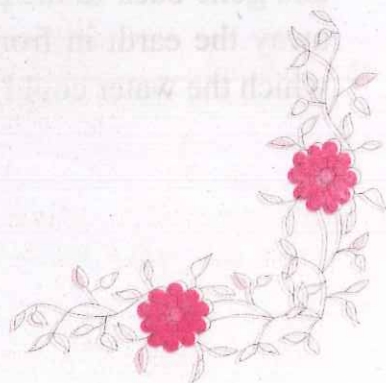


POETRY



GOD MADE THE COUNTRY

William Cowper

WILLIAM COWPER (1731-1800) may be said to be giving in his poems a foretaste of the poetry of Wordsworth. There is in his works the same deep respect for the rural life, the common people and the lovely, quiet landscape. Like Wordsworth again he did not hesitate in giving clear-cut opinion about the issues of his time.



It is a paradox that the poets and dramatists who lived in cities or state capitals have written powerfully about the beauty of the rural life. The simplicity of the common villagers engaged in humble professions, the abundance of natural life in the flora and the fauna and the peaceful living they together make have always inspired poets to write on the life in the countryside.

Cowper's poem is a classic example of this kind of writing. The first line of the poem - "God made the country and man made the town" - truly sums up the creation of the countryside and the evolution of towns. Being created in a natural way, villages possess a perfection that towns and cities can never have. Addressing the town-dwellers, the poet throws light on the virtues of the rural life and exhorts them to escape from artificial luxury and comfort to the simple, but enduring, pleasures of a village.

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Do you belong to a village? Which natural scenes and objects there attract you most?
2. Do you belong to a town? What things there cause annoyance to you?

GOD MADE THE COUNTRY

God made the country, and man made the town.

What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts

That can alone make sweet the bitter draught

That life holds out to all, should most abound

And least be threatened in the fields and groves? 5

Possess ye, therefore, ye, who borne about

In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue.

But that of idleness, and taste no scenes

But such as art contrives, possess ye still

Your element; there only can ye shine; 10

There only minds like yours can do no harm.

Our groves were planted to console at noon

The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve

The moonbeam, sliding softly in between

The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish, 15

Birds warbling all the music. We can spare

The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse

Our softer satellite. Your songs confound

Our more harmonious notes : the thrush departs

Scar'd, and th' offended nightingale is mute., 20

B. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Where do you find health and virtue?
2. Where do you find fields and groves?
3. What is the source of light in villages in the evening?
4. Why is the nightingale mute in a town?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

abound : to be in plenty

threaten : to intimidate by threats

sedan : a covered chair to be carried on poles

fatigue : exhaustion

contrive : to make something happen

pensive : sad

confound : to create confusion

thrush : a song bird

C. 1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why does the poet believe that God made the country?
2. Why does the poet believe that man made the town?
3. Why is life bitter?
4. What can make our life sweet?
5. What function do groves perform in a village?
6. What are the birds scared of ? Explain.



C. 2. GROUP DISCUSSION

1. The villages are no longer beautiful and peaceful. Discuss.
2. Towns are important for the progress of civilization. Discuss.

C. 3. COMPOSITION

1. You spent your summer vacation in a village. Write a letter to a friend, telling him the things you enjoyed there.
2. Write a paragraph on the trees that are found in your village.

D. WORD STUDY**D.1. Dictionary Use****1. Correct the spelling of the following words:**

abaund	kontrie	cedan
pencive	idelness	eklips

2. Complete the following sentences with the words given below:

idleness	taste	wanderer	threatened
pensive	offended	confounded	chariots

1. He _____ to beat me.
2. _____ will not let you rise in life.
3. Did you _____ the sweet dish ?
4. Like a _____ I just moved here and there.
5. Having failed at the examination, he was in a _____ mood.
6. His words _____ me and I could not give a correct reply.
7. _____ were the vehicles of gods and kings.
8. The teacher was _____ when Raju went on arguing with him.

D. 2. Word Formation**1. A number of verbs are made by simply adding - en to them in the end-**

eg. threat (n) threaten (v)

haste (n)	hasten (v)
light (adj)	lighten (v)
mad (n)	madden (v)
strength (n)	strengthen (v)

Use these verbs in sentences of your own.

2. By using '-er' in the end of an adjective we give it a comparative form

eg. soft	softer
kind	kinder
sharp	sharper
thin	thinner
dark	darker
thick	thicker

Now make comparative adjectives by adding -er to the following:

big	sweet	tasty	old	out
white	black	green	small	large

D. 3. Word Meaning

Match the following words in column 'A' with their meanings given in column 'B' -

A	B
threaten	exhaustion
fatigue	natural quality
element	express a threat
spare	frightened
splendour	brilliance
scared	additional to what is required



E. GRAMMAR

On many occasions, we simply connect two sentences

by the using and -

eg. God made the country, and man made the town.

We went to the market, and we also went to the cinema.

