The old man bowed to all the people in the room, later he removed his hat and gloves slowly and carefully. He just did the way Charlie Chaplin had once did this in a movie in which Chaplin had performed the role of a bank Janitor. He handed all his belongings to the boy who stood obediently behind his chair.

10. The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully.

a) Was he afraid that they would get spoiled?

Ans → No, he wasn't afraid that they would get spoiled. It was his practice and this shows his patience and experience.

b) Whose style did it ~~the~~ remind the writer of?

Ans → It reminded the style of Charlie Chaplin who had performed a role of Bank & Janitor.

11. In the meeting of the old man and the Americans they talked about the rain and the old man's large family. It was

- a) to mock his large family
- b) to break the ice
- c) a custom of the Americans
- d) to make themselves comfortable
- e) to prepare everyone for the main talk
- f) to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area

(You may tick more than one among the above, are appropriate. If so, tick them.)

- Ans →
- b) to break the ice
 - d) to make themselves comfortable
 - e) to prepare everyone for the main talk

12. Why do you think the story tells of a Spanish?

Ans → The story teller spoke Spanish because they are finalising deal And the seller is an old man who spoke Spanish, So, they thought that by speaking in Spanish, they can convince the old man was offered almost the double of what.

13 The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier why?

Ans → The story teller sent a surveyor to survey the land. It was found that the old man owned more than eight acres of land that is almost sixteen acres of land so, the old man was offered almost the double of what the story teller had quoted earlier.

14 What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller offer?

Ans → The old man hung his head for a moment in a thought, stood up and stared at the story teller's office. He was not ready to accept any money more than what he had agreed in the beginning.

15 We suspect elders in many ways

Ans → a) We shake hands

b) We touch their feet

☞ —

☞ —

16 The story teller respected the old man by shaking his hand by accepting his offer by not arguing.

17 After the findings of the engineer the ~~was~~ offer was doubled for the old man's land.

a) Did the old man raise the state rate?

~~Ans~~ → No, he didn't raise the rate. He wasn't greedy.

b) Did the story teller offer more?

~~Ans~~ → Yes, the story teller offered more.

18 Match the following:

A

B

1) Seller → Don Anselmo

2) Some Americans → buyers

3) A young dark boy → follower of old man

19) Don Anselmo took only 12 hundred dollars for the land finally because.

- a) the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money than what had been agreed upon.
- b) Don Anselmo was a man of principles.

Ans → a) the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money than what had been agreed upon.

20. What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money?

Ans → Don Anselmo shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his stick and walked out the boy behind him.

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words to describe the land and the house sold by the old man.

Before it was sold

After it was sold

a) pulled of plaster

Replaced the old house

b) gnarled trees

planted trees

c) torn/ broken fence

patched the fence

22. From the list given below, tick the activities in which the children of Pico in Medio were involved, after the Americans occupied the house and the land sold by Don Anselmo.

- (i) pruning the trees
- (ii) renovating the trees
- (iii) playing in the orchard
- (iv) speaking hard word to the Americans in Spanish
- (v) plucking flowers from the trees
- (vi) putting fences around their play area ✓
- (vii) laughing whenever they were spoken to
- (viii) running around the land

23 The possibilities for a week-long delay another meeting are given which of them do you agree with? the old man was.

ans → Deliberately was not in station
 delayed
 was wall
 slow will

24. Don Anselmo says "The Americans are good people" Does he remark strike you as sarcastic or sincere?

ans → The remark was both sarcastic and sincere
 It was sarcastic because he (the old man) thinks he was more good than Americans. It was sincere because the old man cannot be easily convinced and also the Americans were ready to pay the additional money to the old man.

26 Don Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his trees.

27 The children of Pio en Medio were Don Anselmo Soluciones and Victor (nieces and nephews).

28 Don Anselmo inherited the house from his mother.

29 According to Don Anselmo, the real owners of the trees were the children of Pio en Medio.

a) the children of Pio en Medio

b) Don Anselmo himself

c) the Americans

d) the story teller

30 ^{ans} → The children of Pio en Medio

30 Don Anselmo did not sell trees why do you think he did not sell them?

a) Trees were like children to him

b) They were grown for the children of next generation

c) He thought they did not belong to him but to the children

d) He had grown them in memory of his ancestors

e) He wanted his surroundings to be green.

^{ans} → b) They were grown for the children of next generation

c) He thought they did not belong to him but to the children.

31. Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were quite unusual. How would you support this statement based on the text?

Ans → Don Anselmo's appearance & manners were quite unusual. He wore the same faded suit and carried the same stick & was accompanied by the boy again. He shook hands all around, sat down with the boy behind his chair and talked about the weather.

32. Whose argument do you agree with? Don Anselmo or the story teller's? Give reasons?

Ans → I agree with Don Anselmo's argument. He was living a life of generosity sowing seeds for the new born of the village. He had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars and stuck to his words refusing to take more than the amount agreed upon.

33. Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio which details in the text. Support this statement? Write them.

Ans → Don Anselmo took possession of land from his mother. He tilled the land. He looked after the land with great love and care. It took months of negotiations before he consented to sell the land. This shows his passion for his land.

He loved the children of Rio en Medio for every children born in the village. Don Anselmo planted a tree for that children so, it is clear that he

was fertile. so the Americans wanted to buy the land.

37 Don Anselmo & the Americans were generous in their own ways. Comment on this

Ans. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Anselmo refused is accepted more money for his family & planted a tree for each child. He agreed to sell the land for twelve hundred dollars.

