

UP Board Solutions for Class 10 English Prose Chapter 5 Torch Bearers

A : PASSAGES FOR COMPREHENSION

PART – I

Read the following passages given below and answer each question that follows:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को पढ़िये और प्रत्येक के नीचे दिये हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(a) Many centuries ago, there lived an old merchant. All his life he had toiled hard, buying and selling, with the result that he had made a lot of money. As the years went by, he laid by more and more riches. But the day came when he felt that he had not long to remain in this world. He began to wonder what he should do with his money.

Now, he had two sons. He made up his mind that he would not divide his money between them, but that he would give it all to the one who proved himself to be the cleverer of the two. The problem to be solved was that of finding out which of the two sons was the cleverer. He decided to solve this problem by giving them a test.

Calling the young men, he said to them. "Here are two rupees. I want you to take one rupee each and then to go out separately and buy something which will fill this house. You are not to spend more than one rupee.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपर्युक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. How had the merchant spent all his life?

व्यापारी ने अपना पूरा जीवन किस प्रकार व्यतीत किया ?

3. What was the result of the merchant's hard work?

व्यापारी के कठिन परिश्रम का परिणाम क्या था ?

4. What was his problem ? How did he decide to solve it?

समस्या क्या थी ? उसने इसे किस प्रकार हल करने का निश्चय किया ?

5. Which words in the passage have the following meanings:

(a) Discover (b) Worked hard

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के किन शब्दों का अर्थ निम्नवत् है:

(a) पता लगाना (b) कठिन परिश्रम किया

ANSWERS :

1. The name of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का नाम “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. All his life the merchant had toiled hard.

व्यापारी ने पूरे जीवन भर कठिन परिश्रम किया था।

3. The result of the merchant’s hard work was that he had made a lot of money.

व्यापारी के कठिन परिश्रम का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसने बहुत सा धन इकट्ठा कर लिया।

4. The problem was to select the cleverer of the two. He decided to solve this problem by giving them a test.

समस्या, दोनों में से सबसे अधिक चतुर को चुनना था। उसने एक परीक्षा लेकर इस समस्या को हल करने का निश्चय किया।

5. (a) Discover- find out (पता लगाना)

(b) Worked hard – toiled (कठिन परिश्रम किया)

(b) For a long time, he sat thinking about what he could possibly buy. At length, at evening time, an idea, struck him. Taking his rupee, he walked quickly down the bazaar till he came to a shop where candles were sold. He spent his rupee on candles, of which he got quite a number. Then, taking his candles with him, he made his way back to his father’s house. When he got there, his brother was standing disconsolately looking at the hay spread out on the floor.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है? इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. What did the second son buy for his one rupee?

दूसरे लड़के ने एक रुपये से क्या खरीदा ?

3. Whom with the old merchant pleased and why?

बूढ़ा व्यापारी किससे प्रसन्न हुआ और क्यों ?

4. What did the second son see when he got back home?

जब दूसरा लड़का घर वापस आया तो उसने क्या देखा?

5. Find out the words from the passage which have the following meanings :

(a) Market (b) Prepared

गद्यांश से उन शब्दों को छाँटिये जिनके अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं :

(a) बाजार (b) तैयार

ANSWERS :

1. The title of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का नाम “Torch Bearers” है । इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. The second son bought candles for one rupee.

दूसरे लड़के ने एक रुपये से मोमबत्तियाँ खरीदीं।

3. The old man was pleased with the second son because he proved himself to be cleverer of the two.

बूढ़ा आदमी दूसरे लड़के से प्रसन्न हुआ क्योंकि उसने अपने को दोनों में से अधिक चतुर सिद्ध कर दिया।

4. The second son saw his brother standing disconsolately looking at the hay spread out on the floor.

दूसरे लड़के ने अपने भाई को फर्श पर फैले हुए भूसे को निराशापूर्वक देखते हुए खड़ा देखा ।

5. (a) Market – bazaar (बाजार)

(b) Prepared – ready (तैयार)

(c) It was now getting dark. Quickly the second son stood two or three candles in each room. Then he lit them. At once the house was filled with light.

His father was very pleased with him and said, "My son, you have shown true wisdom. I am ready to hand over all my money to you."

Now, we all live in a big house which we call our native country. We have each of us been given, some one rupee, some two rupees, some three rupees and some four rupees. These rupees are not rupees with which we can buy things, but they are different powers we have been given. Each of us has powers of body, powers of mind, powers of character. Each of us has strength, time, intelligence, which can be used. As we leave school and go out into the world, we are tested as to how we are going to use these talents which we possess. Are we going to use them to buy useless hay, or are we going to use them to spread light throughout our house, that is, our country ? If we are going to be good citizens.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन है ?

2. What different powers have we all been given?

हम सबको कौन-सी अलग-अलग शक्तियाँ दी गयी है ?

3. How are we tested as we leave school and go out into all the world?

हम ज्यों ही विद्यालय छोड़ते हैं और संसार में प्रवेश करते हैं तो हमारी परीक्षा किस प्रकार ली जाती है ?