Now join the following sentences with and -

1. Raju wrote letters. He posted them.
2. Mother cooked dinner. She served it.
3. The teacher taught the lesson. He asked us to do exercises.
4. Rajan saw a puppy in the street. He brought it home.
5. The boys were playing. They were making a noise.
6. The king gave him land. The queen gave him jewels.
7. He went to the circus. His friends went to the cinema.
8. We will go to Delhi. They will go to Jaipur.
9. My father is in the drawing room. I am in the study.

F. ACTIVITIES

1. Collect four poems in Hindi that deal with village life.
2. Write a short profile of a village you have visited / the village you belong to.

G. TRANSLATION**Translate the following into English:**

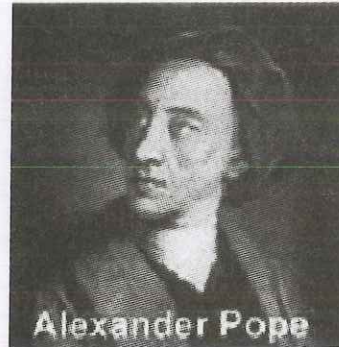
1. इस फल को मत खाओ।
2. धूप में मत खेलो।
3. बाजार शाम में जाओ।

4. प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करो।
5. नियमित रूप से अध्ययन करो।
6. धार्मिक पुस्तकों का अध्ययन करो।
7. कुछ समय छोटे भाई-बहनों के साथ बिताओ।
8. रोज अखबार पढ़ो।
9. रोज कुछ नए अंग्रेजी के शब्द सीखो।
10. कमरे की खिड़कियाँ खोल दो।

ODE ON SOLITUDE

Alexander Pope

ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744), was one of the greatest satirists of the early 18th century. He was also a critic. But he is remembered chiefly as a satirist. This vein of his poetry is best expressed in 'The Rape of the Lock' 'The Dunciad' and 'The Epistles'. Two of his other famous works are 'Essay On Criticism' and 'Essay On Man.'



Ode is a poem addressed to a person or an object. The Greek word 'ode' meant a choric song generally accompanied by dance. The term is presently used to refer to long, meditative lyric poems that in dignified manner address a noble subject. In the present poem 'Ode On Solitude' the poet draws a beautiful picture of a happy man.

A. Answer the following questions very briefly:

- 1. How many of you want to be happy? What leads to happiness?**
- 2. What makes our life happy - money or contentment or both? Discuss.**

- 3. Have you ever visited a remote village adorned with natural beauty and a capital town full of sky-scrapers? Which one would you like and why?**

Happy the man whose wish and care

A few paternal acres bound,

Content to breathe his native air

In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread, 5

Whose flocks supply him with attire;

Whose trees in summer yield him shade,

In winter fire.

Blest, who can unconcernedly find

Hours, days, and years, slide soft away 10

In health of body, peace of mind,

Quiet by day.

B.1. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Who is a happy man?
2. Who (m) does the pronoun 'his' in the third line of the 1st stanza refer to?
3. Who gives him milk?
4. What gives him bread?
5. From where does he get his clothes?
6. How do trees help him?



Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mixt, sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most does please 15

With meditation

Thus let me live unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie. 20

B.2. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. Who is a blessed man?
3. How does a happy man spend his time?
4. Who (m) does 'me' refer to in the last stanza?
5. What do you mean by 'slide soft away'?
6. What does the poet wish for after death?
7. How does the poet want to live?
8. How does the poet want to die?
9. What are the features of a happy life?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

paternal (adj) : inherited from father

content (adj) : satisfied

native air (n) : air of one's homeland

herds (n) : cattle

attire (n) : dress, clothing

recreation (n) : entertainment

meditation (n) : practice of thinking deeply in silence, contemplation

unlamented (adj) : unmourned, not very sad

unconcernedly (adv) : in an untroubled manner or not in worried or anxious manner

lie (v) : to bury, remain passively in a horizontal position

C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The poet thinks that those who are content with what they have are happy men. Do you agree? Give reasons.
2. What does the speaker mean by Together mixt, sweet recreation. Can these things be mixed? Have you ever tried to do so?
3. Why does the poet want to live and die stealthily from the world. How many of you would like to do so? And Why?
4. Is the title of the poem justified? Can you suggest any other title? Give reasons for your choice.

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

Discuss the following in groups or pairs.

1. Are we happier than our forefathers?
2. Is village life better than city life?

C.3. COMPOSITION

1. Write a letter to your younger brother/sister living in Patna about the effects of noise pollution due to congested traffic.
2. Write a paragraph in about 100 words:
 - (a) The importance of trees
 - (b) Bliss of solitude

D. WORD STUDY**D.1. Dictionary Use****Ex.1. Correct the spellings of the following words:**

pattarnal

breeth

atire

unconcernadly

inocence

unlmented

D.2. Ex. 1. Find out from the poem words the meaning of which have been given on the left hand side. The last part of each word is given on the right hand side.