The Americans were also generous they surveyed the land and were willing to pay twice as much of the initial amount. Later they bought the land individually from the descendants of Don Anselmo.

38 At last, the problems of ownership was resolved. But it took a long time. What might be the reason for it? Write a paragraph on it?

Ans. Americans bought the old man's land for just 1200 dollars. But once they settled there, the descendants, children & grand children tried to enter the orchard, plucking the fruits, flowers, climbing the trees, playing in the orchards etc. Americans tried to approach the old man and tried to convince his descendants but failed. Later they convinced eventually by taking/buying each trees from the people of Rio de Medio.

I am the land.

1. Answer the following

1. Who do you think is the speaker of the poem?
Ans The land / The earth is the speaker of the poem.

2. "I wait," in line one suggests the feeling of
Ans b) patience

3. In line 2 "you" is of paragraph 7 suggests that the old man was a farmer. Pick that word.
Ans Yes it refers to the same person. The person is the man who exploits the land being selfish and greedy.

4. Bring out the contrast between the reader and the speaker as suggested in lines 4, 5 and 6.
Ans The contrast between the reader and the speaker are a man and earth.
Line 4 → Man shouts but earth lies patient
Line 5 → Man bumps but earth waits
Line 6 → Man made holes, but earth stares

5. "muddy holes" refers to
Ans a) virtual holes in the land

6. What does the phrase "use hot eyes I stare suggest"? Try to imagine & draw, if you can, the picture suggested.

Ans The phrase 'car lost eyes stare' suggest the extraordinary tools of perception as if, the earth were staring with the rights of the car parked in it.

7. The poem introduces some type of people & things. Some actions associated with them are given below. Classify them appropriately as suggested in the poem.

The land	A common man	Awar
waits	plants	manages
grows	shouts	shoots
face the	says he owns	distroys
challenge	sings	kills
	dances	tramples

8. Pick out the line from the poem that expresses -

"Self-assertion" of the speaker
Ans The self-assertion of the speaker is "You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth."

9. "I wait", is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with repetition?

Ans The patience of the earth is highlighted with the repetition of the word 'wait' five times in the poem. Though the man exploits the land, the earth patiently tolerates the man's deeds. Here the earth exhibits her patience which is unchallengeable. Her limit of patience is maximum.

10. The poem has figured of speech. One is given
"A chainlink necklace chokes me" is personification
Pick out one or two more. Such figures of speech
from the poem

Ans * I am the land, I wait

A You shout, I lie patient
With muddy holes, low lot, eyes I stare

3 ii. The poem is not full of rhyming words. On
the other hand it makes us imagine some
pictures like soldiers shooting children dancing.
pick out other images from the poem

Ans The images are

(i) low lot eyes stare

(ii) someone killing the earth

(iii) someone (you) shouting

12. "YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE
PLANET EARTH. Is this a tone of weakness
or self assertion? Discuss

Ans It is the tone of self assertion. The land
has all along been patient. It has hopped
for the better, but when the earth watches
the human behaviour which is growing
from bad to worse, it realises the land need
to be assertive and says with the strength
that man cannot curtail the spirit of the

Mother Earth knows that she has
unlimited power and nobody can fence her
by buying the fight among themselves

13 Which line or lines do you enjoy reading most?

Give reasons for your choice.

Ans (Self assessment by the student)

"You CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH"

A man cannot compare himself with the planet Earth. There is vast gap or difference between the two. When we recite this line we can rejoice because it is a challenge for the self assertion of the earth.

3/10/24

Summary of the poem

I am the land

— Marina de Bellanger

This is the poem categorized under 'Nativity'. Here the poet wants to describe the patience of earth. The earth is personified and like a mother, she can tolerate all sorts of violation. The poet makes us realize the importance of natural resources like earth, river valleys etc.

Man always try to ravage, destroy for his greediness of 'land' over others.

The poet herself being the earth & says what are the things she had to tolerate.

In the first stanza, she explains the man says he owned the earth. She simply waits.

It is possible to own earth because it is a planet and who gave the rights to man here?

But the earth will not dispute with the man she would wait. The person should wait with rag then also the earth lie patiently.

The land itself reveals that real man uses grenades bombs to destroy but earth' waits.

The man would exploit making muddy holes and the lights of the parking vehicles but she would stare at these things.

Nevertheless, the poem also brings in another in age i.e., of farmers / agriculturists, people who like to plant a sapling, look after them [nurture them with love and care,] allowing the childrens to play, relishes sweet fruits mentally.

Finally, the poet tries to point the fact that many cannot own only land and as in the poem - Earth "waits" patiently for the humans to change their selfishness / greediness to save mother earth.

The soldiers come with ^{guns} ~~guns~~ & put the fence. It makes the earth to suffocate. The earth felt is very bad though she is suffocated she patiently waits. Though the mother earth suffers a lot, she can patiently and challenged the man that he cannot put a fence around the planet earth. Earth as a whole planet is very big and the man cannot put a fence and it is impossible. For him she can wait because she is the land (mother).

supplementary Reading-2

On Top of the World

I. New words

1. Resound - impact deep effect

2. Nationals - National level competition

3. fascinated - lured

4. Savour - experience and enjoy

5. one-track mind - mind with determination

6. stood by - supported

7. immense - great

8. expedition - an organized journey with a purpose.

9. awesome feat - an unbelievable

10. literally: in the true sense of the ~~text~~ term

11. Zeal - enthusiasm enthusiasm

12. to go to any length - to take any risk

13 Shirkar - person running away from the risk or responsibility

14 Quest - search

15 leaver - ~~the~~ ~~ropes~~ - leaver to do something

III. Answer the following:-

1. Give an account of Dicky Dolma's hardship and challenges she faced before she was qualified for this venture of scaling the peak.

