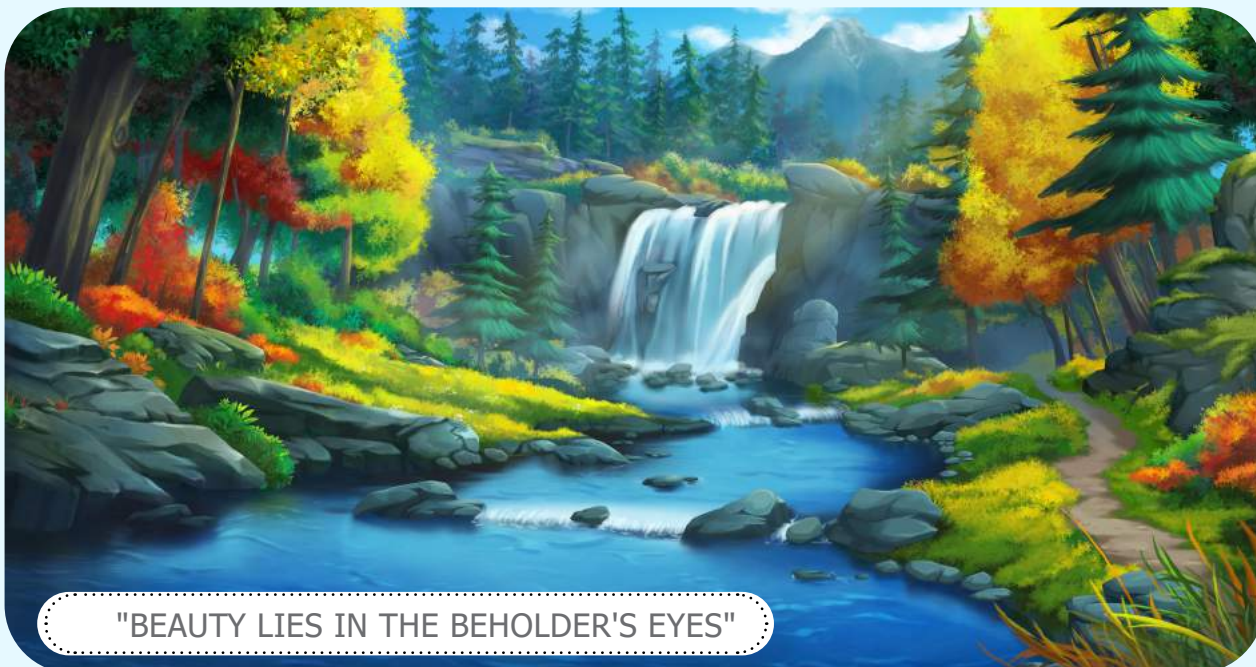


My Reminiscence

Rabindranath Tagore

Warm up



"BEAUTY LIES IN THE BEHOLDER'S EYES"

- ☞ Read the quote and observe the picture.
- ☞ Complete this graphic organiser.
- ☞ Remember to use suitable adjectives.



D8W9G5

Elegant
waterfall



Beauty

**Listen to the teacher and read this section.**

When I returned home from the outset of my second voyage to England, my brother Jyotirindra and sister-in-law were living in a river-side villa at Chandernagore, and there I went to stay with them.

The Ganges again! Again those **ineffable** days and nights, **languid** with joy, sad with longing, attuned to the **plaintive** babbling of the river along the cool shade of its wooded banks. This Bengal sky-full of light, this south breeze, this flow of the river, this right royal laziness, this broad leisure stretching from horizon to horizon and from green earth to blue sky, all these were to me as food and drink to the hungry and thirsty. Here it felt indeed like home, and in these I recognised the **ministrations** of a Mother.

That was not so very long ago, and yet time has **wrought** many changes. Our little riverside nests, **clustering** under their surrounding greenery, have been replaced by mills which now, dragon-like, everywhere rear their hissing heads, **belching** forth black smoke. In the midday glare of modern life even our hours of mental siesta have been narrowed down to the lowest limit, and hydra-headed unrest has invaded every department of life. Maybe, this is for the better, but I, for one, cannot account it wholly to the good.

These lovely days of mine at the riverside passed by like so many dedicated lotus blossoms floating down the sacred stream. Some rainy afternoons I spent in a **veritable** frenzy, singing away old Vaishnava songs to my own tunes, accompanying myself on a harmonium. On other afternoons, we would drift along in a boat, my brother Jyotirindra accompanying my singing with his violin. And as, beginning with the Puravi,[50] we went on varying the mode of our music with the declining day, we saw, on reaching the Behaga,[50] the western sky close the doors of its factory of golden toys, and the moon on the east rise over the fringe of trees.