4. What does the author mean by 'hay' and 'light' in the given passage ?

दिये हुए गद्यांश में 'hay' (भूसा) तथा 'light' (प्रकाश) से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

5. Which words in the passage have the following meanings :

(a) Abilities (b) Special gifts, faculties

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश में किन शब्दों के अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं :

(a) कार्य करने की मानसिक शक्ति (b) प्रतिमाएँ

ANSWERS :

1. The name of the lesson is "Torch Bearers". The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का नाम “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. We have all been given the powers of body, mind and character.

हम सबको शरीर, मस्तिष्क तथा चरित्र की शक्तियाँ दी गयी हैं।

3. We are tested as we leave school as to how we are going to use these talents which we possess.

हम ज्यों ही विद्यालय छोड़ते हैं हमारी परीक्षा ली जाती है कि हम उन प्रतिभाओं का प्रयोग किस प्रकार करने जा रहे हैं जो हमारे पास है।

4. According to the author, hay means useless thing and light means useful thing.

लेखक के अनुसार ‘hay’ का अर्थ व्यर्थ वस्तु तथा ‘light’ का अर्थ उपयोगी वस्तु है।

5. (a) Abilities – Mental power of act (कार्य करने की मानसिक शक्ति)

(b) Special gifts, faculties – talents (प्रतिभाएँ)

(d) No country can progress unless it has good citizens. So that if we love our country and want to serve it, we shall try to become good citizens.

While we are at school, this is what we should be doing. We should be training ourselves in citizenship, and cultivating the characteristics of good citizens. If we do this, then, when we leave school and home, and go out into different parts of our country, we shall be able to fill it with the light of good citizenship.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपर्युक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. What should we do, if we love our country ?

यदि हम अपने देश से प्रेम करते हैं, तो हमें क्या करना चाहिए ?

3. What should we do, while we are at school?

जब हम विद्यालय में हैं, तो हमें क्या करना चाहिए?

4. What should we do, when we leave school and home?

जब हम विद्यालय और घर छोड़ते हैं, तब हमें क्या करना चाहिए?

5. Which words in the passage have the following meanings :

(a) Develop (b) Qualities.

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश से किन शब्दों के अर्थ निम्नवत हैं:

(a) उन्नति करना, विकसित करना (b) योग्यताएँ, गुण

ANSWERS :

1. The name of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का नाम “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. If we love our country, we should try to be good citizens.

यदि हम अपने देश से प्रेम करते हैं, तो हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

3. While we are at school, we should develop our abilities.

जब हम विद्यालय में हों, तो हमें अपनी योग्यताओं का विकास करना चाहिए।

4. When we leave school, we should use our powers and abilities in the service of our country.

जब हम विद्यालय छोड़ते हैं, तो हमें अपनी शक्तियों और योग्यताओं का प्रयोग देश की सेवा में करना चाहिए।

5 (a) Develop – progress (उन्नति करना, विकसित करना)

(b) Qualities – abilities (योग्यताएँ, गुण)

B: LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Answer the following questions in not more than 60 words each :

Q1. How can we use our powers and abilities to spread light over all parts of our country?

हम अपनी शक्तियों और योग्यताओं का प्रयोग अपने देश के सभी भागों में प्रकाश फैलाने में किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं ?

Or How can we fill our country with the light of good citizenship?

हम अपने देश को अच्छी नागरिकता के प्रकाश से कैसे भर सकते हैं?

Ans. We have been given different powers and abilities to spread light over all parts of our country. These are the powers of body, powers of mind and powers of character. Each of us has strength, time and intelligence which can be used. Being good citizens of the country, we

can use properly these powers. Therefore, it is our pious duty to be good citizens to serve our country.

हमें अपने देश के सभी भागों में प्रकाश फैलाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की शक्तियाँ और योग्यताएँ दी गयी हैं। ये शरीर की शक्तियाँ, मस्तिष्क की शक्तियाँ तथा चरित्र की शक्तियाँ हैं। हममें से प्रत्येक के पास शक्ति, समय तथा बुद्धि है जिसका प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। देश के अच्छे नागरिक होने के कारण हम इन शक्तियों का समुचित प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। इसलिए देश की सेवा करने के लिए अच्छे नागरिक बनना हमारा पवित्र कर्तव्य है।

Q2. What did the two sons do with their rupee ? How did the second son prove himself cleverer than the first son?

दोनों पुत्रों ने अपने रुपये का क्या किया? दूसरे पुत्र ने अपने को पहले पुत्र की अपेक्षा अधिक चतुर किस प्रकार सिद्ध किया?

Or How did the second son show true wisdom?

दूसरे पुत्र ने अपनी सही बुद्धि का प्रदर्शन कैसे किया?