→ Dicky Dolma was born in poor family from the very beginning she had experienced the hardship of life. She lost her mother when she was only 11 years, before she could get used to the person closest to her, she lost her elder brother also she went through a lot of elder brother also a lot of problems in life, these experiences had left a profound impact by her life more than physical or mental problems. Her biggest headache was financial situation.

2. How was Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest.

→ From childhood days she had an urge to climb Mount Everest. Daily she watched the beautiful, breathtaking view of the Mountains she had firm determination and hardwork helped her practised for four (4) hours a day.

She was ready to face hardship. Her desire grew when she became to know about the newly opened mountaineering institute in Manali. She was just 16 years at the time. She joined the institute and got 'A' grade and selected at all India level.

3. With zeal and determination there is nothing that one cannot achieve. What else do you think are necessary to achieve besides.

→ Zeal & determination are definitely two decisive factors in achieving success.

Besides zeal & determination, hard work, perseverance, single minded devotion, sincerity and willingness to go to any lengths to achieve one's goal are very necessary to achieve the goal.

If a person is particular about his career, he would never neglect education. There are many obstacles in every human life, but his patience, hardwork, determination always makes one unique and will never stop achieving one's goal.

"Nothing comes easy on a silver platter." This saying holds good for the above situation.

4. Narrate the adventurous story of Dicky Dolma's in your own words.

→ Dicky Dolma has become a name to be mentioned with as the youngest to climb mount Everest. From the very beginning Dicky Dolma had experienced the hardships of life. She lost her mother and before she could get used to the person closest to her, she lost her brother too. She faced emotional, financial and physical hardships and challenges. These experiences left a profound impact on her life. More than physical or mental problems her biggest challenge was her financial situation. From her very childhood she had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow clad peaks of the Himalayas and had the urge to climb those peaks and savour the breath taking view from top. This was the reason that she took to mountaineering with the zeal of an art. When she was getting ready for the final frontier her father was bedridden and a lot of money was needed for his treatment. In spite of all the hardships in life, she was finally successful.

02/08/24

02/08/24

02/08/24

01

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- Sri. R. Venkataraman

I Keywords

1. Trait

2. Voracious

3. Insatiable

4. Curtailing

5. Influenced

6. Amendment

7. Constitution

8. Americanisation

9. Anarchy

10. Indefatigable

II Answer the following

1. Ambedkar spent most of his life in reading books.

2. Pick out the word in the first paragraph which means a quality that makes a person or a thing different from another

Ans The words which means a quality that makes a person or a thing different from another are trait voracious reader and insatiable thirst for books

3. How did the fourteenth amendment of the American Constitution benefit the black Americans?

Ans The fourteenth Amendment of the American Constitution gave freedom to Black Americans or parallel with whites

4. What did Mahatma Phule work for?

Ans Mahatma Phule was a social reformer. He worked for the welfare of classless society and women's upliftment

5. Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bhaat and Samata were Newspapers

6. Gandhi termed the depressed classes as Harijans

4. Draft is a banking term. How is the word used in the context of this lesson

Ans In this lesson, the word 'Draft' is used as the meaning of make, write. Drafting committee set up to draft (write) the constitution of India.

8. Dr Ambedkar was not in the Congress party. He was made the chairman of the drafting committee why?

Ans Dr Ambedkar had studied the constitution of different countries. He had a flow, for legislative workers. They made the Indian National Congress request him to serve as the chairman of the Drafting Committee. He was the chairman because of his undying faith in the dignity of leadership of the Indian National Congress and also capability of doing the task.

9. He raised 'brick by brick'. In this context what was raised?

Ans In this context he raised brick by brick was the examples and experiences of other nations and the distinctive needs of our society which now stands as the fundamental rights.

In the Constitution of India

10. Who were the other notable members of the drafting committee?

Ans The other notable members of 'drafting' committee were luminaries on the committee like Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and also 'Indefatigable Constitutional Adviser' B.N. Rau.

11. Ambedkar had 'some gifts' what were they? Can you think of your own gifts? Share them with your class?

Ans He had the rare gifts of unravelling the most complicated legal concepts in a language which the laymen understood. B.R. Ambedkar aided by the 'Indefatigable Constitutional Adviser', B.N. Rau performed this task matchlessly.

12. Constitutional is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?

Ans The Constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state - the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the power of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens, as we have done in our chapter dealing with fundamental rights. In fact,

The purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority, because if no limitation was imposed upon the authority of the organs, there will be complete tyranny and complete oppression.

13. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons: What are they?

Ans. The reasons for Ambedkar to be chosen as a law minister are:

- * He had great skill in the field of law minister and legislation.

- * His vision of social justice.

- * He had succeeded in his own campaign against social justice.

- * To give the most notable and permanent shape of his social philosophy and to his undying faith in the dignity of a human being.

14. Are you aware of the facilities provided by the social welfare department?

Mention any two.

→ The facilities provided by the social welfare department:

- * The scheduled castes, find doors which had been closed to them for centuries being open.

* No legal bars exist today for self expression or self advancement

* Members of SC/ST are enrolling themselves in institutes of highest learning and entering public services

* Occupying high offices of state both at the Centre and in the States.

* Judges, ambassadors and governors have been drawn from their ranks.

