



Look at the following and discuss the questions that follow:



1. What do you know about the monuments and the dance shown in these pictures?
2. What cultural importance do these monuments and dance have for us today?

Oral Discourse: Talk on-Select any one of the above pictures and talk about it.

A. Reading

Hari was sitting in the armchair and was reading the newspaper. Kiran, his son, observed the emotions appearing on his father's face.

"Dad, what is special in the news? Why are you so emotional?" Kiran asked.

"Today is the red letter day for us, dear. The union government has declared Telangana as the 29th state of the country. It took years for the government to take this decision. Many people sacrificed their lives for our state. We need to remember the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for separate Telangana State. Now, we have our own state with our own culture," Hari said.

"Dad, please tell me more about it," Kiran requested eagerly.

"Dear child, the long lasting dream of our people has become true. The birth of our state has made our vision real. Now, there are more chances for employment and inclusive development. Moreover, we can revive our culture; we can revive our language." Hari said.

"Dad, is our language different?" Kiran asked.

“Not exactly,” said Hari, “It is a variant of Telugu -a dialect. But, it has not been given the status of a language and was humiliated on many occasions. Even our festivals are not given much importance. Indeed, our Telangana language is part of our culture,” Hari explained.

“What are the special festivals of our state, dad?” Kiran asked.

“We celebrate the main festivals as well as the regional festivals. Festivals like Bonalu, Bathukamma and Peerla Panduga reflect our life,” said Hari.

Meanwhile, Hari saw Laxmi coming.

“Now, it’s your mother’s turn. She will let you know about our festivals,” Hari said.

“We celebrate our festivals with warmth and fervor. Bonalu, our state festival, is celebrated during Aashaadam as thanksgiving to the goddess Mahankali for fulfilling our wishes. We prepare rice cooked with milk and jaggery, put in a Ghatam – the decorated pot and carry the pot in a procession singing songs. The fete culminates as the ghatams are offered to the local goddesses,” said Laxmi.



Indu, Kiran’s sister joined them and said, “Yes, last Tuesday, we saw the jubilant procession.”



Indu asked, “Mum, what about Bathukamma?”

“Bathukamma festival is celebrated as part of Dussehra. The festival has historical and religious significance. Women carry Bathukamma, beautifully stacked with Tangedu, Gunugu and Chamanthi flowers to the meeting points. Making circles around Bathukamma, womenfolk sing

songs related to our culture. Later, the Bathukamma are taken to the local tanks and streams to be immersed.” Laxmi explained.

“What is Muharram ?” Kiran asked.

“Muharram is celebrated in many parts of our state. It is the symbol of religious tolerance. During this, the Peerlu are kept in village points. The Peerlu are immersed in the local lakes and tanks. Indeed our festivals and art forms symbolize our culture. They are reflected in our lifestyle,” said Hari.



“Our sarees are famous worldwide,” said Laxmi, “the sarees of Pochampally, Gadwal and Narayanpet are very popular for their attractive patterns. Our weavers of Sircilla produce sarees that fit in a match box. The wooden toys of Nirmal steal the hearts of everyone.”

“All this make our state great,” said Indu.

“Besides, we have jatara. The Sammakka and Saralamma jatara of Medaram, Warangal is one of the biggest gatherings in the world. Lakhs of people take part in it. Moreover, there are several places of attraction in our state. Hyderabad, Nagarjuna Sagar, Yadadri, Vemulavada ,Alampur, Sri Rangapuram and Bhadrachalam are some among them,” said Hari.



“We went on a tour to Nagrjuna Sagar last year. We visited the museum there. It has a huge collection of antiques,” said Indu.

“And the Salar Jung Museum of Hyderabad is one of the three national museums which has antiques and portraits collected by a single person,” Kiran added.

“We visited the Golconda fort last sunday. There we saw the place where Bhakta Ramdasu was imprisoned.” Indu added.

“Not only that, our great poets contributed to our rich culture. Bammara Pothana’s Bhagavatham is known for its literary fragrance. Kancherla Gopanna, known as Bhakta Ramadasu, made our literature great with his keerthanas. Mallinganti Suri, Kaloji Narayan Rao, Dasharathi Ranga Charyulu and Dasharathi Krishnama Charyulu are the jewels of Telangana,” said Laxmi.

