

A Truly Beautiful Mind Beehive

English Page No: 50

Thinking about the Text

1. Here are some headings for paragraphs in the text. Write the number(s) of the paragraph(s) for each title against the heading. The first one is done for you.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Einstein's equation | <input type="text" value="9"/> | |
| (ii) Einstein meets his | <input type="text"/> | |
| (iii) The making of a violinist | <input type="text"/> | future wife |
| (iv) Mileva and Einstein's mother | <input type="text"/> | |
| (v) A letter that launched the arms race | <input type="text"/> | |
| (vi) A desk drawer full of ideas | <input type="text"/> | |
| (vii) Marriage and divorce | <input type="text"/> | |

Answer

- (i) 9
- (ii) 7
- (iii) 3
- (iv) 10 (v) 15
- (vi) 8
- (vii) 11

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2. Who had these opinions about Einstein?

- (i) He was boring.
- (ii) He was stupid and would never succeed in life.
- (iii) He was a freak.

Answer

- (i) Einstein's playmates thought that he was boring.
- (ii) Einstein's headmaster thought that he was stupid and would never succeed at anything in life.
- (iii) Einstein's mother thought that he was a freak.

3. Explain what the reasons for the following are.

- (i) Einstein leaving the school in Munich for good.
- (ii) Einstein wanting to study in Switzerland rather than in Munich.
- (iii) Einstein seeing in Mileva an ally.
- (iv) What do these tell you about Einstein?

Answer

- (i) Einstein left the school in Munich for good because he hated the school's regimentation.
- (ii) Einstein wanted to study in Switzerland rather than in Munich because it was a more liberal city.
- (iii) Einstein found in Mileva an ally because she, like him, disapproved of the "philistines" or the people who did not like art, literature or music. (iv) These told about Einstein that he loved freedom. He was liberal and cultured person.

4. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?

Answer

Einstein called his desk drawer at the patent office the "bureau of theoretical physics". This was because the drawer was where he used to store his secretly developed ideas.

5. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

Answer

Einstein wrote a letter to Franklin Roosevelt to warn about bomb effect and also wanted to encourage them to make a bomb to utilize its destruction potential.

6. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Answer

Einstein was deeply shaken by the disaster in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He wrote a public missive to the United. He proposed the formation of a world government to stop the nuclear weapons.

7. Why does the world remember Einstein as a “world citizen”?

Answer

Einstein is remembered as a “world citizen” as much as a genius scientist because of his efforts towards world peace and democracy, and for his crusade against the use of arms.

8. Here are some facts from Einstein’s life. Arrange them in chronological order.

- [] Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
- [] He is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- [] Einstein writes a letter to U.S. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and warns against Germany’s building of an atomic bomb.
- [] Einstein attends a high school in Munich.
- [] Einstein’s family moves to Milan.

- [] Einstein is born in the German city of Ulm.
- [] Einstein joins a university in Zurich, where he meets Mileva.
- [] Einstein dies.
- [] He provides a new interpretation of gravity.
- [] Tired of the school's regimentation, Einstein withdraws from school.
- [] He works in a patent office as a technical expert.
- [] When Hitler comes to power, Einstein leaves Germany for the United States.

Answer

- [1] Einstein is born in the German city of Ulm.
- [2] Einstein attends a high school in Munich.
- [3] Einstein's family moves to Milan.
- [4] Tired of the school's regimentation, Einstein withdraws from school.
- [5] Einstein joins a university in Zurich, where he meets Mileva.
- [6] He works in a patent office as a technical expert.
- [7] Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
- [8] He provides a new interpretation of gravity.
- [9] He is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- [10] When Hitler comes to power, Einstein leaves Germany for the United States.
- [11] Einstein writes a letter to U.S. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and warns against Germany's building of an atomic bomb.
- [12] Einstein dies.

Thinking about Language

I.

Here are some sentences from the story. Choose the word from the brackets which can be substituted for the italicised words in the sentences.