1. A measurement unit re
2. dressings, clothes re
3. holy or lucky ed
4. inherited from father al
5. Indifferently ly

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below:

native

peace

sound

content

meditation

1. I didn't get a sleep last night.
2. She found peace through yoga and
3. Mr. Jha lay back and enjoyed the of the Summer Evening.
4. Mrs. Sinha is with what he has.
5. Mr. Maung is a speaker of English.

E. GRAMMAR**Look at the following examples:**

- a) He lives in his own house.
- b) Can you finish the work by the end of the day?

Here words 'in' and 'by' used above to show relationship. Such words are called prepositions.

Use - Prep. normally precede noun and pronouns.

Some more examples:

(A) Prepositions of Time and Date	Travel and Movement	Position
at, on, by, before in, from, since, for, during, to, till, until, after, afterwards, etc.	from, to, at, in, by, on, into, onto, off, out of, with, across, through along, etc.	above, below, over, under, beside, between, among, behind, in front of, but, except, etc

Ex.1. Find out five prepositions from the poem and frame sentences of your own.

Ex.2. Insert suitable prepositions in the following sentences:

1. He was knocked down bus.
2. She saved him drowning.
3. What is it made ?
4. Yesterday, I had an argument Mr. Sinha.
5. It took us an hour complete this assignment.

F. ACTIVITY

Study the following:

Care - air; bound - ground

These are called rhyming words. A word that has the same sound or ends with the same letter as another word is called rhyme.

Can you think of a rhyme for "beauty"?

Ex.1. Make a list of four pairs of rhyming words used in the poem.

Ex.2. Work in pairs and talk about the things which make you happy or unhappy.

G. TRANSLATION

Translate the poem into your mother tongue.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

"POLYTHENE BAG"



Durga Prasad Panda

Durga Prasad Panda occupies a prominent position in Oriya literature. Primarily a linguist, Panda also writes poetry in English and sometimes translates Oriya poems into English and vice versa. His famous works are 'Sawarani' and 'Rays'. In the present poem, "Polythene Bag", he touches on the pressing issue of polythene bag and the evil consequences it has on environment. The strength of the poem is the correlation between human emotion and a mundane thing like a polythene bag.

A. Work in a small group and discuss the questions given below:

- 1. You and your family members go to market to purchase several things. After you have purchased goods you need some sort of bag to carry these goods.**
 - (a) What sort of bag do you use to carry the goods - bag made of cloth, paper or a polythene bag?**
 - (b) What do you do with these bags after you have carried the purchased items?**



"POLYTHENE BAG"

'Hurt' is such a strange polythene bag
which never gets
dissolved into the earth's crust

When touched it makes a squeaky noise,
when burnt it exudes a pungent smell,
when left to itself
it pollutes the environment.

B.1. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Who has composed the poem ?
2. Does a polythene bag get dissolved?
3. When does a polythene bag make a noise?
4. What does it give out when it is burnt?
5. How does it affect environment?

Just like the polythene bag
his 'hurt' too melts down
with a little touch of warmth.

But deep inside the grief's garbage bin
far away from everyone's gaze
the germs of the disease
keep on growing.

The polythene bag
remains buried within

Only the pain caused by the 'hurt'
keeps coming back
again and again.



B 2. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How do the germs of disease grow?
2. What does the word "Hurt" stand for?
3. What causes pain?
4. Whose hurt melts down like polythene bag ?
5. What comes back again and again?
6. Where is the polythene bag buried?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

dissolved (v) : disappeared gradually, ceased to exit

crust (n) : outer surface

squeaky (adj) : short and shrill

exudes (v) : comes or passes out slowly

pungent (adj) : poisonous

melts (v) : becomes liquid through heating

grief (adj) : deep sorrow

garbage (n) : rubbish, waste things

bin (n) : a large for rubbish container

gaze (n) : long and steady look

growing (v) : developing, increasing in size

buried (v) : placed under the earth



C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How does a polythene bag pollute our environment ?
2. Why does the poet compare 'hurt' with a polythene bag, ? Give any two reasons.
3. "The polythene bag remains within." Explain.
4. Have you ever been hurt ? Write your feelings in your own words.

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

Discuss the following in groups or pairs:

1. Good environment makes our life happy and healthy but most of us fail to understand it.
2. The sources of pollution are limitless.

C.3. COMPOSITION

1. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on pollution.
2. Narrate your experience of a badly polluted colony in your locality that you have recently visited.

D. WORD STUDY

D.1. Dictionary Use

Ex. 1. Correct the spelling of the following words:

Polethen, dissolved, squacky, disees, remeins, burried, coused.

Ex. 2. Give the 'ANTONYMS' of the following words:

strange, never, noise, little, warm, pain, back, deep, inside.

E. GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Look carefully at the different forms of verb 'get':

get, got, got (gotten), getting, gets.