* Social welfare department ensures the SC/ST, tribe, handicapped and marginalized section of society

* National overseas scholarship for the SC/ST and the coaching scheme for SC and OBC students are the welfare schemes of the department

15. After independence, members of the scheduled castes have found doors opp. opened to them. How?

(or)

All people should be given equal opportunities to prove them selves. How are the members of the scheduled castes proving themselves?

→ Since independence, much progress has been achieved in providing equality of opportunities to the people belonging to SC/ST

No legal bars exist today for self-expression or self advancement, they are

enrolling themselves in institutions of higher learning and entering public service, Judges, Ambassadors and Governors have been drawn from their ranks.

16. Babasaheb Ambedkar considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional. why?

→ According to Babasaheb Ambedkar, only constitutional methods should be followed to achieve social objectives. He calls the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the grammar of Anarchy. He says that these methods are good only against the alien power, but not in a democracy based on free and fair elections. These methods when misdirected would result in the loss of lives and public property so Babasaheb considers them as unconstitutional.

17. Social discrimination still exists in India.
Debate in the class

→ India is a unique country with heterogeneous culture. Here we find a number of castes has its own culture. Unfortunately, there is a feeling among these castes that some are superior to others. The British divided India in the name of caste system. People belonging to so

called lower castes.

In some temples and religious places we see that only some are allowed to worship God others simply wait outside. This caste system is a curse of India. Politicians further divided us in the name of castes. They proclaim that they would favour some castes, only to get their votes in some places, only the rich are provided with good facilities and the poor are denied of opportunities. After Independence, we are united we don't have caste discrimination. All have equal rights in every field. Today anyone can get education and job irrespective of his caste or religion. The Constitution gives everyone equal rights. If any right is denied he can go to a court for justice. The governments have been trying very hard to uplift the depressed classes. They are provided with good education and scope for jobs, so in our opinion there is no social discrimination in our India.

2016/12/24

18) What were the opinions of the Buddha and Aśoka regarding the caste division?

Ans. About 2600 years ago the Buddha had questioned the caste divisions in India.

According to Buddha,

There are only two castes, those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignominious and unwholesome. Similarly, the Tamil poet Arivali, had said, "There are only two castes in the world, namely, the charitable who give and the miser who do not give and are therefore inferior."

19) Caste system in India is in a strong position because of its power structure.

20) Why did the British magnify the caste distinctions?

Ans. The British followed the policy of "Divide and Rule" and exaggerated the caste distinction in India. Thus they divided the people further to strengthen their hegemony over us.

21) The word 'hegemony' means

- a) Distinction
- b) Control.
- c) Strongly

Ans. b) Control.

22. They brought about a 'Veritable revolution' in social thought?

a) Who are they?

→ Here they refer to Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

b) What 'revolution' is referred here?

→ The revolution referred here is repudiated (means deny) the caste system and to

preclaim the oneness of the Hindu community.

c) How did they bring about the revolution?

→ Mahatma Gandhi brings the revolution by reminding the higher classes of their duty towards depressed.

Babasaheb did the same by reminding the depressed classes about their inherent rights to equality with the higher and powerful castes.

23) Why did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of ~~the~~ revolt'?

→ Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as symbol of revolt because sometimes virulence of his opposition to all this did keep the people's mind awake and didn't allow them to become complacent about matters which couldn't be forgotten and helped in raising up those ~~great~~ groups in our country which had suffered for so long in the ~~the~~ plant.

24. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books he was a student. Explain?

→ Dr. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books. He was a voracious reader. His hunger for books was never satisfied he bought books by curtailing his daily needs. The ~~author~~ author cites two instances to show what an avid reader Ambedkar was in New York, where he was a student he had purchased about 2000 old books. Later, when he went to London for the second round table conference he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes. If others would have thought of bringing home attractive foreign goods, Ambedkar's interest was solely in books.

25. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar.

→ The fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution gave freedom to the Black Americans. Dr. Ambedkar found a parallel ~~situation~~ situation in India where the depressed classes were treated very badly. Ambedkar who himself belonged to the suffering class, was deeply troubled by the gross injustice of the situation. The fourteenth amendment

made him envision the same kind of freedom for the ~~citizens~~^{victims} of discrimination. back home in India.

26. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as its pilot. Give reasons for this.

→ As a chairman of the drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar took many examples and experiences of other nations. He considered the need of our own brother (Soviet) he laid the points step by step, other luminaries, like Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar also helped in his work. But Dr. Ambedkar worked a lot.

He was waiting for an opportunity to give shape to his social philosophy and to his underlying faith in the dignity of human being. He had the rare gifts of most complicated legal concepts into simple language which can also be understood by common people so he was rightly called "Pilot".

24. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's ideal perception of the three pillars of state.

→ Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the three pillars of the state. He realised that the jurisdiction of each ~~branch~~ should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens according

to them. The constitution should define the position and power of the three organs of the state: the executive, the judiciary and legislative.

28. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

→ According to Dr. Ambedkar, the constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the state - the executive, the judiciary and the legislative - against the citizens. Dr. Ambedkar says that the main purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs but to limit their authority to check, otherwise there will be tyranny or oppression.

29. Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar as law minister. What might have prompted Nehru to do so?

→ Dr. Ambedkar had widely travelled to many countries. He had studied the constitutions of different countries. He had contributed to the debates in the assembly. Dr. Ambedkar had talented skills in the field of law and legislation. His flair for legislative work was evident. He discharged his duties as the chairman of the Drafting Committee, recognizing his skills in the field of law and legislation and his vision of social justice. Nehru chose him as the first law minister of independent India.

30. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the 'grammar of anarchy'?