Then we would row back to the landing steps of the villa and seat ourselves on a quilt spread on the terrace facing the river. By then a silvery peace rested on both land and water, hardly any boats were about, the fringe of trees on the bank was reduced to a deep shadow, and the moonlight glimmered over the smooth flowing stream.

The villa we were living in was known as 'Moran's Garden'. A flight of stone-flagged steps led up from the water to a long, broad verandah which formed part of the house. The rooms were not regularly arranged, nor all on the same level, and some had to be reached by short flights of stairs. The big sitting room overlooking the landing steps had stained glass windows with coloured pictures.

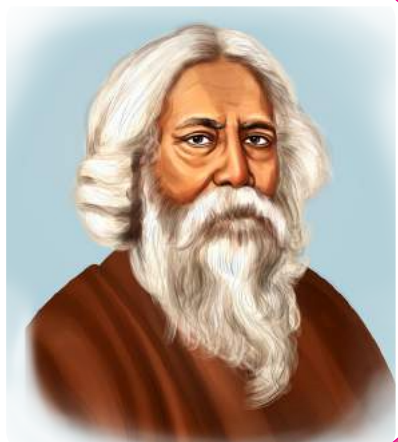
One of the pictures was of a swing hanging from a branch half-hidden in dense foliage, and in the checkered light and shade of this bower, two persons were swinging; and there was another of a broad flight of steps leading into some castle-like palace, up and down which men and women in festive **garb** were going and coming. When the light fell on the windows, these pictures shone wonderfully, seeming to fill the river-side atmosphere with holiday music. Some far-away long-forgotten revelry seemed to be expressing itself in silent words of light; the love thrills of the swinging couple making alive with their eternal story the woodlands of the river bank.

The topmost room of the house was in a round tower with windows opening to every side. This I used as my room for writing poetry. Nothing could be seen from thence save the tops of the surrounding trees, and the open sky. I was then busy with the Evening Songs and of this room I wrote:

There, where in the breast of limitless space clouds are laid to sleep, I have built my house for thee, O Poesy!

About the Author

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), Nobel prize-winning Bengali poet, author, philosopher, artist, and educator wrote "Gitanjali" (1912). "*My Reminiscences*" was written and published in his fiftieth year, shortly before he started on a trip to Europe and America for his failing health in 1912. It was in the course of this trip that he wrote for the first time in the English language for publication.



Glossary



ineffable (adj)	–	beyond expression too great to be expressed
languid (adj)	–	moving slowly
plaintive (adj)	–	sounding sad
ministrations (n)	–	the act of helping or caring
wrought (v)	–	caused
clustering (v)	–	forming a group
belching (v)	–	to let air come up
veritable (adj)	–	more exciting
garb (n)	–	clothes

Read and Understand



G4E3Y2

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The author speaks about the river _____.
2. The author's brother's name is _____.
3. The _____ glimmered over the smooth flowing stream.
4. The beauty of Bengal and the Ganges served as _____ and _____ drink to the author.

B. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Quote the expressions from the text when the author sees the Ganges again.
2. In what ways the river and its bank have changed?
3. How were the rooms arranged in his house?

C. Answer the following in a paragraph

1. How does the author spend his afternoon? Explain.
2. Describe how the river looks when he rows back.
3. Draw the images in the box after reading the text carefully.





Clipped Words

Clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. These words are called clipped words.

advertisement	–	ad	luncheon	–	lunch
automobile	–	auto	mathematics	–	math
cabriolet	–	cab	memorandum	–	memo
examination	–	exam	moving picture	–	movie
fanatic	–	fan	pantaloons	–	pants
gasoline	–	gas	photograph	–	photo
gymnasium	–	gym	refrigerator	–	fridge
hamburger	–	burger	university	–	varsity
influenza	–	flu	zoological park	–	zoo
laboratory	–	lab	telephone	–	phone

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. aeroplane -
2. microphone -
3. exhibition -
4. kilogram -
5. cafeteria -

b. Find and use the clipped words in your own sentence.

1. photograph -
2. gymnasium -
3. luncheon -
4. advertisement -
5. zoological park -

Blends.

A blend word or a blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

binary + digit	= bit	motor + pedals	= moped
breakfast + lunch	= brunch	motor + hotel	= motel
camera + recorder	= camcorder	news + broadcast	= newscast
electro + execute	= electrocute	smoke + fog	= smog
electronic + mail	= email	Spanish + English	= Spanglish
mechanics + electronics	= mechatronics	vital + amine	= vitamin

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. international + police -
2. helicopter + pad -
3. motor + hotel -
4. education + satellite -
5. electronic + commerce -

b. Use the blended words in your own sentence.