Now give different forms of the following verbs as illustrated above:

dissolve, touch, make, burn, pollute, keep, remain, bury, come, cause.

Ex. 2. Go through the poem minutely and fill in the blanks given below:

1. Which never dissolved.
2. When touched it a squeaky noise.
3. Only the pain caused by the

E.1. Figures of Speech

'Hurt' is such a strange polythene bag.

In the above sentence we find that 'Hurt' which means 'being wounded' is compared to the polythene bag. These are two different things. One is a feeling and another is a thing. This kind of comparison without any obvious link of comparison such as 'like' or 'as' makes the polythene bag a metaphor.

1. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implicit comparison is made between two different things or feelings. Here the real meaning is different from the literal meaning of words.

ex. She is the moon on the earth.

He is a lion in the fight.

He is the star of the family.

She is a book worm

Nature is our best teacher.

2. The other figure of speech is simile. This figure of speech stands for an explicit form of comparison which is made between two different things or feelings, using words 'like' or 'as'.

I wandered lonely as a cloud - 'Wordsworth'

My love is like a red, red rose - Burns

Now fill in the following sentences with the following phrases given below.

as a dove, as a lion, as coal, a lion, the ship, walking shadow, a dagger.

1. She is as gentle _____.
2. He is _____ in the fight.
3. He is as strong _____.
4. Life is but a _____.
5. The camel is _____ of the desert.
6. She is as black _____.
7. The news was _____ to her tender heart.

F. ACTIVITY

1. Visit slum colonies of your area and prepare a list of the problems of the people who reside there.

G. TRANSLATION

Translate into English :

- (i) पोलीथीन घुलता नहीं है।
- (ii) यह बहुत आवाज (ध्वनि) उत्पन्न करता है।
- (iii) यह काफी दुर्गंध देता है।
- (iv) यह कविता किसने लिखी?
- (v) तुम से यह किसने कहा ?



A white in small groups and discuss the following:

1. How many friends do you have? Who helped you?
2. Have you been away from your parents for a long time? How did you feel then?

THINNER THAN A CRESCENT

Vidyapati

Born in the village of Bisapi in Madhubani, on the eastern side of north Bihar. Vidyapati is well known for depicting the pangs of separation in the well-known tradition of Jayadeva. His love-songs re-create and reveal the world of Radha and Krishna, the major love figures of Indian mythology and literature. However, while Jayadeva's poem celebrates Krishna's love and pays comparatively little attention to Radha the woman, Vidyapati is primarily concerned with the intense passion of Radha's love. At once sensuous and sensual, descriptive and dramatic, Vidyapati's songs range beyond the mythological only to find their place in the heart of a human lover whose dreams and desires never die, whose sighs and cries never end. The present poem is in the form of a report from a friend of Radha to Lord Krishna. The Lord has had no occasion to meet Radha for sometime. The young girl took this to heart. Consequently, her health began to fail. Greatly concerned over this condition of Radha, the anonymous friend runs to Lord Krishna to report this.



A Write in small groups and discuss the following:

- 1. How many friends do you have ? Who, among them, has helped you?**
- 2. Have you been away from your parents for a long time ? How did you feel then ?**

Her tears carved a river
And she broods on its bank
Hurt and confused.

You ask her one thing,
She speaks of another.
Her friends believe
That joy may come again
At times they banish hope
and cease to case.

O Madhava,
I have run to call you:
Radha each day
grows thinner
Thinner than the crescent in the sky.



B Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why is Radhika crying ?
2. What two feelings of Radha have been referred to by her friend ?
3. To whom does the friend make a report ?
4. What do Radha's friends believe in ?
5. Why did Radha's friend run to Lord Krishna ?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

carve (v) : to make something by cutting it with knife

brood (v) : to continually think about something painful

confused (adj) : puzzled, not able to understand properly

banish (v)* : to drive away, to expel

cease (v) : to stop

crescent (n) : the curved shape of the moon in its first phase

C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Describe Radha's condition, as reported by her friend.
2. Why is Radha's friend so worried ?
3. "Radha each day/grows thinner/thinner than the crescent in the sky", comment on the use of imagery.

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C. 3. COMPOSITION

1. Write a message to your mother to inform her that you are going to see Ranjan who has taken ill.
2. Your friend is living in a state of anxiety and worry. Write, in a paragraph of 80-100 words, on the pathetic condition of your friend.

D WORD STUDY**D.1. Dictionary Use**

1. Correct the spelling of the following words.

karv

banis

brudes

seige

konfused

thiner

2. Write antonyms of the following words.

believe

thin

hope

friend

cease

confused

E. GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. When 'Each' is used before a singular noun, it always takes a singular verb; e.g.

Each boy in this class **has** a pencil box.

Each girl in this school **has** a bicycle.

Each labourer **gets** a meal.

Each student **has** got a new book.

Each student **goes** to the library.

