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MEASURE FOR MEASURE

A. WARMER

Have you ever met or seen a person who may be excellent in certain things, but is asked to do things in which he/she has no experience? How did he/she perform? Were you amused/ annoyed to see his/ her performance? Tell your classmates the lesson that you learnt from this experience.

Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets and scholars. He was equally fond of fine arts. Once he came to know about a brilliant artist named Raja Varma. He invited Raja Varma to the court and asked him to draw his portrait.

The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready. In the portrait, the majestic and handsome king seemed to have come alive within the frame.



Apart from this portrait Raja Varma drew images of famous characters from Puranas, of men and women, and so on. He became well known for his skills. He became close and dear to the king.

Overwhelmed by joy, Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted. When Raja Varma did not reply, the king, on the spur of a generous impulse, rewarded him with the chief ministership.

Though Raja Varma was a good man and a brilliant artist, he had no experience, whatsoever, of administration. Soon everything was thrown into disorder because of his hasty decisions and bad management of the state affairs. Though people were unhappy about his administration, they did not dare complain to the king because the king was very fond of him.

The elders of the town finally approached and sought Tenali Raman's help in getting rid of the new and inept chief minister.

Tenali Raman assured them, "I shall soon find a harmless way to remove the artist from the ministership."

After a few weeks, Tenali Raman invited the king, the queens and some courtiers to his house for lunch. Meanwhile, he found a very good carpenter and put him on the job of preparing a grand feast for the king.

The king and others sat for lunch and at Tenali Raman's order, the carpenter began serving them. As soon as they put the first morsel of food in their mouths, the people began to request for water again and again.

Soon after tasting the food, the king realised that the food was badly cooked and was unbearably hot. He was angry.

"Raman, who has cooked this food? Do you want all to suffer and die by eating this horrible food?"

In his usual humble way Tenali Raman said, "I beg your Majesty's forgiveness." Then he showed carpenter to the king. I have never come across such an excellent carpenter, and I have put him on the job of cooking the lunch for today's feast."



The king began laughing loudly. "Have you lost all sense, Raman? A good carpenter should be employed to work on wood but not on food. How did you get this funny idea?"

Tenali Raman asked the king, "Lord! If an artist can become a chief minister, can't a carpenter become a cook?"

The king at once understood that Tenali Raman got a carpenter to cook the food to make him realise his error in making Raja Varma the chief minister.



The king was saved from the embarrassment of removing Raja Varma from the post because when Raja Varma came to know about the awkward incident at Raman's house, he immediately resigned from the post.

Later Raja Varma told Tenali Raman that he was happy to remain an artist!

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

patronage(n):

support संरक्षण, मदद

brilliant(adj):

extremely good/ highly intelligent बहुत तेज

portrait(n):	picture or sketch	चित्र या तस्वीर
majestic(adj):	very grand, stately, splendid	प्रभावशाली, वैभवशाली
prominent(adj)	famous/ noticeable, easily seen	विख्यात
overwhelmed(v):	overcome with feeling	अभिभूत होकर
impulse(n):	sudden wish to do something	अचानक कुछ करने की इच्छा, प्रवृत्ति
spur of a generous impulse(idiomatic expression):	do something suddenly without caring for its result	परिणाम जाने बिना कुछ करना
reward(n):	an award or a prize in return for services	पुरस्कार
thrown into disorder(v):	(p.p of throw) thrown in confusion or mess	अस्त व्यस्त हो जाना
hasty decision (phr):	decision taken in a hurry	शीघ्र, जल्दबाजी का
administration(n):	government in power, governance	शासन
management(n):	act of managing	व्यवस्था, प्रबंध
assure(v):	promise	विश्वास देना, वादा करना, वचन देना
affair(n):	work related to government	राजकाज
inept (adj):	unfit	अकुशल
first morsel (n):	a small quantity of food put in the mouth for eating	पहला कौर
horrible (adj):	unpleasant, dreadful	बहुत खराब, अप्रिय
forgiveness (n):	quality of forgiving	क्षमा, कृपा
embarrassment (n):	awkward situation	अप्रिय स्थिति
courteous (adj):	polite	विनीत
awkward (adj):	uncomfortable	मद्दा, अशोभनीय, अप्रिय

B. LET'S COMPREHEND

B.1. THINK AND TELL

B.1.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the king make Raja Verma the chief minister?
2. Whom did the elders approach to get rid of the chief minister?
3. Why did Tenali Raman appoint a carpenter as a cook?
4. When did the king realise his mistake?

B.2. THINK AND WRITE

B.2.1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. The king was fond of games.
2. Tenali Raman was a wise man.
3. The carpenter made very delicious food for the guests.
4. Only the king and the queen were invited for lunch.
5. All the guests ate the dishes with much interest.

B.2.2. The following sentences of this story are not in correct order. Arrange them in proper order. One has been done for you:

- () The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready.
- () The king rewarded Raja Varma with the chief ministership.
- () Apart from this Raja Varma drew images of famous characters from Puranas, men and women.
- (1) Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets, scholars and fine arts.
- () Overwhelmed by joy Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted.
- () He invited a famous artist to draw a portrait.