Ans Babasaheb always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives. Once, he described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the 'grammar of anarchy'. He says that it is one to utilize these methods in a struggle against an alien power. These methods are not right in a democracy based on free & fair elections.

Misdirected and volatile such agitations might result in the loss of lives and public property.

31. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out discrimination from India?

Ans The efforts of Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in wiping out caste discrimination and establishing an egalitarian society can be described as two sides of the same coin. In a divided India suffering from the 'Divide and Rule' tactics of the British, the approaches of Ambedkar and the Mahatma were the unifying forces. If Gandhi tried to abolish the caste system by reminding the upper caste people of their duty towards the oppressed, Ambedkar guided the oppressed to exercise their right to equality. Thus, together the two great visionaries were the architects

of modern India with the vision of equality and fraternity.

20/08/24

Handwritten notes in Hindi, appearing to be a reflection on the values of equality and fraternity in modern India. The text is somewhat faint and partially obscured by the date stamp.

Handwritten notes in Hindi, continuing the reflection on the values of equality and fraternity.

Handwritten notes in Hindi, further elaborating on the vision of equality and fraternity in modern India.

ii) Answer the following:

1. Which word in the first paragraph describes the manner of the girl when she saw the newspaper?

→ 'Excitedly' is the word which describes the manner of the girl when she saw the newspaper.

2. Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

→ As the girl's brother was sleeping and as he was not feeling well, the mother cautioned not to shout.

(04)

Mother cautioned the girl because her son was suffering from cancer. He was in the last stage of his life. His body was very weak and he needed sleep and complete rest in addition to that, he was also fond of music especially dhrupad. If he heard the news, it would disturb him.

3. "We mustn't miss the chance"

a) What chance did the boy not like not miss? Why? Do you think the boy would get a chance in the future?

→ The change that the boy wouldn't like to miss is listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar's sitar recital. The boy had always wanted to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar, but had never got the chance, we don't know whether the ~~would~~ boy would get the chance to hear Ravi Shankar again.

We cannot look into the future and say what would happen in the future the boy may or may not get the chance.

↳ Imagine you were the mother of the boy; would you have reacted differently in the situations? If so, how?

→ Generally, Anant's mother reacted correctly. If we think differently, we should make some special arrangements for him and give him an opportunity to listen and see Pandit Ravishankar. Because it was like his great desire and mother's duty is to fulfill a child's need.

Q. Read the third Paragraph, he raised himself up without any help. The mother murmured with a catch in the throat. Consider him what does this suggest about the condition of the boy? Read the fourth Paragraph and answer.

→ It is clear that the boy suffers from

some serious illness and has been bedridden. The fact that the mother is emotionally moved to see what is the boy raised himself without any help suggests that the boy was dependent on others for physical activities.

6. For a moment Smita had forgotten something, what was it?

→ For a moment Smita had forgotten that her brother Anant was very ill and dying due to cancer.

7. In what way was the truth frightening to Smita?

→ Smita had known that Anant was going to die. The word cancer had hung in the air. Her brother was dying of deadly cancer. This truth was frightening Smita.

8. Do you consider Anant a talented boy? Justify with support from the text.

→ Anant was only fifteen and the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest swimmer. He was learning to play the sitar, they were both taking sitar lessons, but Anant was better than his sister in many other things. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru. Thus, Anant was a talented boy.

9. "They had come with high hopes."

→ (a) what were their "high hopes" ?
⇒ Amant's family had come with hopes in the miracle of modern science and Amant would be used in the hospital family had hopes that he could bounce back to normal life, and even take part in the table tennis tournament.

(b) Do you think their hopes would be fulfilled?

Support your answer.

⇒ If we were to go by the medical records we have to say that their hopes wouldn't be fulfilled because doctors had given up their hope of using the boy. They had asked the parents to take the boy home as they were under the impression that no treatment would help the boy. However, we cannot rule out the possibility of a miracle recovery which might fulfill the hopes of the parents.

(c) Doctors said something to parents. Were these words of hope or words of despair.

→ The doctors told the parents to take the boy home and give him all that he liked. This are certainly words of despair because the doctors will come up with such advice only when they know that the patient cannot be cured and it is better to indulge him and make him and make him happy rather than follow a strict regimen.

d) 'They did not voice their fears.'; Who does the word they stand for?

(i) doctors, (ii) friends

(iii) family members

→ (iii) family members

10) 'Her eyes filled with tears.' Where were they tear happiness or sorrow? Give reasons.

→ They are definitely tears of sorrow when her brother says that the opportunity of hearing Pandit Ravi Shankar is the chance of a lifetime its ironic because the boy is not left with much of his lifetime. The sister who knows that the days of her brother are numbered cannot overcome her sorrow and her eyes filled with tears.

11) 'Suddenly a daring thought came to her'. Can you guess what thought Amrita had?

→ The daring thought was to fulfill the desire of her brother of listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar. She had decided to give her brother what the brother thought was the chance of a lifetime. She felt that her brother Amant cannot go the concert so she thought that she will request Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha to come to Amant to perform.

12. The word 'gasp', according to the dictionary, suggests surprise or pain. Which meaning is relevant in this context?

→ The meaning of the gasp in the context suggests pain.

13. As Smita sat listening to the music, she was spellbound. But, all the while, her ~~mind~~ mind was echoing something else. What was that?

→ As Smita sat listening to the music she was spellbound. But all the while, her mind was echoing the plan she had decided on. The ~~willing~~ ^{willing} remained firmly in her mind.