Now, fill up the blanks with suitable verbs given in the brackets:

1. Each boy _____ to school. (go/goes)
2. Each teacher _____ got a room. (has/have)
3. Each person _____ a car. (own/owns)
4. Each child _____ a problem. (has/have)
5. Each labourer _____ given a uniform. (was/were)
6. Each painter _____ given a prize. (has been/have been)
7. Each lesson in the book _____ two pictures. (has/have)
8. Each room in this hotel _____ a television set. (has/have)
9. Each bench in the park _____ full. (is/are)
10. Each compartment _____ overcrowded. (was/were)



F. ACTIVITIES

1. Translate any song in your mother tongue into English.
2. Find out for yourself one more poem by Vidyapati and recite it in the class.

G. TRANSLATION

Translate into English:

1. मैं तुम्हें सूचना देने आया हूँ।
2. मैं तुम्हें यह पुस्तक देने आया हूँ।
3. मैं नाश्ता कर चुका हूँ।
4. मैं अपना काम समाप्त कर चुका हूँ।
5. मैं यह पुस्तक पढ़ चुका हूँ।
6. वह खेलने गया है।
7. वह बाजार गया है।
8. वह सिनेमा गया है।

THE EMPTY HEART

Periasamy Thooran

PERIASAMY THOORAN (Periasami Turan, 1908-87), a distinguished Tamil writer, first made his name as a writer of short stories and poems. However he is best remembered today as the editor of the famous ten-volume general encyclopaedia in Tamil, Kalai Kazhanjiyam. Later, he also compiled and edited an encyclopaedia in Tamil for children. A master of style, Thooran handled successfully the prose-poem and the sonnet. His works include such popular collections as Ilantamiza and Turan Kavithaika (poems), Tangacangili (Short stories) and Puvir Sirippu (essays). Among the many awards that came to him were the Padma Bhushan and Kalalmamani from Tamil Nadu.

The poem Kurai Kudam (The Empty Heart) highlights a great human weakness: man's insatiable greed which ultimately destroys him.

A. Answer the following questions orally:

1. What is your opinion about a greedy man?
2. What does he do to satisfy his ambition?
3. What ultimate result does he have to come across?



THE EMPTY HEART

The man was rich, but not content.
Morning, noon and night he went
To the Wish-yielding Tree and prayed:
'O Kalpaka, I seek your aid;
All I want is a pot of gold.'
His prayer was granted sevenfold:
For as a gift to him was given,
Glistening gold in pitchers seven.
Seven silver pitchers were now with him
Each with gold coins filled to the brim.
But the Tree unkind took into its mind
To add an eighth, a half-full pot.

B.1.1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. Periasamy Thooran has written the poem 'The Empty Heart'.
2. Periasamy Thooran was a Bengali writer.
3. The poem 'The Empty Heart' has been translated by S. Swaminathan.
4. The man was given six pots .

B.1.2 Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Why was the man not content, although he was rich?
2. When was the gift given by the tree?
3. Why was the tree called unkind?

4. When did the man want one pot of gold?
5. Why was he given seven pots?

To fill this quick was his thought;
 The seven full vessels he clean forgot,
 The demon Desire now made him mad.
 To mother, wife, children 'good bye' he bade .
 He rose before cock-crow, past midnight he worked;
 Eating, drinking and sleep he shirked.
 He wrecked his health, his conscience sold
 And tried all tricks to gather gold.
 Eager and anxious he shamelessly took
 Each coin he could clutch by hook or crook.
 Harder and harder he tried, but died
 Before he could quite fill the pot.
 Greed and endless, but life is not.
 Nothing is wrong with a half-filled purse;
 'Tis the void in the heart that is the curse.

B.2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words reading the poem carefully.

The man was rich, but
 Morning, noon and he went.
 His prayer was granted
 For as a gift to him was

To fill this, was his thought.

The seven full he clean forgot.

Nothing is wrong with a half- filled purse. 'Tis the void
in the heart

C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Comment on the title of the poem. Is the title justified?
2. What does the name “Kalpaka” evoke? What light does it throw on the character of the person?
3. Contentment is the style of life. Discuss in the light of the poem.
4. Explain the following lines:
“Nothing is ‘wrong with a half-filled purse;
‘Tis the void in the heart that is the curse.”
5. What does ‘Silver pitcher’ symbolise in the poem ?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

yielding (n) : to produce or provide

glisten (v) : to shine

pitcher () : a large clay container

vessels (n) : utensils for holding something, a large ship or boat, a tube the carries blood through body of the person or an animal

demon (n) : an evil spirit. a person who does very well or with a lot of energy

shirk (v) : to avoid doing, you should do, especially because you are too lazy

wreck (n) : a ship that has sunk or that has been very badly damaged, a person who is in a bad physical or mental condition

void (n) : a large empty space (v) : to state officially that it is no longer valid. (adj) completely making devoid

encyclopaedia (n) : a book or set of books giving information about all areas of knowledge or about different areas of one particular subject

brim (n) : edge or lip of a vessel

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

Discuss the following in groups or pairs:

1. The greed for the accumulation of material wealth leads to destruction.
2. What ultimately counts is not wealth but the richness of heart.