Ans. After taking up a rupee the first son went straight to the bazar. He saw a bullock cart with a load of hay which looked him hopeful. He thought how much hay he could buy for a rupee. So that, he bought hay. The second son went out with his purpose. He did not go to market straight. He sat down and began to think. He thought and thought and an idea struck him. He walked quickly down the bazaar. He bought some candles from a shop. Taking his candles from the shop, he made his way back to his house. It was now getting dark. He put two or three candles in each room. Then he lit them. Now the house was filled with light. His father was pleased with him. He handed over all his money to the second son. In this way the second son proved himself cleverer than the first son.

एक रुपया लेकर पहला लड़का सीधे बाजार गया। उसने एक पुआल से भरी बैलगाड़ी देखी, जो उसको आशाजनक प्रतीत से हुई। उसने सोचा कि वह एक रुपये में कितनी पुआल खरीद सकता है। अतः उसने घास का पूरा भण्डार खरीद लिया। दूसरा पुत्र अपने उद्देश्य के साथ बाहर गया। वह सीधे बाजार नहीं गया। वह बैठ गया और सोचने लगा। उसने बारबार सोचा और उसके दिमाग में एक विचार आया। वह तेजी से बाजार की तरफ चल दिया। उसने एक दुकान से कुछ मोमबत्तियाँ खरीदीं। दुकान से मोमबत्तियाँ लेकर वह घर की ओर चल पड़ा। अब अँधेरा होता जा रहा था। उसने प्रत्येक कमरे में दो तीन मोमबत्तियाँ रखीं। तब उसने उन्हें जला दिया। अब घर प्रकाश से भर गया। उसके पिता उससे बहुत प्रसन्न हुए। उन्होंने अपना सारा धन दूसरे पुत्र को दे दिया। इस प्रकार दूसरे पुत्र ने सिद्ध कर दिया कि वह पहले पुत्र से अधिक चतुर है।

Q3. What are different powers and abilities given to us? How can we use them?

हमें दी गयी भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की शक्तियाँ और योग्यताएँ क्या हैं? हम उनका प्रयोग किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं ?

Or What different Powers have we been given?

हमें कौन-सी विभिन्न शक्तियाँ दी गयी हैं?

Ans. We have been given different powers and abilities. These powers and abilities are the powers of body, the powers of mind and the powers of character. It is our duty to use them in the service of our country. Infact, no country can progress unless it has good citizens and no one can serve his country well unless he becomes a good citizen. So it is our duty to be good citizens. We shall be able to fill it with the light of good citizenship.

हमें भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की शक्तियाँ और योग्यताएँ दी गयी हैं। ये शक्तियाँ और योग्यताएँ हैं— शरीर की शक्तियाँ, मस्तिष्क की शक्तियाँ तथा चरित्र की शक्तियाँ। यह हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उनका प्रयोग अपने देश की सेवा में करें। वास्तव में, कोई भी देश तब तक उन्नति नहीं कर सकता जब तक उसके नागरिक अच्छे न हों और कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने देश की भली-भाँति सेवा तब तक नहीं कर सकता जब तक वह अच्छा नागरिक न बनें। इसलिए अच्छा नागरिक बनना हमारा कर्तव्य है। हम इसे अच्छी नागरिकता के प्रकाश से भरने के योग्य हो जायेंगे।

Q4. What test did the old merchant give to his two sons to find out who was the cleverer of them? Why did he want to judge them ?

दोनों पुत्रों में से कौन अधिक चतुर है, इसकी परीक्षा लेने के लिए व्यापारी ने क्या किया? वह इसकी जाँच क्यों करना चाहता था?

Or Why did the old merchant want to judge his two sons? What test did he give to them to find out who was the Cleverer of the two?

बूढ़ा व्यापारी अपने दोनों पुत्रों की जाँच क्यों करना चाहता था? दोनों में अधिक चतुर होने के लिए वह उन्हें कौन-सा परीक्षण दिया ?

Ans. The merchant wanted to give all money to the one son who would prove himself cleverer. The problem to be solved was that of finding out which of the two sons is cleverer? The merchant gave his sons one rupee each and asked them to buy something which would fill his house. The first son bought hay and piled into the house but it was not enough to cover even the floor. The second son bought some candles. When in the night he lit them at once the whole house was filled with light. His father was very much pleased to see his cleverness and gave him all money which he had.

व्यापारी अपनी सम्पूर्ण सम्पत्ति एक पुत्र को देना चाहता था जो स्वयं को अधिक चतुर सिद्ध कर दे। दोनों पुत्रों में से कौन अधिक चतुर है, इस समस्या का हल कैसे हो? व्यापारी ने अपने प्रत्येक पुत्र को एक रुपया दिया और कहा कि वे एक रुपये से ऐसी वस्तु खरीदें जिससे पूरा मकान भर जाय। पहले पुत्र ने सूखी घास का ढेर खरीदा जो घर के फर्श को भी पूरा न भर सका। दूसरे पुत्र ने कुछ मोमबत्तियाँ खरीदीं। उन्हें प्रत्येक कमरे में लगाया और जला दिया। पूरा घर प्रकाश से भर गया। उसके पिता उसकी चतुराई देखकर बहुत प्रसन्न हुए और अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति उसे दे दी।

Q5. Write a character-sketch of the old merchant in the lesson, “Torch Bearers”.