14. Why does the ~~writer~~ ^{writer} use the word 'wriggled' to describe Smita's movement?

→ There was a great crowd and she was more anxious her heartbeat was loud and she felt her knees were weak. So she cannot walk straight but she moved in a wriggled way.

15. Smita's ~~more~~ nervousness is suggested by the phrase 'her heart beating loudly' in para 12. Identify two more phrases that describe a similar state in the next paragraph.

→ The two more phrases that describe Smita's

her wounds are:

- * her knees felt weak
- * her tongue had dried

16 Did Smita tell what she had in her mind to the musicians? Who responded to her request immediately? What was the response?

→ Yes, Smita told completely what she had in her mind to the musicians. Immediately Ustad Allah Rakha responded to her request.

The response was, the next morning they would perform for the boy (her brother) as it was a dying person's wish and that too last wish. So, he responded that he would come to her house to fulfill her brother's wish.

17 Do you think the response of the artists was unusual? If not, why?

→ Yes, the response of the artists was unusual. Generally, great artists are always busy and they had no time to listen or attend these types of requests. But this was a special case and these artists were very generous, they showed their humanity. Really it was appreciable.

18. The neighbours could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

→ The neighbours could not believe their eyes because Pandit Ravishankar was very famous artist and busy ~~and thing~~. It was very difficult to take his call sheet. Neighbours couldn't believe as they were getting out of a taxi which pulled up outside their block. It was surprising as such a great person could come to their poor dwelling and gave a concert.

19. Read the last paragraph, which very effectively but briefly describes the end exchange your feelings.

→ The last paragraph evokes in the readers a mixed response. On the one hand it's heartening to know that the wish of the dying boy is fulfilled. On the other, it's heartbreaking to know that the boy died while listening to his favourite sitar music. However, Amita, her parents, the musicians and all the dear ones of the world have memories of satisfaction of fulfilling what can be termed as the last desire of the boy.

20. Can you say that the concert was entertaining to Amita? Justify your answer.

→ Yes, it was more than entertaining for Amita because when she listened to the music, it was as if the gates of enchantment

and wonder was opening she had listened to music in a spellbound state. However we cannot forget the fact that one part of her kept remembering the wish of her brother and the anxiety of not knowing whether the maestro would agree to come to and play for the boy must have been agonising for Smita.

21) Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard, which sentence suggests this?

→ Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard. This suggests in the following sentences

- (i) her heart beating loudly
- (ii) her knees felt weak
- (iii) her tongue dry

22. Did Pandit ~~Master~~ Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha perform in the boy's house? Do you think it was an unusual incident? If yes give reason.

→ Yes, it was certainly an unusual incident we don't expect such distinguished artists to give private performances. In fact, getting their date even for public performance is an uphill task. Yes it was an unusual, rare incident because

The great musicians despite their tight schedule, agreed to perform for the boy. This the great musician nervous Smita's family Aunt Shikha's apartment was small one all these reasons make the incident extraordinary.

OH/12/24

CHECKED

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27/11/24
Wednesday

Jazz Poem Two

Q. Answer the following:

1. Read the first stanza and see how closely the description of the jazz player is made and fill in the columns in the table.

→ Face	Wrinkled old face, full of worries rough unshaven face.
Eyes	closed eyes, still down eyes
Ears	Still closed ears
Shirt	a faded-blue old shirt, turn dark with sweat
collar	Frayed collar
Jacket	Worn out old Jacket
Shoes	run-down shoes had paper in them.

2. Why do you think the jazz player keeps his head down?

→ Jazz player was very old and he had no interest in life, he was alone and had pain in his heart. He was unable to face all the insults and humiliation, life's problems

worries. People commented on jazz player's poverty, his appearance which made him keep his head down.

3) The word old has been repeated several times in the first two stanzas. What does this suggest?

→ The word old suggests, belonging to the past this indicates that the jazz player is indeed aged with wrinkled face and also his poverty forced him to become aged soon.

4) What description do the lines from 13 to 18 suggest about the jazz player?

→ The jazz musician is very poor and in fact in pathetic condition, run-down shoes, his rough unshaven face with wrinkles. He had pain that could be seen in each wrinkle of his face. He was also. These points describe jazz player in the poem.

5) a) Read the lines from 19 to 25 carefully. Is there any change in the stature of the jazz player?

→ Yes, we found some changes in jazz player. There is a change in the black jazz player in these lines, he accepted solitude and started to look down closing his eyes but ears brighter up. He took hold

of the musical instrument saxophone close to his heart and started playing some religious musical notes in a low voice

→ Now read the lines from 31 to 35. Can you guess what he is meditating on?

→ The jazz player feels that God has sent him entrusted to preach the gospel of jazz. Through the music of jazz, he can take people towards divinity heaven.

6) How has he held his instrument?

→ He held his instrument close to his heart across his ~~chest~~^{the} chest. His instrument saxophone was hung from his neck by a wise coat hanger.

7) Read the lines from 29 to 41. It gives a picture. Can you imagine that? Try to get that picture in your mind. If you can, draw the picture.

→ Lines 29 to 41 create the picture of the man playing his instrument. The minute he puts his musical instrument to his mouth he undergoes a transformation. As he preaches his black gospel of jazz through his music, he changes from being a black man to a bird, soaring high in the sky. This transformation is symbolic.

of the liberating spirit of music. It also shows that music has no divine borders. Here we feel Jazz musician has become an angel, he is able to take his audience towards heaven with his divine music; people have forgotten his pathetic physical features but instead remembers him as a messenger of God for his pure holy music.