C.3. COMPOSITION

Write a paragraph in about 100 words on each of following:

1. A rich man's empty heart.
2. Rewards of being kind-hearted.

D.1. WORD STUDY

Correct the spelling of the following words:

Atteck	Apeal	Statament
Bigin	Chenge	Compeer
Gratful	Sufer	Refoote

D.2. Use the following words in sentences :

Care	Bridge	Demand	Hope	Guard
Fight	Promise	Profit	Return	Smell

D.3. Word Meaning

Ex. Match the words given in column 'A' with their meanings given in column 'B'.

A**B**

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Brim | - | A large empty space |
| 2. Void | - | To fill to the top |
| 3. Wreck | - | To avoid doing |
| 4. Shirk | - | A ship that has sunk |
| 5. Demon | - | A large ship or boat |
| 6. Vessels | - | An evil spirit |
| 7. Pitcher | - | To produce or provide |
| 8. Yield | - | A large clay container |

E. GRAMMAR

Pick out the infinitives, the gerund and the participles in the following sentences:

1. I decided to go there.
2. Walking is a good exercise.
3. He forced me to join the campaign.
4. Laughing is a good tonic.

F. ACTIVITY

Look at the following sentences and find out how the words rhyme.

1. The man was rich, but not content.
Morning, noon and night he went.
2. All I want is pot of gold.
His prayer was granted sevenfold
3. The Demon desire now made him mad
To mother, wife, children 'good bye' he bade.

Now fill in the blanks with appropriate rhyming words - one from the poem itself and another on your own.

thought	_____	_____
sold	_____	_____
took	_____	_____
pat	_____	_____
purse	_____	_____
seven	_____	_____
brim	_____	_____

Compose a small poem on Mother, using the rhyming words you have written above.

G. TRANSLATION

Translate into English:

1. मेरी माँ दयालु है।
2. वे सुबह में टहलते हैं।



- ***

KOEL

Puran Singh

A. Work in a small group and answer the following questions briefly:

1. Which is your favourite bird? Why do you like it for?
– For its colour, melodious voice, beautiful appearance, usefulness or something else?

KOEL

Koel! what lightning fell? what singed thy wings?

What keeps thee fresh, yet charred?

Concealed in the mango-leaves, thou singest!

Thy high-pitched strains wake in my soul a

thousand memories! 5

Why so restless that thy spark-shedding notes

go forth kindling fire?

Lo! The roses are on fire which winds and

waters catch!

The shades of mangoes burn! 10

What a rain of sparks art thou, O little Bird!

Koel! what lightning fell? what singed thy wings?

B.1. 1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. The Koel is called the black cuckoo.
2. The Koel sings in the apple - leaves.
3. The song of the cuckoo brings a thousand memories.
4. The poet does not become restless to hear its voice.
5. "Thy wings" means "your wings".

B.1.2. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Who wrote the poem Koel?
2. What do "thy" and "art" stand for?
3. What wakes thousand memories in heart?
4. What happens with the shades of mangoes?
5. "O little Bird!" Why has 'B' in 'Bird' capital here?

II

The Fire of Love has charred my wings, and
made me anew

I am restless! Where is my Beloved?

15

The sight of mango-blossoms fires me all the more!

The greener the garden, the brighter burns my heart!

My flaming soul asks, "Where? where is
my Beloved?"

"Speak! speak! why are thy leaves so still?"

20

B.2. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. What charred the wings of the Koel?
2. Why is the Koel restless?
3. What fires the Koel?
4. What burns her heart?
5. What does the flaming soul of the Koel ask?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

lightning (n) : flash of light

charred (adj) : burnt and became black

conceal (v) : to keep secret, to hide

pitch (n) : the standard degree of acuteness of a sound that makes it a high note or low

strain (n) : a melody

shed (v) : to throw off

kindling (v) : to set on fire

thy (pro) : your

art (v) : are

thou (pro) : you

singest (v) : sing

C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. In response to the speaker's question." What singed thy wings?"

The Koel replies, "The fire of love has charred my wings." What does the Koel's answer suggest? Can love burn like fire? Is this

burning a positive thing or a negative one? Explain.

2. Why does the poet call the Koel “a rain of sparks”? Explain.
3. Why is the Koel restless? Is she able to win over her restlessness? If no, Why?
4. Why is the Koel praised? How do you feel when you hear its voice?
5. Do you think that the Koel symbolises true love?

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

Discuss the following in groups or pairs:

1. Nature always soothes our aggrieved soul.
2. We always look forward to meeting whom we love.

C.3. COMPOSITION

1. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on each of the following:
 - (i) A caged bird finds it difficult to sing.
 - (ii) The cuckoo's voice.
2. Write a letter to your friend describing how a koel though black in appearance stands for the sweetness of the soul.