‘Torch Bearers’ पाठ में बूढ़े व्यापारी का चरित्र चित्रण कीजिए ।

Ans. The old merchant did the work of buying and selling. He had made a lot of money. He did not want that his hard earned money might go waste. He was very wise person. He had two sons. He thought that he would give his money to the one who proved himself to be the cleverer of the two. Hence he decided to give them a test.

His second son proved himself to be the cleverest and so the merchant decides to give his wealth to him.

बूढ़ा व्यापारी खरीदने और बेचने का काम करता था। उसने बहुत धन इकट्ठा कर लिया था। वह नहीं चाहता था कि उसका मेहनत से कमाया हुआ धन व्यर्थ चला जाय। वह बहुत ही बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति था। उसके दो पुत्र थे। उसने सोचा कि वह अपना धन उसको देगा जो स्वयं को अधिक बुद्धिमान सिद्ध कर देगा। अतः उसने दोनों की परीक्षा लेने का निर्णय लिया।

उसका दूसरा वाला पुत्र अपने को अधिक बुद्धिमान साबित किया। अतः उसने अपना धन उसी को देने का निर्णय किया।

C: SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Answer the following questions in not more than 25 words each :

Q1. What was the result of the merchant's toil as given in the lesson 'The Torch Bearers' ?

‘टार्च बियरर’ पाठ के अनुसार व्यापारी के कठिन परिश्रम का परिणाम क्या था?

Ans. The result of the merchant's toil was that he had made a lot of money.

व्यापारी के कठिन परिश्रम का परिणाम यह था कि उसने बहुत सा धन इकट्ठा कर लिया था।

Q2. How did the merchant solve the problem ?

व्यापारी ने समस्या को किस प्रकार हल किया ?

Ans. The merchant solved his problem by giving his sons a test.

व्यापारी ने अपने पुत्रों की परीक्षा लेकर अपनी समस्या को हल किया।

Q3. What happened when the second son lit the candles? What did his father say to him ?

जब दूसरे लड़के ने मोमबत्तियाँ जलाई तो क्या हुआ ? उसके पिता ने उससे क्या कहा ?

Ans. When the second son lit the candles, the house was filled with light.

जब दूसरे लड़के ने मोमबत्तियाँ जलाई तो घर प्रकाश से भर गया।

Q4. What have 'hay' and 'light' been compared to ?

Hay (भूसा) तथा light (प्रकाश) की तुलना किससे की गयी है ?

Ans. 'Hay' has been compared to useless work while light has been compared to useful work.

भूसा (Hay) की तुलना निरर्थक व कार्य से की गयी है जबकि प्रकाश (Light) की तुलना उपयोगी कार्य से की गयी है।

Q5. Why should we try to become good citizens ?

हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास क्यों करना चाहिए ?

Or Why do we need to become good citizen?

हमें अच्छा नागरिक बनने की क्यों आवश्यकता है?

Ans. If we love our country and want to serve it, we should try to become good citizens.

यदि हम अपने देश से प्रेम करते हैं और उसकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

Q6. Which of the two sons of the merchant was wiser and how?

व्यापारी के दो पुत्रों में कौन सा बुद्धिमान था और कैसे ?

Ans. The second son of the merchant was wiser because he bought some candles and lit them to fill the each room of the house.

व्यापारी का दूसरा पुत्र बुद्धिमान था क्योंकि उसने कुछ मोमबत्तियाँ खरीद लीं और प्रत्येक कमरे को भरने के लिए उन्हें जला दिया।

Q7. What did the old merchant do all his life?

बूढ़े व्यापारी ने अपने सम्पूर्ण जीवन में क्या किया?

Ans. All his life he had toiled hard, buying and selling, with the result that he had made a lot of money.

बूढ़े व्यापारी ने सारा जीवन माल खरीदने और बेचने में कठिन परिश्रम किया था जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उसने बहुत सा धन कमाया था।

Q8. What did the old man say to his sons in the lesson "Torch Bearers"?

'टार्च बियर्स' अध्याय में बूढ़ा आदमी अपने पुत्रों से क्या कहा ?

Ans. The old man said to his son, "Here are two rupees. I want you to take one rupee each and go out separately and by something which will fill the house."

उसने अपने पुत्रों से कहा, 'यहाँ पर दो रूपये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तुममें से प्रत्येक एक रूपया ले और पृथक रूप से जाये तथा कोई ऐसी वस्तु खरीदे जिससे कि मकान भर जाये । ”

Q9. Whom did the old man want to give all his money to ?

बूढ़ा आदमी अपना सारा धन किसे देना चाहता था ?

Ans. The old man wanted to give all his money to one of his sons, who proved himself to be the cleverer of the two.