1. electrocute -
2. spanglish -
3. moped -
4. brunch -
5. smog -

Idioms

An idiom (also called idiomatic expression) is an expression, word or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. This meaning is different from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly what the words say. They have, however, hidden meaning.

Example: "Kick the bucket".

The meaning of the expression is different from the literal meaning or definition of the word of which it is made. The meaning is used figuratively - "to die". Here are some interesting idioms.

Food Idioms

1. **Bad Egg** - A dishonest or ill-behaved person.

Example: He was a bad egg.

2. **A piece of cake** - A task that can be accomplished very easily.

Example: English is a piece of cake.

a couch potato	–	an idle person	a smart cookie	–	a clever person
bread and butter	–	the necessities	big cheese	–	an important person

Sport Idioms

1. **The ball is in your court** - It is your turn to make a decision.

Example: I've done more than my share in this partnership. The ball is in your court to decide what happens next.

2. **Saved by the bell** - Saved by a last minute intervention.

Example: The accused was saved by the bell otherwise the judge would have pronounced the sentence today itself.

to strike out	–	to fail at something	on the ball	–	fully aware and in control of a situation
jump for joy	–	happy	front runner	–	expected to win or succeed

Number Idioms

1. **On cloud nine** - Blissfully happy.

Example: The grandmother was on cloud nine to see her grandson after a long time.

2. **At sixes and sevens** - confused or in a state of disorder.

Example: The government were at sixes and sevens over what to do about the unemployment rate.

one-horse town	–	very small town or village	seventh heaven	–	very happy about something
take five	–	take a short break	perfect ten	–	completely perfect

Colours Idioms

1. **Caught red-handed** - to catch someone in the act of doing something.

Example: He was caught red-handed while stealing those candy bars.

2. **Black sheep** - to be the outcast, odd one out, unlike the others.

Example: Rachel is the black sheep in the team.

out of the blue – randomly, surprisingly	gray area – unclear, undefined
once in a blue moon – very rarely	a golden opportunity – a good chance to get something valuable

Animal Idioms

1. **At a snail's pace** - Moving very slowly.

Example: Traffic is moving at a snail's pace.

2. **let the cat out of the bag** - reveal a secret.

Example: Who let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party?

the lion's share – the biggest part	fish out of water – very uncomfortable
watch like a hawk – watching carefully	mad as a hornet – extremely angry

Match with the meanings for the following Idioms.

1. a piece of cake - Moving very slowly
2. on cloud nine - easy
3. perfect ten - Blissfully happy
4. at a snail's pace - someone who is cherished above all others
5. apple of my eye - completely perfect

Fill in the blanks with the meanings for the following Idioms.

1. take five _____
2. pieces of eight _____
3. black and blue _____
4. wild goose chase _____
5. seventh heaven _____
6. a couch potato _____
7. the lion's share _____
8. in black and white _____
9. drop the ball _____
10. cat's meow _____

Listening



Listen to the Passage carefully and answers the following Questions:-

1. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because
 - (a) it is conservative in the choice of subjects.
 - (b) its members believe in conservative ideology.
 - (c) its members are old fashioned.
 - (d) it awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach.
2. In the beginning, the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because
 - (a) they were different from other branches of physics.
 - (b) they were concerned with the theory and did not suggest its application.
 - (c) the Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind.
 - (d) they proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind.
3. The noble prize would not be given to
 - (a) a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
 - (b) a doctor who discovered a vaccine
 - (c) a composer who composed a symphony
 - (d) an author who wrote a novel
4. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he
 - (a) was 'Europe's richest vagabond'
 - (b) were a chemist, engineer and an aspiring poet
 - (c) felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things
 - (d) felt guilty for having earned so much money

Note: The listening passage is given at page no. 228.

Speaking



Two Minute Speech

Good morning to all,

We all gathered here for the inauguration of our English Literary Association.

On this occasion, I extend a special welcome to our chief guest, Dr. Velavan, who will be inaugurating the literary association.

With great gratitude, I welcome the Head master and the teachers, for without their support this gathering is not possible.

Finally, my friends, who are waiting to be enlightened and enriched by the speeches. Welcome you all my friends.

Once again I welcome you all on behalf of our school.

Thank you.

Writing



Notice Writing

What is a Notice?

A notice is a written or printed announcement. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places.

Why do we need?

It is written in order to inform a large number of people about something that has happened or is about to happen. It could be just a piece of information to be delivered to the targeted audience.

How it could be.

A competition? An excursion trip A lost and found notice.