D. WORD STUDY

D.1. Dictionary Use

Look up a dictionary and write two meanings of the following words- the one in which it is used in the lesson and the other which is more common:

kindling,

spark,

strain,

flame,

char,

wing

D.2. What words do you use for 'they', 'thou', 'thee', 'singest', and 'art', in modern English?

D.3. Write the synonyms of the following words:

keep	little	beard	speak
conceal	freedom	sight	

E. ACTIVITY

Do a project work on five singing birds which are found in your locality.

F. TRANSLATION

Translate unit 1 of 'Koel' (text before the questions in box) in Hindi or any other language that you know.

Koel! what lightning fell ? what singed thy wings?

What keeps thee fresh, yet charred?

Concealed in the mango-leaves, thou singest!

Thy high-pitched strains wake in my soul a
thousand memories!

THE SLEEPING PORTER

Laxmi Prasad Devkota

Laxmi Prasad Devkota was born on the 12 November 1909 in Kathmandu. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Patna University in 1929. He was a renowned poet and storyteller of his time. In 1948, he presided over the first national poetry festival of Nepal organized by Nepali Sahitya Parishad. Immediately after this poetry festival, he exiled himself to Varanasi, India, to edit Yugvani (The Voice of the Age), which was a mouthpiece of the Nepali Congress. In Nepal, his house and properties were confiscated by the government.



A. Work in small groups and discuss the question given below:

- 1. Suppose you have to climb up the fourth floor of a building with a heavy load on your back. Will you feel any trouble doing so? Talk about the trouble that you will face.**

THE SLEEPING PORTER

A twenty-five kilo load on his back
spine double bent
a six-mile climb up in the snows of winter
naked bones, skeleton- like frail frame
yet facing an uphill task
he is challenging the mountain.

He is wearing a black cap
dirty, sweat-stained
his body is an abode of fleas and lice
his mind very dull
although it emits a sulphur-like sour smell
but what a stout human figure!

Like a bird
his heart is twittering, panting
he is sweating and out of breath

B.1. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. How much load does the Porter have on his back?
2. What distance does the Porter cover in the snows of winter?
3. Who is challenging the mountain?
4. What type of cap is he wearing ?
5. What type of smell does the Porter emit ?

A hut on the cliff
his son shivering with cold
woes of hunger
the mother searching for nettles and vines.

Beneath this hero of the mountain
the proud conqueror of nature
are the snow-clad peaks
above
only the star-studded lid of night.
In this night
the porter is in deep slumber
"reigning over the rich kingdom of sleep."

B.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is there on the cliff?
2. What is the mother searching?
3. Who is the hero of the mountain?
4. What is meant by 'lid of night'?
5. Who is 'reigning over' the 'rich kingdom of sleep'?

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

spine (n) : the back bone

naked (adj) : unclothed, uncovered, nude

skeleton (n) : the bony frame work of the body

frail (adj) : weak, infirm

frame (n) : a structure, shape

uphill (adj) : ascending, difficult

sweat (n) : perspiration

stain (n) : mark

fleas (n) : a kind of small jumping insect

lice (n) : pl. of louse; a parasitic insect

stout (adj) : strong, brave

twittering (adj/n) : uttering interrupted sound

panting (n) : gasping

woe (n) : grief, sorrow

nettle (n) : stinging plant

vines (n) : the creeper which bears grapes

conqueror (n) : one who conquers, a victor

clad (adj) : clothed

studded (v) : p.t of stud adorned with studs

lid (n) : the cover for the top of something

slumber (n) : a short sleep



C.1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The poet has focused on trials and tribulations of the porter. Elucidate.
2. A mother is searching for nettles and vines who is she? Why is she searching such things?
3. Determination, hard work and continuity win the race. Do you agree? Write your opinions with reference to the poem "The Sleeping Porter?"

C.2. GROUP DISCUSSION

1. The porters are the symbols of hard work.
2. All human beings are porters on this earth.

C.3. COMPOSITION

1. Write a letter to your mother explaining how labour never goes in vain.

D. WORD STUDY**D.1. Dictionary Use**

1. Write the meanings of the words given below:

rule	a luggage-carrier	curse
under	consisting of two	spot

2. Write the antonym for each of the following words:

load	hill	honest	correct
far	dull	dirty	natural

D.2. Word Formation

Read the following lines carefully:

“A twenty-five kilo load on his back spine double bent.”

‘Bent’ is the past form of ‘Bend’; other words derived from bend are as follows:

bend, bent, bends, bendable, bender, bending.

Write as many words derived from the following verbs:

hope write do help jump

E. ACTIVITY

Do a project work on the life of coolies on a Railway station.

F. TRANSLATION

Translate the poem into Hindi or any other language that you know.