बूढ़ा आदमी सारे धन को उस पुत्र को देना चाहता था, जो अपने को दूसरे से अधिक समझदार सिद्ध कर सके।

Q10. How did the second son show true wisdom?

दूसरे पुत्र ने सही बुद्धि का प्रदर्शन कैसे किया ?

Or How did the second son prove that he was wiser than his elder brother?

दूसरे बेटे ने कैसे सिद्ध किया कि वह बड़े भाई से अधिक बुद्धिमान है?

Ans. Second son bought the candles. He lit the candles. At once the house was filled with light. The old merchant was pleased with the second son because he showed true wisdom.

दूसरे पुत्र ने मोमबत्तियाँ खरीदीं। उसने जैसे ही मोमबत्ती जलायी, सारे घर में उजाला हो गया। वृद्ध व्यापारी दूसरे पुत्र से प्रसन्न हुआ क्योंकि उसने सही बुद्धिमानी दिखाई।

Q11. How can we serve our country as good citizens?

एक अच्छे नागरिक की भाँति हम अपने देश की सेवा कैसे कर सकते हैं?

Ans. No country can progress unless it has good citizens. So that if we love our country and want to serve it, we should try to become good citizens. The students should use their powers and abilities to serve their country.

कोई देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि उसमें अच्छे नागरिक न हो। अतः यदि हम अपने देश से प्रेम करते हैं और उसकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। विद्यार्थियों को अपनी शक्तियों तथा योग्यताओं से देश की सेवा करनी चाहिए।

(D)1. Select the most suitable alternative to complete each of the following statements :

निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक को पूरा करने के लिए सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए:

(i) The old merchant gave all his money to :

(a) his friend

(b) his first son

(c) his elder son

(d) his second son

(ii) No country can progress unless it has :

(a) good citizens

(b) good workers

(c) bad citizens

(d) good teachers

Ans. (i) (d) his second son.

(ii) (a) good citizens

2. Say whether each of the following statements is 'true' or 'false' :

बताइये कि निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक सत्य है अथवा असत्य ।

(i) All his life, the merchant had toiled hard.

(ii) He made up his mind that he would not divide his money.

(iii) The merchant had only two sons.

(iv) The younger son was cleverer than the elder one.

(v) The second son was able to buy the load of the hay for a rupee.

Ans. (i) T, (ii) T, (iii) T, (iv) T, (v) F.

(E) VOCABULARY

(i) Match the following words of List 'A' with their meaning in List 'B'.

List 'A'

List 'B'

Over powering

to speak against

Crooks

to discuss with reasoning

Argue

very strong

Protest dishonest people

Answers :

List 'A' List 'B'

Over powering very strong

Crooks dishonest people

Argue to discuss with reasoning

Protest to speak against

(ii) Match the words of List 'A' with their meaning in List 'B' :

List 'A' List 'B'

mystery burnt fire

enough secret

toiled sufficient

cremated worked hard

Ans.

List 'A' List 'B'

mystery secret

enough sufficient

toiled worked hard

cremated burnt fire

(iii) Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B'

सूची 'A' के शब्दों का सूची में दिये हुए उनके अर्थों से मिलान कीजिए ।

List 'A' List-'B'

Fame Confused

Appreciate Reputation

Wealth admire

Puzzled Riches

Answers :

List 'A' List-'B'

Fame Reputation

Appreciate admire

Wealth Riches

Puzzled Confused

(iv) Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B'

List – 'A' List-'B'

solitary secret

haggling welcome

mystery lonely

reception bargaining

Answers :

List 'A' List-'B'

solitary lonely

haggling bargaining

mystery secret

reception welcome

A: PASSAGES FOR COMPREHENSION

PART – II

Read the following passages given below and answer each question that follows:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को पढ़िये तथा प्रत्येक के नीचे दिये हुये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(a) But the villagers were rude and inhospitable, and would not let them stay anywhere in the village. So Guru Nanak and Mardana were forced to spend the night in the open. As they turned away from the village, Guru Nanak said, "I pray that the people of this village may always stay in the village." Mardana was somewhat puzzled at this, but said nothing.

The next night they came to another village, where they met with a very different reception. The villagers welcomed them, treated them kindly, found them a place to stay for the night and gave them food to eat. In the morning, as Guru Nanak and Mardana were leaving, the Guru said, "I pray that the people of this village may not remain in their village, but may be scattered throughout the country. "

But this was too much for Mardana. He protested. "why", he said to the Guru, "Do you pray for good thing for people who treat us badly and for misfortunes for those who treat us well? You should have prayed for those inhospitable villagers to be scattered over the country and for these good people remain comfortably where they are."

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. Why were Guru Nanak and Mardana forced to spend the night in the open?

गुरु नानक तथा मर्दाना को रात खुले में क्यों व्यतीत करनी पड़ी?

3. What did Guru Nanak say when he left the first village?

जब गुरु नानक ने पहले गाँव को छोड़ा तो उन्होंने क्या कहा ?