8) 'Preaching it with words' (line 35)
what does 'it' stand for here.

→ It stands for the black gospel of jazz.

9) 'He is no longer a man', says the poet (line 37)
Who else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

→ He has become an angel people started to appreciate for his original music of jazz and considered him almost an angel through messenger of God for his divine music.

10) Read the last ten words of the poem.
You may observe a change in the tone, what is that about?

→ The tone in the last ten words is of despondence (loss of hope).
The speaker says that the jazz

player, who transformed himself into a bird (or an angel) with the power of music, may once again relapse into his pathetic condition of being an old black man with a wrinkled face and worn out clothing we can find the black man opening his eyes and finding the same cruel world, insulting him, humiliating him for his poverty and pathetic physical condition.

11) The poem is full of images (word pictures). Some examples are given. Now find as many images as you can in the poem.

-
- a) wrinkled old face
 - b) sagging stomach
 - c) still down head
 - d) still closed eyes
 - e) an old, rusty saxophone lies across his chest

12) Is there a simile in the poem? If so, identify it.

→ Yes, in the very first stanza, a simile is employed. The poem begins with the lines "There is he stands, see? like a black Ancient mariner. The comparison is between the Black Jazz musician and the ancient Mariner. The old Jazz musician feels that he has a message for the people of the world.

SUMMARY

The poem 'Jazz poem two' by Carl Wendall Hines. It is a poem written in free verse. The poem has a clear division in thought between the first 30 lines describe the old, worn state of a jazz musician, the last 17 lines speak about his powerful musician, pathetic figure to a powerful musician. The last 17 lines speak about

Just as he can transform himself with power of music, he can transform the world around him with his preaching of Black go. Spelin jazz with his eloquent music. he can make people listen to him.

When he puts the saxophone to his lips and produces music, he ceases to be a Black man, even a man turns into a bird with wings. The wings can be taken as a metaphor for imagination and creativity, empowered with the wings he soars higher and can fly away from the miseries of the world. But then the poet is not so sure of this. He places before the readers the two possibilities, the musician escaping the burden or coming back to his draft existence as a black man again.

The poem can be read with different interpretations. On the one hand, it can

be taken as a poem that speaks about the power of music and the freedom of spirit that is expressed in the Jazz music.

On the other hand it can be about the pathetic condition of the blacks and their attempts to make the world listen to them, their efforts to show to the world what is morally right and their inability to sustain and their tragic submergence into the slavish existence. The implication can also be taken as the man enjoying all rights of a civil society like a free bird, or being denied it, and being the victim of discriminatory treatment.

09/11/24

THE DISCOVERY

Q Answer the followings:

1. Some physical features of Columbus are described given in the text. Based on your reading complete the table

Physical features of Columbus

Physique	Age	hair	Complexion	Face
tall and well-built	46	Archaely white	fair almost ruddy	repose melancholic

2. Usually we sing songs to express our joys and sorrows. Here the play begins with a song. What mood does this convey?

→ The play begins with a song the song was sung by seamen. The song conveys the dissatisfied and discontented mood. The seamen say that they sing to keep their spirits. This shows that they feel low.

3. 'There are limits to patience,' says Diego, what does this suggest about Diego's state of mind?

→ Diego had lost his hopes, He was not happy with his captain's decision. He thought that going to discover the new land was a waste of time so he had impatience, whenever Pedro asked him, he said the above words that show his angry mood.

4. Who do you think has the lives of fifty in his hands? How?

→ Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hand. He was the captain of the ship.

After many days of their voyage it didn't give success. All were home-sick and wanted to go back home. But the captain did not agree for this. So all had thought their lives were in his hand.

6. "A good sailor knows his place." says Columbus to Diego.

(a) a piece of advice

(b) an indirect command

(c) a statement

→ The statement is an indirect command.

6. Which reaction of Diego to the sentence above justifies your choice? Quote the phrase indicating his reaction.

→ By leaving the above statement Diego was suppressed. Diego said Yes Sir. The

phases is scarcely consoiling a soul gone off. The above reaction of Diego states that it was an indirect command.

7. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?

→ Pedro defends the drunken seamen by saying that they are simply men without the vision of Columbus and they need relaxation. Pedro is right because the seamen follow the orders of Columbus without showing his passion. Often they are likely to get frustrated with the feeling that their voyage is purposeless one and they are risking their lives for nothing. At times like this, they need to drink to get over the frustration.

8. What is termed as his worst enemy by Columbus?

→ Columbus felt sorry because he had a short temper and uncontrolled tongue. His worst enemy was his tongue which he terms it as a unbridled tongue.

9. The dialogue between Columbus and Pedro in section 2 reveals this trait of Columbus
(a) dictatorial attitude (b) quick temper
(c) hatred towards the (d) selfishness
seamen

10. Columbus is always furious when he hears the song 'Here's a keg o' rum.' what makes him react so?

→ Being a captain, Columbus had a great responsibility by nature, he had a strong will he was not ready to give up his talk. But the seamen are very simple and ordinary people and they were home sick.

11. The discontented seamen sung the song to criticize their captain. So whenever he heard the song he became furious of this reason.

11. The section reveals the behaviour of pepe

12. Why do you think "Pepe" prefers to be in the company of Columbus?

→ Pepe was the young boy he had great respect for Columbus. Pepe was an obedient and loyal and devoted servant of Columbus. The seamen were against Columbus so pepe likes or prefers to be in the company of his beloved captain than any others.

13. Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever faithful to Columbus.

14. Pepe warns Columbus about some people who are they?

→ Pepe warns Columbus about seamen, The seamen were discontent and sometimes they were desperate.