“Oggu Katha is a very popular folklore singing, praising and narrating the stories of Mallanna, Beerappa and Yellamma. The narrator and the chorus- two narrators dramatize and transform themselves into the characters. Perini Shiva Tandavam is the dance form originated in Telangana. It has historical prominence. During the dynasty of the Kakatiyas, the soldiers performed this dance as the invocation and dedicated it to Lord Shiva. This dance form was revived by Sri. Nataraja Ramakrishna,” Hari said.

“It is high time for us to remember our great personalities who dedicated their life for Telangana.”

“The temples, the antiques, the art forms, the literature and our language contribute to our culture and heritage. We need to preserve them. I hope our government will also take necessary steps in this regard,” said Hari.

Glossary

emotion (n)	:	excitement
red letter day	:	a very important day
dialect (n)	:	a form of language
fervor (n)	:	a strong feeling of enthusiasm
fete (n)	:	public celebration

culminate (v)	:	reach the end of something
significance (n)	:	importance
religious tolerance	:	accepting the feelings of all religions
immerse (v)	:	to put into water
weaver (v)	:	one who makes cloth
antiques (n)	:	things that are old and valuable
revive (v)	:	to make active again
preserve (v)	:	to keep in good condition
dedicate (v)	:	to devote
pattern (n)	:	an arrangement of a design
portrait (n)	:	a painting
invocation (n)	:	prayer
prominence (n)	:	importance

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think Hari was so emotional?
2. What was the long lasting dream of the people? How did it become true?
3. How is our culture manifested?
4. What is your favourite festival? Why do you like it?
5. What should we do to preserve our culture?
6. What should the government do to preserve our culture and heritage?

II. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the false statements.

1. Bonalu is celebrated as part of Dussehra.
2. The ghatams are immersed in the local tanks and ponds.
3. Siricilla weavers produce excellent sarees with attractive patterns.
4. Peerla Panduga is the symbol of religious tolerance.
5. We can see a large number of antiques in the Salar Jung Museum.

Vocabulary

Read the following sentences focusing on the underlined words.

- i. We saw the jubilant procession.
- ii. Oggu Katha is a very popular folklore.
- iii. The sarees of Pochampally, Gadwal and Narayanpet are very popular for their attractive patterns.

The underlined words help us to express our opinion. They are opinion adjectives.

Complete the following passage using the adjectives given in the box.

small, attractive, flightless, different

Squirrels are _____ animals and so everyone likes them. They are found in _____ colours. They are _____ but can move very fast. They eat nuts, fruits and sometimes insects. They are _____ because they can only jump short distances. Most of the squirrels live in tree holes. They even store their food there.

Grammar

Read the following from the narrative:

- i. “Now, there is more scope for development. **Moreover**, we can revive our culture.”
- ii. We celebrate the main festivals **as well as** the regional festivals.
- iii. **Besides**, we have jataras .
- iv. **And** the Salar Jung Museum is one of the three national museums.
- v. **Not only that**, our great poets contributed to our rich culture.

The highlighted expressions help us in linking our ideas.

Rewrite the following using the linkers given in brackets

Swati is a well-known singer. **She sings Telugu songs. She sings Hindi songs** (and). Moreover, she is a student of computer science. **She works on computer. She designs programmes (not only- but also). She likes music very much. She likes books (besides).**

Editing

Read the following passage. There is an error in each sentence. Identify and edit it.

Laxmi was reading a story-book sitting of a train. It were very interesting. The story was about an wise man. Just then, an old man came there. He was not able to carry his luggages. He asking Laxmi's father, "Can you please help me?" He helped the old man.

Writing

Your school planned a picnic to a place of cultural importance in your district. Write a conversation between you and your friend about it. You may use the following hints.

- Place selected for the visit
- Its importance
- Need to visit

How well did I write?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
I was able to explain / describe / narrate well.	
The sentences I used were properly connected.	
I was able to express my ideas in apt words.	
The ideas were arranged in proper sequence.	
I used proper punctuation marks.	