4. What kind of reception did they get in the next village?

उन्हें दूसरे गाँव में किस प्रकार का स्वागत मिला?

5. Point out those two words in the passage which have the following meanings :

(a) Impolite (b) Confused

गद्यांश में उन दो शब्दों को छाँटिये जिनके अर्थ निम्नवत् है:

(a) अशिष्ट (b) परेशान

ANSWERS :

1. The title of the lesson is "Torch Bearers". The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का शीर्षक “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. Guru Nanak and Mardana were forced to spend the night in the open because villagers were rude and inhospitable.

गुरु नानक तथा मर्दाना को रात खुले में व्यतीत करनी पड़ी क्योंकि उस गाँव के लोग असभ्य तथा अशिष्ट थे।

3. When Guru Nanak left first village, he said, “I pray that the people of this village may always stay in this village.

जब गुरु नानक ने पहले गाँव को छोड़ा तो उन्होंने कहा, “मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस गाँव के लोग सदैव इसी गाँव में बसे रहें।”

4. The villagers welcomed them, treated them kindly and found them a place to stay for night in the next village.

दूसरे गाँव वालों ने उनका स्वागत किया, उनके साथ दयालुता से व्यवहार किया और रात में ठहरने का स्थान दिया।

5. (a) Impolite – Inhospitable (अशिष्ट)

(b) Confused – Puzzled (परेशान)

(b) But this was too much for Mardana. He protested. “why”, he said to the Guru, “Do you pray for good thing for people who treat us badly and for misfortunes for those who treat us well? You should have prayed for those inhospitable villagers to be scattered over the country and for these good people remain comfortably where they are.”

“No”, replied Guru Nanak. “It is better for those inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place where they can do harm in one place only. If they went to other places they would have an evil influence all through the country. Now these good people, with whom we put up last night, are too good to be left in one place. They have something which is needed everywhere. Their influence and their character will be of benefit of others, wherever they go. Hence they ought to be scattered so that they can take their light to other places.”

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. Why did Mardana protest ?

मर्दाना ने विरोध क्यों किया?

3. What according to Mardana, should Guru Nanak have prayed?

मर्दाना के अनुसार गुरु नानक को क्या प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए थी ?

4. Why was it better for the inhospitable people to stay in one place ?

अशिष्ट लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर बसे रहना क्यों अच्छा था?

5. Point out the words from the passage which have the following meanings:

(a) To produce an effect (b) To separate and go off in different directions

गद्यांश से उन दो शब्दों को छाँटिये जिनके अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं:

(a) प्रभाव (b) बिखर जाना

ANSWERS :

1. The name of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का शीर्षक “Torch Bearers” है । इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. Mardana protested because the Guru prayed the good things for people who treated them badly and the misfortunes for those who treated them well.

मर्दाना ने विरोध किया क्योंकि गुरु ने उन लोगों के लिए, जिन्होंने उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया, अच्छी चीजों की प्रार्थना की, और उन लोगों के लिए, जिन्होंने उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया, दुर्भाग्य की प्रार्थना की।

3. According to Mardana, Guru Nanak should have prayed for those inhospitable villagers to be scattered over the country and for those good villagers to remain comfortable where they were.

मर्दाना के अनुसार, गुरु नानक को अतिथि सत्कार न करने वाले, गाँव के लोगों के लिए देश में बिखर जाने के लिये प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए थी और उन अच्छे गाँव वालों के लिए प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए थी कि वे आराम से अपने स्थान पर ही रहें ।

4. It was better for the inhospitable people to stay at one place where they could do harm in one place only.

उन असत्कारी लोगों को एक स्थान पर रहना अच्छा था ताकि वे केवल एक ही स्थान पर हानि पहुँचाते रहें।

5. (a) To produce an effect – influence (प्रभाव)

(b) To separate and go off in different direction – scatter (बिखर जाना)

(c) When the Olympic Games were held in London in 1948, a flame was carried to London from Greece, where the Olympic Games used to be held in times long ago. This flame was carried by a long relay of runners right across Europe. Each runner, carrying a lighted torch, ran for a certain distance till he came to the place where a fresh runner was waiting for him. The new runner then lit his torch, which he, in his run, lit from the one brought to him. And so from runner to runner the flame was carried till it reached London from the last torch was lit the fire which burned all the time the games were going on.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. Why was a flame, carried to London from Greece alone, and not from any other country?

केवल ग्रीस (यूनान) से ही ज्योति लंदन क्यों ले जायी गयी किसी और देश से नहीं ?

3. How was the flame, carried all along its way from Greece to London?

ग्रीस (यूनान) से लंदन तक पूरे रास्ते भर ज्योति किस प्रकार ले जायी गयी थी ?

4. Out of the following five statements only two are true. Point out these two statements :

निम्नलिखित पाँच कथनों में से केवल दो कथन सत्य हैं इन दो कथनों को छाँटिये ।

(a) The Olympic Games used to be held in London in times long ago.