1. A few years later, the marriage *faltered*. (failed, broke, became weak)
2. Einstein was constantly at *odds* with people at the university. (on bad terms, in disagreement, unhappy)
3. The newspapers *proclaimed* his work as “a scientific revolution.” (declared, praised, showed)
4. Einstein got ever more involved in politics, *agitating* for an end to the arms buildup. (campaigning, fighting, supporting)
5. At the age of 15, Einstein felt so stifled that he left the school *for good*, (permanently, for his benefit, for a short time)
6. Five years later, the discovery of nuclear fission in Berlin had American physicists in *an uproar*. (in a state of commotion, full of criticism, in a desperate state)
7. Science wasn’t the only thing that *appealed* to the dashing young man with the walrus moustache. (interested, challenged, worried)

Answer

1. became weak
2. in disagreement
3. declared
4. campaigning

- 5. permanently
- 6. in a state of commotion
- 7. interested

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II.

Complete the sentences below by filling in the blanks with suitable participial clauses. The information that has to be used in the phrases is provided as a sentence in brackets.

1. _____, the firefighters finally put out the fire. (They worked round the clock.)
2. She watched the sunset above the mountain, _____ (She noticed the colours blending softly into one another.)
3. The excited horse pawed the ground rapidly, _____ (While it neighed continually.)
4. _____, I found myself in Bangalore, instead of Benaras. (I had taken the wrong train.)
5. _____, I was desperate to get to the bathroom. (I had not bathed for two days)
6. The stone steps, _____ needed to be replaced. (They were worn down).
7. The actor received hundreds of letters from his fans, _____ (They asked him to send them his photograph.)

Answer

1. Working round the clock, the fire fighters finally put out the fire.
2. She watched the sunset above the mountain, noticing the colours blending softly into one another.
3. The excited horse pawed the ground rapidly, neighing continually.
4. Having taken the wrong train, I found myself in Bangalore, instead of Benaras.
5. Having not bathed for two days, I was desperate to get to the bathroom.
6. The stone steps, being worn down, needed to be replaced.
7. The actor received hundreds of letters from his fans, asking him to send them his photograph.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree (Poem) Beehive

William Butler Yeats

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Thinking about Poem

I.

1. What kind of place is Innisfree? Think about:

- (i) the three things the poet wants to do when he goes back there (stanza I);
- (ii) what he hears and sees there and its effect on him (stanza II);
- (iii) what he hears in his “heart’s core” even when he is far away from Innisfree (stanza III).

Answer

1. (i) (a) The poet wants to build a small cabin of clay and wattles.
(b) He wants to plant nine rows of beans.
(c) He wants to keep honey bees hive.

- (ii) (a) He hears the cricket’s song.
(b) He holds linnets flying in the sky.
(c) He sees glimmering midnight and glowing rooms.

- (iii) When the poet is far away from Innisfree he hears the sound of the lake water washing the shore in his “heart's core”.

2. By now you may have concluded that Innisfree is a simple, natural place, full of beauty and peace. How does the poet contrast it with where he now stands? (Read stanza III).

Answer

The poet contrasts the clay and wattle made cabin, bee loud glade, morning with dew and crickets songs, midnight with glimmer, noon with purple glow, evenings with linnet's songs lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore etc.

3. Do you think Innisfree is only a place, or a state of mind? Does the poet actually miss the place of his boyhood days?

Answer

Although Innisfree is the poet's boyhood haunt, it also represents his state of mind. The poet wishes to escape to Innisfree as it is more peaceful than where he is now—the city. Innisfree is representative of what the poet considers an ideal place to live, which is devoid of the restless humdrum of his life.

Yes, the poet actually misses the place of his boyhood days. Even when he is away from Innisfree, he recalls the sound of the lake water washing the shore.

II.

1. Look at the words the poet uses to describe what he sees and hears at

Innisfree

- (i) Bee-loud glade
- (ii) Evenings full of the linnet's wings
- (iii) Lake water lapping with low sounds

What pictures do these words create in your mind?

Answer

- (i) These words bring to our minds the image of buzzing bees.
- (ii) These words bring up the image of linnets flying across an evening sky.
- (iii) These words evoke not only the image but also the soft sound of a lake's water washing the shore.

2. Look at these words:

...peace comes dropping slow

Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings

What do these words mean to you? What do you think "comes dropping slow...from the veils of the morning"? What does "to where the cricket sings" mean?

Answer

The given lines indicate that peace of mind can be slowly acquired from the natural surroundings.

It is peace that “comes dropping slow...from the veils of the morning”. The phrase “to where the cricket sings” indicates a peaceful place where one can hear the vibrant sounds of nature– sounds such as the songs of the crickets at the time of dawn.