How well did I edit my work?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
I deleted the excess words.	
I corrected the wrong forms of words.	
I corrected the punctuation errors.	
I added new words wherever necessary.	
I corrected the misspelt words.	

Study Skills

Study the following results.

Notice Board			
Z.P. High School, Jillelaguda, Ranga Reddy Dist. Percentage of marks of students in S.S.C. Examination in 2011.			
Girls	Percentage	Boys	Percentage
Swathi	82	Abhilash	85.6
Swetha	86	Farooq	85
Naga Rani	78	Sai Krishna	79.6
Hemalatha	69	Bhanu Prasad	67.6
Mamatha	68	Uday Kumar	76
Sruthi Geetha	68	Vinod Kumar	76.8
Manjula	67.6	Masanna	71

Answer the following questions:

1. Name the topper of the school.
2. Which two students scored equal percentage of marks?
3. Who got the lowest percentage of marks?
4. How many have scored above eighty percentage of marks?
5. Comment on the overall performance of the students.
6. Who performed better, boys or girls? Support your answer.

Listening and Speaking

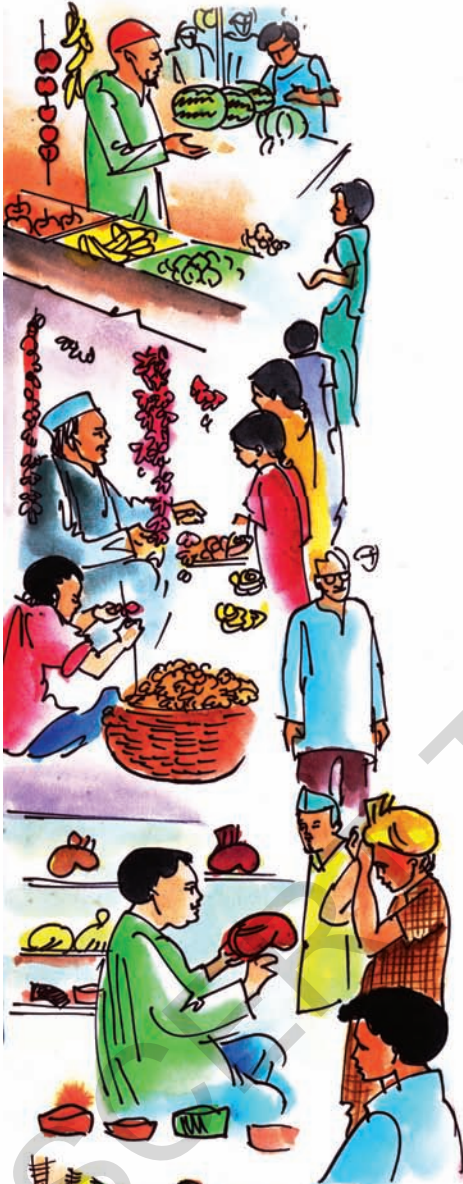
I Sambaiah is a boy from Warangal. Listen to him and put the Tick (✓) mark to the statements that are true.

1. Ramappa temple is located in Warangal city.
2. The Ramappa temple is famous for statues and carvings.
3. The bricks of the temple are very heavy.
4. The Nandi in the temple is different.
5. The people who visit the temple take the statues with them.

II. Group Work: Have you ever been to any famous place in Telangana? Talk about it in your group.

B. Reading (Poem)

In the Bazaars of Hyderabad



What do you sell, O ye merchants?
Richly your wares are displayed.
Turbans of crimson and silver,
Tunics of purple brocade,
Mirror with panels of amber,
Daggers with handles of jade.

What do you weigh, O ye vendors?
Saffron and lentil and rice
What do you grind, O ye maidens?
Sandalwood, henna, and spice.
What do you call, O ye peddlers?
Chessman and ivory dice.

What do you make, O ye goldsmiths?
Wristlets and anklets and ring,
Bells for the feet of blue pigeons
Frail as a dragonfly's wing,
Girdles of gold for dancers,
Scabbards of gold for the king.

What do you cry, O ye fruitmen?
Citron, pomegranate, and plum.
What do you play, O ye magicians?
Spells for aeons to come.