B.2.3. Answer each of the following in about 30 words:

1. What was Krishna Deva Raya known for?
2. Why was the king very pleased with the artist when he saw his portrait?
3. Who rewarded Raja Varma and how?
4. How was the food cooked by the carpenter?

B.2.4. Answer each of the following questions in about 70 words:

- (1) What does the title "Measure and Measure" mean? Do you like the title? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- (2) Did Raja Varma really feel happy to remain an artist? Give reason for your answer.
- (3) What made the people unhappy with Raja Varma's administration? List them and also write what they wanted the king to do.
- (4) Could Raja Varma, in your opinion, have grown into a good administrator? Give reasons.
- (5) What was wrong with the king rewarding Raja Varma as the chief minister? Give reasons in support of your answer.

C. WORD STUDY**C.1. Rearrange the letters in the following groups to make meaningful words. One has been done for you.**

Pypah – happy

sitrat, pencarter, siminter, nemow, leepop

C.2. Correct the spellings of the following words:

Equally, overwhalmed, inapt, majasty, resined

C.3. Look at the following words from the story:

edisorder', 'unhappy'

Words 'disorder' and 'unhappy', begin with the prefixes 'dis-' and 'un'. In English prefixes 'dis-', 'un-', 'in-', 'il-', 'im-', and 'mis-' are used to make words opposite in meaning to the word (antonym) in question.

Write antonym of the following words by adding appropriate prefixes before them:

Literate,	measurable,	mobile,	satisfy,	relevant,
manage,	pleasant,	organize,	eligible,	regular

C.1. Match words given in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B'. One has been done for you:

A

B

1. image

(a) fault finding

2. decision

(b) lavish

3. brilliant

(c) event

4. complaint

(d) unacceptable

5. incident

(e) picture

6. unbearable

(f) judgement

7. generous

(g) bright, excellent

D. GRAMMAR

D.1. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the present perfect tense to show that an action or state started in the past continues to the present; e.g.

Abhinav has been in Kolkata since 2001.

Forms of the present perfect tense:

I/We/You/They + have + past participle

We have seen the Golghar.

I have received your letter.

Have you read this novel?

He/She/It +has = past participle

She has bought a new watch.

My English has improved a lot.

have/has + adverb +past participle

I have never eaten Dosa.

She has always had a bicycle.

The difference between the simple present and the present perfect is that the simple present refers only to the present time, but the present perfect connects the past to the present (usually with *for*, *since*, *always*, *never*, etc.).

Examples:**Simple present**

I love my school.

I don't like potatoes.

I am in Patna now.

Ashu has a car.

Present perfect

I have always loved my school.

I have never liked potatoes.

I have been in Patna for three years.

Ashu has had a car since May.

In many situations, with a present time expression (*today, this week, etc.*) we may use either the present perfect or the simple past. For example,

1. (a) Ankit **has eaten** four mangoes today.
(b) Ankit **ate** four mangoes today.
2. (a) We **have learned** five new words today.
(b) We **learned** five new words today.
3. (a) Ani **has been** absent twice this month.
(b) Ani **was** absent four times last month.

In sentences 1 (a) and 2 (a), the number may not be final. In sentences 1(b) and 2(b), the number may be final. In sentence 3 (a), the month is not finished. There is a possibility that Ani may be absent more times this month. In sentence 3 (b), last month is finished, and the number four is final.

Examples	Explanation
Abhinav has been in Kolkata since 2001. I have lived in Bihar since 1990. He has always loved his school. Anita has been a bank manager for three years.	The action started in the past and continues to the present.

Examples	Explanation
<p>Rashmi has written three poems today. Paras has had two interviews this month. So far, she hasn't found a job. Aslam has worked in several colleges. How much money have you spent on train tickets so far?</p>	<p>The action repeats during a period of time that started in the past and continues to the present. We use time periods like today, this month, this week, so far, up to now etc. We can also use a lot of, several, many or a number of to show repetition from past to present. We can ask a question about repetition with how many and how much.</p>
<p>I have received a beautiful watch from my uncle.</p> <p>He hasn't made his decision yet.</p> <p>Amit has studied Urdu, and he speaks it well.</p> <p>I have never liked hot weather.</p>	<p>The action occurred at an indefinite time in the past. It still has importance to the present situation.</p>

D.1.1. Fill in each blank with the missing word (not every sentence needs a word).

Example: Anwesha has been in Delhi for two years.

1. Have you _____ Aamir Khan's new movie?

2. I have _____ many poems.

3. She _____ been sick _____ Monday.
4. Ayesha and Anwesha _____ known each other for many years.
5. _____ the train _____ at the platform?

D.1.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to form the present perfect tense. One has been done for you as an example:

Example: Saumya has got (get) a letter from her mother.

1. Anu _____ (send) a gift to her friend.
2. We _____ (see) Tajmahal.
3. I _____ (read) your letter.
4. Namita _____ (never, work) as a driver.
5. Alok _____ (recently, pass) from college.
6. I _____ (teach) in many schools.

D.1.3. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or simple past to complete each dialogue:

Example: A. Have you ever studied Urdu?