15. How are the seamen expressing their discontent even as Columbus can hear them?

→ The seamen had no fear about Columbus, they have unity and all were homesick and no hope to get success. So they were expressing their discontent ^{loudly} ~~clearly~~. As Columbus can hear.

16. Pepe is heard saying, "They shan't".

(a) Who are meant by "they"?

→ They here is referred to the crewed men or seamen.

(b) What does the boy mean by saying "They shan't"?

→ They shall not show the mischief for the traitor maker.

17. "The Santa Maria will be light for his carcass" whose words is Pepe quoting here!

(a) Diego

(c) Pedro

(b) Francisco

(d) Guillermo Des

→ (d) Guillermo Des

18. Which statement of Francisco suggests that he too has lost his temper? Quote his words.

→ Francisco had lost his temper. His words were discipline is a thing of past, sir, it you or us.

19. 'Who's to put him in irons?' challenges Guillermo the person meant by him is this content is

→ b) The first man to move th towards Columbus

20) 'I will Perform it myself' says Columbus what does it mean

→ It means that if nobody among crew is to but Guillermo is irons Columbus would himself Put Guillermo in iron.

21) 'Devil's' - track to no where' says Guillermo what does this suggest about the thinking of the Seamen?

→ Guillermo said the above words. The Seamen thought they were very clear that the track is not correct, it leads to nowhere why should they take the risk for nothing.

22) After a perceptible pause, who grows more mutinous than others.

a) Name the character

After that perceptible pause, Diego grew more mutinous than others. All kept quiet except him. So he comments that

b) Quote his words.

"Would you children? Forth and Scum! We are men, reason with us."

23) In his some what a long speech, what does Columbus say he has discovered?

In his long speech, Columbus said that he wanted to discover the new world but during his voyage he discovered the new experience. That was when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone. Loyalty passes like seams on a friendship breaks as a most hallowed by discipline, duty and honorable obedient are bubble that burst at first contact. There remains but ourselves.

24) Pepe excitedly ~~de~~ declares that he is still loyal to the leader. What effect does it have on others like Juan & Guillermo?

→ Pep's declaration of loyalty on the face of mutiny from others has a dramatic effect. People like Juan who haven't been rebellious like the other & seamen feel guilty over their behaviour & try to explain their behaviour by saying that they are simple.

~~as~~

English Grammar.

① Language functions :-

Read the following conversation and choose the language function of the underlined sentence

1) Suprit: papa, could you get me lolly pop please?

Father: yes, of course

(a) Request (b) Advice (c) Order (d) Suggestion

2) Student: May I come in, Sir?

Teacher: Yes, you shouldn't be late next time

(a) permission (b) order (c) Advice (d) Suggestion

3) Stranger: Excuse me sir, could you tell me the way to 'Unique International'?

Mahesh: Yes, you go straight and take left to turn walk for about $\frac{1}{2}$ Km you will find the school on your left.

(a) Giving information (b) Giving direction
(c) Seeking Information (d) offering help

#

4) Old lady: Excuse me

Boy: Yes, what can I do for you?

old lady: could you help me to cross the road?

Boy: Yes, of course

(a) offering help (b) offering information
(c) seeking information (d) taking help

II Reported speech

Read the following conversation and rewrite into a reported speech.

1) Teacher: please bring me a duster, Lakshmi.

Lakshmi: Madam, will you please teach us reported speech? we find it a little difficult.

Teacher: Yes, I will.

Lakshmi: Thank you.

The teacher asked Lakshmi to bring the duster. Lakshmi requested her teacher to teach reported speech once again.

2) Atmanand: Did you have your dinner?

Basavaraj: yes just a while ago and my tummy is full.

Atmanand: so, you eat the chocolate I've brought for you?

Basavaraj: oh! no, there's always room for chocolates.

Atmanand asked Basavaraj whether he had his dinner. Basavaraj replied that he had it just a while ago and added that his tummy was full. Then Atmanand commented that in that case he could eat the chocolate that he had brought for Basavaraj.

Basavaraj: Basavaraj immediately responded negatively and said that there was always room for chocolates.

Read the following sentences and identify the infinitive.

1) Arjun : Where are you going, Raju?

Raju : I am going to market to buy vegetables and fruits.

(a) to buy (b) going to (c) am (d) going

2) Mother : why is she anxious, Appu?

Appu : She is anxious to know her result.

Amma :

(a) is (b) anxious (c) to know (d) result

3) Ashok : Did you miss bus?

Akshay : Yes, I'd better not to be late.

(a) be (b) had (c) did (d) miss

4) Sneha : why are you late, Supriya

Supriya : I went to post office to post a letter.

(a) are (b) went (c) late (d) to post

'IF' Conditional clauses

1) Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks by choosing the correct 'IF' clause

1) Rashmi : Hi, Sagar what about your result?

Sagar : sorry Rashmi. I couldn't get good marks.

Rashmi : If you had worked hard you _____ marks.

(a) would get (b) would have got

(c) will get (d) shall have got.

2) Basavaraj : Did you buy a car for me, pappa?

Rudrappa : Oh! my son, If I were millionaire!

I _____ car for you

Basavaraj : It's OK pappa

(a) will buy

(b) Should have brought

(c) would buy

(d) would have brought

3) Abhishek : It's been too hot, will you put on the fan, Ankush?

Ankush : Yes of course, if we plant more and more trees it will not be too hot

Abhishek : yes, you are right.

(a) could

(b) would

(c) will

(d) would have