An inauguration to take place An exhibition.

A blood donation camp or any event or information issued in public interest.

How should be the language?

Notices are factual and to-the-point. The language should be simple and formal, not flowery. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places. It is generally written in a formal tone. Personal pronouns shouldn't be used.

What should it contain?

- Name of the issuing agency (school, college etc).
- Date of issue/release of the notice.
- Title/Subject of the Event (what?).
- BODY-Date/time/duration/place/venue (when and where?).
- Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details).

Sharmila is the in-charge of the cultural committee of GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Tiruttani. She has been asked to notify the students of the school about the inter school singing competition. Write a notice with relevant details.

GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Tiruttani.

NOTICE

October 30, 2019

INTERSCHOOL SINGING COMPETITION

The school is hosting the Inter-School Singing Competition for classes 6 to 12 on Nov,14 at school auditorium. All the talented students with gifted voices may appear for the audition to be conducted in the presence of famous singer on Nov,5 at 9 a.m.

For further details, contact the undersigned.

Sharmila,

Secretary (Cultural in-charge).

Exercise:

1. Your school is going to organize an inter-school dance competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting all the interested students.
2. You are Santhosh, Secretary, Housing board, Officer's colony, Thiruvarur. Water supply will be suspended for ten hours (10 a.m to 8 p.m) on 5th of October for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day.
3. You are the head girl/boy of a Govt. High School. Your school is soon going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the notice board of your school inviting students to submit write-ups.



Conjunctions / Connectors

'Connector' is a word or a phrase that joins two sentences or group of words, together. They are also known as 'conjunctions'.

Coordinating Conjunctions links two or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences of equal importance.



Some common Coordinating conjunctions are:

and, but, or, therefore, as well as, too, else, otherwise, still, yet, while, however, so, consequently, for, etc...

She ran fast **and** won the race.

Subordinating Conjunction are the words that links a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Some common Subordinating conjunctions are: after, as, until, unless, when, whenever, as soon as, as if, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, till, where, wherever, whether, while, why, etc.....



The bus had left **before** he came.

A correlative conjunction is a type of conjunction that functions in a pair.



Some common Corelative conjunctions are:

either...or, both....and, neither....nor, not only.... but also, such...as, such....that, so....as, as....as, as....so, no sooner... than, rather...than, whether....or.

I am **not only** a singer **but also** a musician.

I. Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of equal rank.

Example:

- i. She ran fast and won the game.
- ii. God made the country and man made the town.
- iii. Get ready soon or you will miss the bus.
- iv. I requested him but he did not do the work.
- v. Behave well else you will suffer.

II. Subordinate conjunctions.

These conjunctions join two clauses. One of which is subordinate to the other

OF TIME

- i. Make hay while the sunshines.
- ii. Ravi reached the exam hall before the school bell had rung.

OF PLACE

Where, wherever, whence, whither

- i. You will find your books where you had placed them.
- ii. You can see the beauty wherever you go in Ooty.

OF CONCESSION:

Though, although, eventhough

- i. The alarm woke me up, eventhough it wasn't very loud.
- ii. The child was not covered, although it was very cold.

OF COMPARISON:

as, than

- i. He is not as clever as you.
- ii. Rekha is better than her father.

III. Correlative conjunctions

These pairs of conjunctions require equal structures after each one.

- i. Shruthi wants either the chocolates or the cake.
- ii. She said that she would like to have both the chocolates and the cake.
- iii. You can have neither the cake nor the ice-cream.
- vi. I have not yet decided whether I will have the cake or the ice-cream.
- v. She ate not only the chocolates but also the ice-cream.
- iv. Abirami is both cute and lovely.

a. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

- 1. Revathy and Rohini are friends.
- 2. If you say so, I will believe it.
- 3. Shekar is intelligent but careless.
- 4. The bus was overcrowded so Arun avoided travelling in it.
- 5. Though Vinay is ill, he doesn't skip the class.

b. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable conjunctions from the box:

if after unless until and till although so because but

- 1. I returned home _____ the bus had started.
- 2. I respect him _____ he is very strict.
- 3. Sudharshan will succeed _____ he works hard.
- 4. Aravinth _____ Arun are classmates from their childhood.
- 5. You can't have your fruits _____ you take your food.

c. Choose the correct conjunctions from the options given in the brackets.