B. Yes. I studied Urdu in high school.

A. I like Urdu a lot. Do you?

B. No, I never studied Urdu.

1. A. Have you ever _____ to Sikkim?

B. No, I never have. But I would like to go there some day.

A. _____ you ever _____ to Delhi?

- B. Yes. I _____ there two years ago.
2. A. Have you ever broken your leg or arm?
- B. Yes. I _____ my arm when I was ten years old. I was climbing a tree when I _____ (fall).
- C. Which arm _____ you _____ ?
- D. I broke my left arm.
3. A. _____ you ever _____ an English movie?
- B. No, I haven't. But I _____ seen many Bengali movies.
- C. I _____ never _____ a Bengali movie.
4. A. _____ you ever _____ to the district library?
- B. Yes. I _____ gone there many times. Last week I _____ there on Saturday and checked out a novel by Tagore. I have never _____ Tagore's book in English.
- C. _____ you ever _____ his books in translation?
- D. Yes. In high school I _____ two of his novels in Hindi.
5. A. _____ your parents ever come here to visit you?
- B. No, they never _____. But last year my brother _____ to visit me for a week.

D.2. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect is used to show the relationship of one past event to a later past event or time. The past perfect tense is formed with had + past participle; e.g.,

He had travelled by ship before.

The winter had been very mild.

The radio had been invented in 1912.

1. yet, already, just, for + time period, and never...before are often used with the past perfect to help show the time relationship of one past time or event to another.

2. the past perfect can be used with before and after, but it is not necessary because the time relationship is clear; e.g.,

Before the Titanic hit the iceberg, the captain tried to turn the ship around.

OR

Before the Titanic hit the iceberg, the captain had tried to turn the ship around.

3. Either the past perfect or the simple past can be used with because when the cause and result are close in time. However, if the cause and result are not close in time, usually the past perfect is used for the cause; e.g.,

I couldn't call you because I (had) lost your phone number.

There were not enough lifeboats because several had been removed.

The past perfect is used when we look back from a time in the past. The present perfect is used when we look back from the present time.

Examples	Uses of the past perfect
By the time the rescue ship arrived, the Titanic had already gone down. By 1912, the Wright brothers had already invented the aeroplane. In 1912, the Titanic had just been built.	To show that something happened before a specific time, date or event.
When people got on the lifeboats, the Rescue ship hadn't arrived yet. When the rescue ship arrived, many passengers had already died.	To show something happened or didn't happen before the verb in the When clause.
There was a lot of ice in the water because the previous winter had been unusually mild.	After because, to show a prior reason.
Many passengers didn't realise that the ship had hit an iceberg.	In a noun clause, when the main verb is past.
The passengers in third class were emigrants who had left behind their old way of life.	In a who/that/which clause, to show a prior action.
The Titanic was the most magnificent ship that had never been built.	We sometimes use the past perfect with a superlative form.
Many migrants on the Titanic had never left their countries before 1912.	With never....before, in relation to a past time (in this case, 1912).
The ship had been at sea for five days when it hit an iceberg.	With for, to show the duration of an earlier past action.

D.2.1. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect form of the verb in brackets:

Example: Poor emigrants on the ship had left (leave) behind a way of life.

- (a) By 1912, the Wright brothers had _____ (already, made) a successful flight.
- (b) The Titanic had _____ (originally, have) 32 lifeboats.
- (c) The captain of the Titanic didn't pay attention to the warnings he _____ (receive).
- (d) Passengers heard a noise but didn't understand what _____ (happen).
- (e) By 1912, the radio _____ (passive: already, invent).
- (f) I failed the test because I _____ (be) absent for two weeks.
- (g) The story of the Titanic was not new to me because I _____ (see) the movie.
- (h) I didn't recognise her because she _____ (cut) her hair.

E. LET'S TALK**Work in groups**

Discuss why the carpenter made a mess of the food he had cooked.

F. TRANSLATION

Translate the following passage into English:

पुण्यजीत एक कला प्रेमी राजा थे। वे विद्वानों एवं कवियों का आदर करते थे। वे अपनी उदारता के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। वे उदारता में कभी-कभी भूल कर बैठते थे। एक बार उन्होंने एक गीतकार को मंत्री बना दिया। गीतकार एक अच्छा प्रशासक नहीं हो सका। लोग दुःखी हो गये। बाद में राजा को भी अपनी भूल का एहसास हुआ। अतः हमें सोच समझ कर निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

F. COMPOSITION

Write a short paragraph on the importance of wisdom.

G. ACTIVITY

Read one story of Tenali Rama's or, Birbal's or Mulla Nasiruddin's wisdom and humour and tell it to class.

**राष्ट्रीय तंबाकू नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम**

- i) सभी तंबाकू उत्पाद हानिकारक हैं।
- ii) कोई भी तंबाकू उत्पाद किसी भी मात्रा में सुरक्षित नहीं है।
- iii) बीड़ी उतनी ही हानिकारक है जितनी की सिगरेट।
- iv) सेकेंड हैंड धूम्रपान भी जानलेवा होता है।
- v) तंबाकू चबाने से मुँह के कैंसर सहित कई रोग हो सकते हैं।