(b) The same lighted torch which started from Greece was carried to London by a team of runners.

(c) As soon as the flame reached London, it stopped burning.

(d) Each new runner lit his torch from the one that had been carried to him by the previous runner.

(e) One runner felt much ashamed of himself when his torch went out.

5. (a) Locate the word which has been used twice in the first paragraph of the passage and means 'organised'.

उस शब्द को बताइये जो गद्यांश के प्रथम पैराग्राफ में दो बार प्रयुक्त हुआ है और उसका तात्पर्य है— आयोजित किया

(b) Point out the word which means started.

उस शब्द को छाँटिये जिसका अर्थ है— प्रारम्भ किया

ANSWERS :

1. The title of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The author is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का शीर्षक “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. A flame was carried to London from Greece alone because Olympic Games were used to be held there in times long ago.

केवल ग्रीस (यूनान) से ही ज्योति लंदन ले जायी गयी क्योंकि वहाँ पर बहुत पुराने समय से ओलम्पिक खेल आयोजित किये जाते रहे थे।

3. The flame was carried by a long relay of runners right across Europe.

वह ज्योति दौड़ने वालों की एक लम्बी कतार द्वारा सम्पूर्ण यूरोप में से होकर ले जायी गयी थी।

4. (i) The same lighted torch which started from Greece was carried to London by a team of runners.

वह जलती हुई मशाल जो ग्रीस (यूनान) से प्रारम्भ हुई थी, धावकों के एक समूह द्वारा लन्दन तक ले जायी गयी।

(ii) Each new runner lit his torch from the one that had been carried to him by the previous runner.

प्रत्येक नया धावक अपनी मशाल को उस मशाल से जलाता था जो उसके पहले धावक द्वारा ले जायी गयी थी।

5. (a) Organised — held (आयोजित किया)

(b) Started – set out (प्रारम्भ किया)

(d) Although nothing was said about it and no names were mentioned, at one place there was an accident. One runner when handing over his torch to a fresh runner, let it go out. How ashamed he must have been! He had let the flame go out. He had broken the chain.

Each one of us, as we leave school, has a flame to carry which we have to pass onto others. We have been given knowledge and skill. These we pass on by using them in the service of our country. If we do not use them, it means that we are letting the flame go out and none of us wants to do that.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपरोक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं ?

2. What happened accidentally at one place according to the writer?

लेखक के अनुसार एक स्थान पर क्या दुर्घटना हुई ?

3. What must have been the effect of the accident on the person who caused it?

उस व्यक्ति पर इस दुर्घटना का क्या प्रभाव हुआ होगा जिसने इसे किया ?

4. What is our duty after we have completed our education?

जब हम अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर चुके होते हैं तब हमारा क्या कर्तव्य है ?

5. Locate the two words in the given passage which have the following meanings :

(a) Allowing (b) Feeling shame.

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश में से उन दो शब्दों को छाँटिये जिनके अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं:

(a) अनुमति देते हुए (b) लज्जित

ANSWERS :

1. The title of the lesson is “Torch Bearers”. The writer is W. M. Ryburn.

पाठ का शीर्षक “Torch Bearers” है। इसके लेखक W. M. Ryburn हैं।

2. According to the writer at one place there was an accident. One runner, let the flame go out.

लेखक के अनुसार एक स्थान पर एक दुर्घटना हो गयी। एक धावक ने मशाल को बुझ जाने दिया।

3. The person who caused it must have been ashamed.

जिस व्यक्ति ने इसे किया वह लज्जित हुआ होगा।

4. After we have completed our education, it is our duty to pass on the flame to others. We can pass on by using our knowledge and skill in the service of our country.

जब हम अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर चुके होते हैं तो मशाल (ज्ञान) को दूसरों तक पहुँचाना हमारा कर्तव्य है। हम अपने ज्ञान और कुशलता का उपयोग देश की सेवा में करके आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

5. (a) Allowing – letting (अनुमति देते हुए)

(b) Feeling shame – ashamed (लज्जित)

(e) Each of us, therefore, has the responsibility of being a good citizen. We must see that our particular link in the chain is not a weak one. When the Olympic Games were held in London in 1948, a flame was carried to London from Greece, where the Olympic Games used to be held in times long ago. This flame was carried by a long relay of runners right across Europe. Each runner, carrying a lighted torch, ran for a certain distance till he came to the place where a fresh runner was waiting for him. The new runner then lit his torch from the one that had been carried to him. As soon as he had done this he set out to run with his lighted torch to where the next runner was waiting. He had a fresh torch, which he, in his turn, lit from the one brought to him. And so from runner to runner the flame was carried till it reached London. From the last torch was lit the fire which burned all the time the games were going on. Although nothing was said about it and no names were mentioned, at one place there was an accident. One runner when handing over his torch to a fresh runner, let it go out. How ashamed he must have been! He had let the flame go out. He had broken the chain. Each one of us, as we leave school, has a flame to carry which we have to pass on to others. We have been given knowledge and skill. These we pass on by using them in the service of our country. If we do not use them, it means that we are letting the flame go out and none of us wants to do that. But if we are going to be able to keep alight the torch that has been given to us, we have to know how to look after it and we have to know how to hold it as we run. In other words, we have to train ourselves for citizenship and for service of our country.