MARTHA

Walter de la Mare

WALTER DE LA MARE (1873 – 1956), a modern poet, was quite different from the other poets of his age. He is unlike other modern poets such as T. S. Eliot who discuss problems related to society and industrialization. Walter de la Mare is altogether different from them. Like a conjurer, he creates an atmosphere of mystery, where experience is like a dream like reality. Among his poems "The Listener," "The Scarecrow" and "Arabia" are worth mentioning.

Answer the questions briefly:

1. Have you read any fairy tale?
2. Do you find its events as real as in life?
3. Does it have any logical sequence of events?



Martha

"Once...Once upon a time..."

Over and over again,

Martha would tell us her stories,
In the hazel glen.

Hers were those clear grey eyes
You watch, and the story seems
Told by their beautifulness
Tranquil as dreams.

She'd sit with her two slim hands
Clasped round her bended knees;
While we on our elbows lolled,
And stared at ease.

Her voice and her narrow chin,
Her grave small lovely head,
Seemed half the meaning
Of the words she said.

B1.1 Write True (T) or False (F) for the following sentences:

1. Martha tells her stories over and over again.
2. If one watches her eyes, it seems story is told by her beautiful eyes.
3. Her stories were turbulent.
4. She would sit with clasped hands round her neck.
5. Martha would tell her stories in greenish brown valley.

B.1.2 Answer the questions briefly:

1. What does Martha do in the hazel glen?
2. What is the colour of Martha's eyes?
3. Who are staring at ease?
4. How do they sit to listen to Martha's story?
5. How were half of the stories said?

"Once...Once upon a time..."

Like a dream you dream in the night,
Fairies and gnomes stole out
In the leaf-green light.

And her beauty far away
Would fade, as her voice ran on,
Till hazel and summer sun
And all were gone:—

All fordone and forgot;
And like clouds in the height of the sky,
Our hearts stood still in the hush
Of an age gone by.



B. 2. Fill in the blanks on the basis of your reading of the poem:

Like a dream you dreamthe night,

Fairies and gnomes stole

..... the leaf green light.

And her beauty far

Would fade as her voice ran.....

B .2.2. Write True (T) or False (F) for the following sentences:

1. Fairies and gnomes stole out Martha's beauty.
2. Like a dream her beauty gradually faded away.
3. Her voice could be heard until hazel and summer sun and other things faded away.
4. Clouds in the sky are on lower height.
5. Our hearts are shocked.
6. Martha tells her story today.
7. Her stories have tranquil effect.

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

hazel (adj.): greenish brown

glen (n): deep narrow valley in mountain of Scotland or Ireland

tranquil (adj.): calm and peaceful

slim (adj.): attractively thin and well shaped

clasped (v): to hold tightly in arms or hands

stared (v): to look at someone for long time

grave (adj.): person is quite serious in appearance or behaviour

fairies (n): imaginary creature with magical power

hush (n): place where things are quite and peaceful or suddenly becomes quite and peaceful

C. 1. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Describe Martha's physical features.
2. Is this poem like a dream? How can you say that?
3. How does this poem end?
4. Do you think that Martha and the children enjoyed the stories?

5. Martha begins with happy and tranquil note and ends with sadness. Why does she do so? Explain.
6. Explain the mood of the poet when he says "Our hearts stood still in the hush of an age gone by".
7. Describe the poet's feeling when he started the poem.

C.2. COMPOSITION

1. Prepare a report on your visit to any hills.
2. Prepare a short speech on land sliding on hills.

D. WORD STUDY

D.1. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words:

misl,
rdwo

denb,

ryou,

E. FIGURES OF SPEECH

Simile and Metaphor:

Simile is comparison between two objects is. It is suggested by the use of words 'like' and 'as'.

Find out simile used by the poet in this poem. (One has been done for you)

'Tranquil as dreams'

Metaphor is a way of comparing things by attributing qualities of one object to another object, person, or thing to the object. It is an implied simile.

Do you **find** any metaphor in the poem? Pick out if any:

(One has been done for you)

'He is the Shakespeare of his school'.

F. ACTIVITY

Read the poem carefully and find out if the words appearing at the end of each line rhyme alike? (One has been done for you).

You watch, and the story seems

Told by their beautifulness

Tranquil as dreams.

Find out other words, which rhyme alike.

G. TRANSLATION

1. मेरी दादी कहानियां सुनायेंगी।
2. उनकी आँखों का रंग हल्का भूरा है।
3. कहानियों हमारे दिल और दिमाग को सुकून देती हैं।
4. पहाड़ियों पर बादल थे।
5. उसकी आवाज बहुत प्यारी है।
6. मैंने एक सपना देखा।
7. धीरे-धीरे उसकी आवाज कम हो गयी।
8. हमारा दिल बैठ गया।
9. हम उन्हें एकटक देख रहे थे।
10. उसकी आँखें आधी बात कह देती है।