- 1. Everyone likes him _____ he is very helpful. (because/for)
- 2. _____ it was cloudy, we decided to take an umbrella. (so/as)
- 3. Rathi found her watch _____ she had left it. (wherever/where)
- 4. I don't know _____ I can afford to buy a new dress or not. (whether/why)
- 5. _____ he was ill, he went to the doctor. (as/though)

Sentence Pattern

A group of words, which gives complete sense is called a sentence. The basic sentence patterns are given below:

1. SV	Child laughs.
2. SVO	I play hockey.
3. SVC	He is smart.
4. SVOC	I painted the car blue.
5. SVIODO	My father presented me a watch.
6. SVDOIO	She gave money to the poor.

Subject (S)- To get 'Subject' ask the question 'Who?' before the verb. It consists of nouns or pronouns and occurs before a verb.

Example:

Nancy danced well. Who danced well? (Here "Nancy" answers for the who?)

The child broke the glass. (Here "The child" answers the question who?)

Verb (V) - A verb shows an action or activity or work done by the subject. It also tells the status. To get 'verb' ask what does the subject do?

Example:

Jems wrote a letter. What did Jems do? (Here wrote answers the question)

He is a doctor.

The baby is crying.

Object (O)- To get the object, ask the question 'What?' or 'Whom?'. 'What' is for things and 'Whom' is for persons. Persons may be nouns or pronouns.

Example: He bought a pen. He handles the computer. I saw him.

Direct Object (DO) - Direct object answers the question 'what'.

I like animals.

Indirect Object (IO) - Answers the question 'whom'?

I gave Rosy a pen.

Complement (C) - The words, required to complete the meaning of a sentence are called Complement.

Example: He is a dentist. She named the boy John. It grew dark.

Object complement answers for the questions "How" asked on the object.

Example: He painted the car **blue**. How did he painted the car?

Here the word blue answers for the question "How" asked on the object car.

Example: We call Kamarajar **Karmaveerar**.

They selected her **leader**.

Adjunct (A)- To get 'Adjunct' ask the question where ,how, when or why.

Example: My father is a farmer **in thiruvapur**.

Where? (Place)	How? (Manner)	When? (Time)	Why? (Reason)
here, there	by bus / cycle	now, later	due to cold
every where	through efforts	after 2 years	through floods
in the sky	by mixing	when young	under compulsion
at home	by hard work	in the morning	carefully

a. Choose the right pattern.

- The wall collapsed.
A. SV B. SVO C. SVIODO
- During the war, many people lost their homes.
A. SVO B. SVIODO C. ASVO
- I promised the children a trip to the zoo.
A. SVO B. SVDOIO C. SVIODO
- In 1998, Frank moved to London.
A. ASVA B. ASVO C. SVIODO
- Pooja hired a bicycle.
A. SV B. SVO C. SVA

b. Write two sentences for each pattern.

SV	
SVO	
SVC	
SVA	
SVOC	
SVIODO	
ASV	
SVAA	

Poem

*A Thing of Beauty

John Keats

Warm up



1. Do you admire the beauty of nature, animals, people, places or things? Discuss with your partner.



U4K6N1





A Thing of Beauty

**A thing of beauty is a joy forever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in: and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk – rose blooms;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink**

John Keats

About the Poet

John Keats (1795 – 1821) was a British Romantic poet. Although trained to be a surgeon, Keats decided to devote himself wholly to poetry. Keats' secret, his power to sway and delight the readers, lies primarily in his gift for perceiving the world and living his moods and aspirations in terms of language. "A Thing of Beauty" is an excerpt from his poem 'Endymion: A Poetic Romance'. The poem is based on a Greek legend, in which Endymion, a beautiful young shepherd and poet who lived on Mount Latmos, had a vision of Cynthia, the Moon Goddess. The enchanted youth resolved to seek her out and so wandered away through the forest and down under the sea.



Glossary



bower (n)	- shelter under the shade of trees
wreathing (v)	- cover, surround, encircle something
pall (n)	- covering
rills (n)	- clear stream
sprinkling (v)	- falling in fine drops

A. Read the poem aloud twice.

B. Choose the correct answers

- According to the poet, a thing of beauty is _____.
 - a joy forever
 - a pain forever
 - a suffering forever
 - neglected
- Beautiful things never "pass in to nothingness" means that they _____.
 - never increases
 - create unpleasantness between friends
 - never fade away
 - always bring unhappiness
- "Will keep a bower quiet for us" means _____.
 - will give us peace and calm
 - will stop unpleasant sound
 - make our beds fit to sleep
 - reduces noise



4. Of all the unhealthy means _____
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. pain | b. neglect |
| c. suffering | d. ill-health |
5. The sun, moon, trees, old and young are the things that _____.
a. depress us b. remove the pall of gloom from our lives
c. makes us laugh d. gives us oxygen

C. Answer the following

1. How is a thing of beauty joy forever?
2. Why do we suffer?
3. According to the poet, mention the evil things we possess?

d. Figure of Speech

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant letters or similar sounds at the beginning words in a set or series of words.