What do you weave, O ye flowergirls
With tassels of azure and red?
Crowns for the brow of a bridegroom,
Chaplets to garland his bed,
Sheets of white blossoms new-garnered
To perfume the sleep of the dead.

- Sarojini Naidu



Glossary

O ye:	a meaning “you” used in the past especially to address more than one person
wares (n):	goods that someone sells in a market or on the street
brocade (n):	expensive thick cloth with a pattern woven into it
amber (n):	a hard yellow-brown substance used for making jewellery
jade (n):	a precious stone used for making jewellery and art objects
vendor (s):	someone who sells something
peddler (s):	someone who goes from one place to another selling things
ivory (n):	the yellowish white bone that an elephant’s tusk is made of
dice (n):	a small block with six sides marked with spots
frail (v):	thin and delicate
scabbards (n):	a cover for the blade of a sword or dagger
aeon (s):	an extremely long period of time
tassels (n):	a group of strings tied together at one end and fastened to clothing or objects for decoration
azure (n):	bright blue
chaplets (n):	a circle of flowers and leaves that you wear on your head

How well did I read?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.	
I enjoyed reading the poem.	
I got the idea of the poem on my own.	
I got the idea with the help of my friends in the group.	
The teacher helped me to understand the poem.	
I used the glossary given at the end of the poem.	

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the poet talking about in the first stanza?
2. What is that you like the most about the poem?
3. Pickout the words/phrases that describe the grandeur of the market?
4. What impression do you form of the market?
5. When you happen to visit the bazaars of Hyderabad, what things from the poem come to your mind?

Project

Collect the information about any five tourist places in Telangana. You may include the following details for each place.

1. Name of the tourist place :
2. Distance from your place :
3. How to reach there from your place :
4. Important details (when to go there, things to see, accomdation, etc.) :
5. Have you ever visited? If so, give details:
6. Your opinion about the place :

C. Reading

Bammera Pothana, the jewel of Telugu literature

Bammera Pothana was the remarkable poet who was born in our state. He translated Bhagavatham into Telugu. He was born in Bammera village of Warangal district. He belonged to an agricultural family. His father was Kesanna and his mother was Lakshamma. He never hesitated to work in the agricultural fields despite his interest in poetry.

At the early age, Pothana wrote Bhogini Dandakamu for King Sri Singa Bhoopala. Later, he wrote Veerabhadra Vijayamu describing the adventures of Veerabhadra, the son of Lord Shiva. The main theme of the work was the destruction of the yagna performed by king Daksha in the absence of Lord Shiva.



Pothana was a devotee of Lord Shiva. Later, he became a devotee of Lord Rama and developed interest in salvation. It is said that he was invoked by Lord Rama and took up the work of translating Vyasa's Bhagavatham into Telugu, which was later known as Pothana's Bhagavatham. It is said that Lord Rama himself complemented the work Pothana himself credited this in his Bhagavatham.

Palikedidhi Bhagavathamata

Palikinchedivadu Ramabhadhrundata Ne

Palikina Bhavaharamagunata

Palikeda Verondu Ghadha Palukaga Nela

Pothana dedicated his Bhagavatham to Lord Rama refusing the orders of King Padma Nayaka. He thought it would be better to dedicate the divine work to Lord Rama, not to any mortal king.

Pothana was fond of using rhythm and repetition of sounds. His descriptions touch the hearts of the readers. Even common people quote the verses of ‘Gajendra Mokshamu’ and ‘Prahlada Charitra’ from Pothana Bhagavatham.

Pothana is not among us now. But, his works live forever and ever. His poetry still rings in our ears.

Glossary

remarkable (<i>adj</i>)	:	special
hesitate (<i>v</i>)	:	pause before doing something
devotee (<i>n</i>)	:	one who is strongly interested in something
translate (<i>v</i>)	:	to change into a different language
complement (<i>v</i>)	:	make something better
rhythm (<i>n</i>)	:	musical pattern
quote (<i>v</i>)	:	repeat the words said by someone

Answer the following questions

1. What was the greatest work of Bammara Pothana ?
2. Why do you think Pothana did agricultural work ?
3. Pothna didn't dedicate his work to the king. Why ?
4. What special qualities can we observe in Pothana's works?