- wild wind
- curious clock
- splendid scholar
- memorable moments
- creepy crawlies

Imagery is the way that a writer helps reader visualize or see in their minds what is being described. These images often suggest emotions. Images appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste or smell.

For example

- It was dark and cloudy in the woods.
- The boys were screaming and shouting in the playground.
- The mountain was spewing and spitting the smoke.
- The sauce was sweet and sour.

Crossing the River

Manoj Das

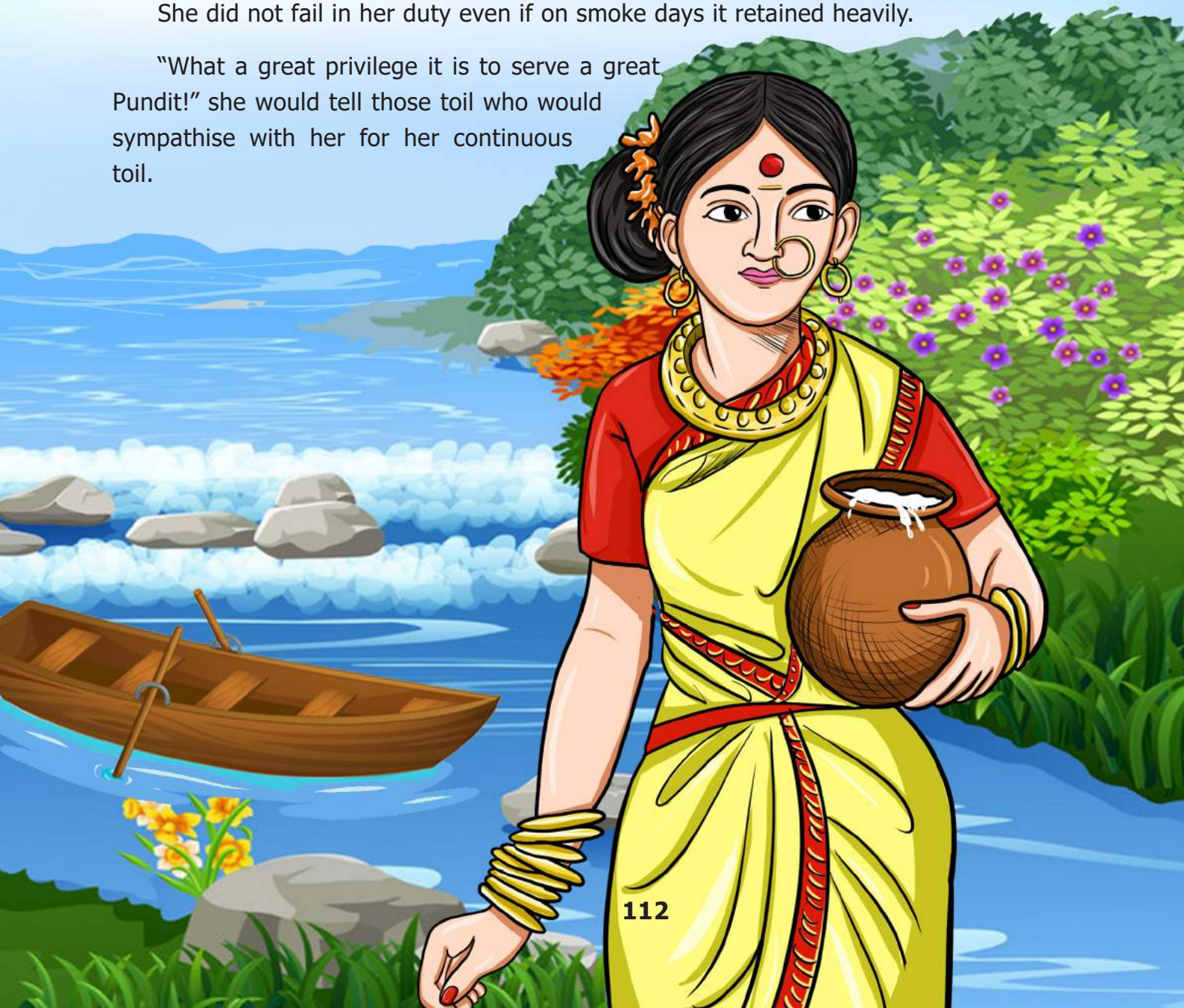


The Celebrated Pundit had many disciples and admirers. Among them was the landlord of the area who lived on the other side of the river.

The landlord had commissioned a poor milkmaid, Moti, to supply a tumblerful of milk to the Pundit, everyday in the morning. The milkmaid discharged her duty faithfully, day after day. She crossed the river by the help of a ferry boat and returned home in the same way after delivering the milk at the Pundit's household. Often the Pundit himself received the milk. Moti **prostrated** before him.

She did not fail in her duty even if on smoke days it retained heavily.

"What a great privilege it is to serve a great Pundit!" she would tell those toil who would sympathise with her for her continuous toil.



The Pundit was an **eloquent** speaker. Whenever he gave a **discourse**, hundreds of people gathered to listen to him. The milkmaid too made it a point to stand behind the audience. Not that she understood much, but she was sure that the Pundit was speaking about God and Truth and similar tough and complex matters. "How much knowledge the man must be possessing to hold so many people **spellbound** for hours. Only one who is very near to God and Truth can command such wisdom!" she thought. She was happy that she made a humble contribution towards the Pundit's physical well being by regularly supplying him with pure milk.

"Even if the landlord fails to pay me for the milk and my labour, I will not fail in my duty!" she **resolved**.

One day, while receiving the milk, the Pundit told Moti. "Woman! Can you bring the milk at the least an hour before the sunrise for only a month? I am under a vow for performing a certain **ritual** for which I need the milk that early."

"I will do as you say O Master!" the milkmaid assured him enthusiastically.

But the next day, by the time she reached the Pundit's house, it was already daybreak.

"Pardon me, Master", for my lapse. But what could I do?" said the milkmaid **apologetically**. "I was present on the bank of the river long before sunrise. But the boatman did not turn up that early even though I had informed him of the need for me to across the river while it was still dark! He said since the rivers is in **spate** it would not be possible for him to ply the boat in darkness."

"You could not cross the river without the boatman, eh? I wonder how then the mystics say that one could cross even the ocean of life by uttering the name of Vishnu!" commented the Pundit **jocularly**, sure that the poor woman would hardly understand the import of his wise observation.

"Well, sir, nobody had told me that!" said Moti in a murmur.

"That is secret !" said the Pundit once again jocularly.

"Who but a **pious** and great sage like you could ever know such secrets! Thank you sir passing it on to me," said Moti.

The Pundit could not check himself from bursting into a loud **guffaw** at the woman's **naivety**.

Days passed. The period of the Pundit's vow came to an end. He told the milkmaid, "Moti, I must say that you have served me every well. I appreciate the pain you took in getting up in the small hours and milking the cow and delivering the milk to me at **dawn**. I bless you!"

Moti bowed to him. "So, sir, from tomorrow I report as before soon after the sunrise; is that all right?"

"Fine," said the Pundit. And then he remembered the boatman. "Moti!" he said, "Tell the boatman how pleased I am with him."

"But, sir, I never bothered him, knowing well that he could not come that early!" said Moti.

"Who then plied the boat for you?"

"Boat? Why Sir? I did not need any boat!"

"How then did you cross the river?"

"Good God!" muttered Moti. "You, who can remember hundreds of pages of scriptures, forgot the secret you passed on to me the other day?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Pundit, **intrigued**.

"I just utter the name of Vishnu and walk across the river!

The water remains ankle-deep for me!"

"Ankle-Deep? But isn't the river in spate? Isn't it fact that even in the hottest summer there is enough water in the river for boats to ply?" asked the Pundit.

"But I apply the secret!" Moti was surprised that the Pundit had totally forgotten his own secret formula.

"I see!"

"So, now you remembered!" said Moti feeling happy. "From tomorrow I will take recourse to the boat. Let me apply the secret for the last time while returning today."

Moti stepped out onto the road. It was a foggy dawn. No doubt the woman was kidding him – concluded the Pundit and he followed her tiptoe.

Upon reaching the river, the river-bank, Moti put her empty pot down and, with folded hands, paid **obeisance** to the river. Then, picking up the pot, she stepped into the water.

Struck dumb, the Pundit saw her crossing the river walking with ease.

The Pundit almost fainted.

While demonstrating the miracle of faith, the story also draws a contrast between scholarship and innocence, between the knowledge which scholarship secures, but which remains a mere theory and the knowledge that works through one's complete faith and surrender to the Lord.

"Who then plied the boat for you?"

"Boat? Why Sir? I did not need any boat!"

"How then did you cross the river?"

"Good God!" muttered Moti. "You, who can remember hundreds of pages of scriptures, forgot the secret you passed on to me the other day?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Pundit, intrigued.

"I just utter the name of Vishnu and walk across the river!

The water remains ankle-deep for me!"

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About the Author

Manoj Das (born 1934) is an award-winning Indian author who writes in Odia and English. In 2000, Manoj Das was awarded with Saraswati Samman. He was awarded Padma Shri in 2001, the fourth highest Civilian Award in India for his contribution in the field of Literature & Education. Kendra Sahitya Akademi has bestowed its highest award i.e. Sahitya Akademi Award Fellowship. His deeper quest led him to mysticism and he has been an inmate of Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Puducherry since 1963.



Glossary



prostrated (v)	- falling flat on the ground as a mark of respect
eloquent (adj)	- fluent, expressive
discourse (n)	- discussion, spoken communication
spellbound (v)	- fascinating, captivating
resolved (v)	- firmly determined to do something
ritual (n)	- a religious or solemn ceremony
enthusiastically (adv)	- interest, eager enjoyment
apologetically (adv)	- shows regretful acknowledgment
spate(n)	- rush, run, flood
jocularly (adv)	- humourous, funny
pious (adj)	- spiritual, devoutly religious, dedicated
guffaw (n)	- a loud and hearty laugh
naivety (n)	- lack of experience, innocence
dawn (n)	- day break, early morning
intrigued (v)	- arouse the curiosity of, fascinate, attract
obeisance (n)	- respect, reverence, honour

Read and Understand



A. Match the following:

A		B
1. ritual	-	spell bound
2. pundit	-	to cross the river easily
3. Moti	-	eloquent discourse
4. ferry	-	faithful
5. audience	-	vow
6. secret	-	passenger boat



B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Pundit have many _____ and _____.
2. Moti is a poor _____.
3. The milkmaid discharged her duties _____.
4. Moti feels it as a _____ to serve the great pundit.
5. The pundit was an _____ speaker.
6. Moti assured to give the milk at the dawn _____.

C. Answer the following:

1. What was the pundit's discourse about?
2. Why did Moti, the milkmaid, feel happy?
3. What was the resolution of Moti?
4. Give reason for the pundit to ask for the milk at dawn.
5. Why did Moti come late on the first day of the ritual?
6. Mention an incident that show the naivety of Moti.
7. How did the milkmaid cross the river?
8. What was the secret shared by pundit to milkmaid?
9. How did the pundit appreciate the milkmaid? Who else did he convey his thanks for?
10. Why did the pundit faint at the end of the story?

D. Identify the Speaker:

1. "But I apply the secret?"
2. "Tell the boatman how pleased I am with him".

Step to Success



A. Select the correct option and fill in the blanks.

1. As I _____ in the rain for the bus to arrive, it appeared as _____ it would not arrive, _____ it took all my patience.
 - a. weighted, though, so
 - b. wetted, if, so
 - c. waited, though, till

B. Select the option that correctly forms the 2nd pair similar to the 1st.

1. Bread : Yeast :: Curd : ?

a) germs

b) bacteria

c) fungi

d) virus

2. Fungi : Fungus :: Species : ?

a) specey

b) specy

c) specie

d) species

3. Throw : Worth :: Tide : ?

a) water

b) ocean

c) edit

d) sea

4. Lion: Forest :: Otter : ?

a) cage

b) water

c) the alps

d) burrow

Connecting to Self



Avoid littering in ponds and water resources.

Using detergents and cleaners that are not environment friendly.

Throwing chemicals or liquids.

save the rain water.

I never dispose of animal or fish entrails in or around fresh water resources.

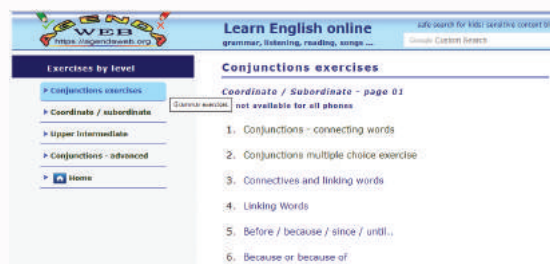
Mixing sudsy water into fresh water resources.

Put tick (✓) for do's and cross (x) for don'ts.

ICT CORNER

GRAMMAR – CONJUNCTIONS

To Enable the students to practice conjunctions with its different types.



STEPS :

1. Access the website with the help of the QR code given below or the given website link provided.
2. You can view many exercises on conjunctions in that page.
3. Click any link to get access to the exercises on conjunctions and answer the questions.
4. Check your answers at the end of each quiz.
5. Practice with all exercises to strengthen your knowledge in conjunctions and its different types (Coordinating & Subordinating)



TO ACCESS THE WEBSITE :

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

<https://agendaweb.org/grammar/conjunctions-exercises.html>

** Images are indicatives only.



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