QUESTIONS :

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखिए जिससे उपर्युक्त गद्यांश लिया गया है। इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

2. What different powers have we been given?

हमें विभिन्न शक्तियाँ क्यों दी गयी हैं ?

Or What Powers do we have to use in the service of our country?

हमारे पास देश की सेवा के लिए क्या शक्तियाँ हैं ?

3. What do we carry as we leave school?

जब हम स्कूल छोड़ते हैं तो क्या ले जाते हैं ?

4. How shall we serve our country as good citizens?

एक अच्छे नागरिक के रूप में हम अपने देश की सेवा कैसे करेंगे ?

5. Why should we try to be good citizens?

हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास क्यों करना चाहिए ?

6. Point out the two words in the given passage which have the following meanings :

(a) a natural ability (b) dried grass

दिये गये निम्नलिखित गद्यांश में उन दो शब्दों को चुनिए जिनके अर्थ निम्नलिखित हैं—

(a) प्राकृतिक योग्यता, क्षमता (b) सूखी घास

ANSWERS :

1. This passage has been taken from the lesson “Torch Bearers” written by W.M. Ryburn.

यह गद्यांश W.M. Ryburn द्वारा लिखित “Torch Bearers” नामक पाठ से लिया गया है।

2. We have been given knowledge and skill for service of our country.

अपने देश की सेवा करने के लिए हमें ज्ञान और कौशल प्रदान किया गया है ।

3. When we leave school, we carry a flame.

जब हम स्कूल छोड़ते हैं, तो एक ज्योति (ज्ञान और कौशल) ले जाते हैं।

4. We shall serve our country as good citizen by using knowledge and skill.

ज्ञान और कौशल का प्रयोग करके अच्छे नागरिक के रूप में हम अपने देश की सेवा करेंगे ।

5. If we love our country and want to serve it, we should try to become good citizens.

यदि हम अपने देश से प्रेम करते हैं तथा उसकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें अच्छे नागरिक बनने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

6. (a) a natural ability-natural intelligence (प्राकृतिक योग्यता, क्षमता)

(b) dried grasshay (सूखी घास)

(f) All of us are, or will be, citizens of our country. But we have to make up our minds whether we are going to be good citizens or bad ones. We have to decide whether we shall live such lives that our country will be the better for our lives and work or the worse. We have to try to imagine what our country would be like if everyone lived and acted in just the same way as we do.

A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Each one of us is a link in the chain that is our country. If we are weak and poor citizens, then our country will suffer, even though we may try to comfort ourselves with the false idea that it does not make any difference what one person does in such a large country where so many people live. But if one candle goes out, then in that one place there is darkness instead of light. It is only when all the candles burn brightly then the whole house will be full of light.

Or Each one of us be full of light.

Or A chain is be full of light.

QUESTIONS :

1. What do we have to make up our minds ? What have we to decide ? What should we try to imagine?

हमें अपने मस्तिष्क में क्या निश्चित करना है? हमें क्या निर्णय लेना है? हमें क्या सोचना चाहिए ?

2. What do the words 'chain' and 'link' in the passage stand for? What is the false idea that the people sometimes have?

गद्यांश में 'जंजीर' और 'कड़ी' किसके लिए आए हैं? कभी-कभी लोगों के मस्तिष्क में क्या झूठा विचार आ जाता है ?

3. What has the candle light been compared with? Why should all the candles burn brightly?

मोमबत्ती के प्रकाश की तुलना किस चीज से की गई है ? सभी मोमबत्तियाँ चमक के साथ क्यों जलनी चाहिए?

4. Write the name of the lesson from which above lines have been taken? Who is the writer of this lesson?

उस पाठ का नाम लिखें जहाँ ये पंक्तियाँ ली गयी हैं? इस पाठ का लेखक कौन है ?

5. What will happen, if we are weak and poor citizens?

यदि हम कमजोर और गरीब नागरिक हैं, तो क्या होगा ?

6. Which words in the passage have the following meanings :

(a) to resolve (b) similarly

गद्यांश में किन शब्दों के अर्थ निम्नलिखित हैं

(अ) दृढ़ निश्चय करना (ब) इसी प्रकार से

ANSWERS :

1. We have to make up our minds whether we are going to be good citizens or bad ones. We have to decide whether we shall make our country better or worse. We should try to imagine what our country would be like for our work.

हमें अपने मस्तिष्क में यह निश्चय करना पड़ेगा कि क्या हम अच्छे नागरिक बनेंगे या बुरे ? हमें निर्णय लेना है कि क्या हमें अपने देश को बेहतर बनाना है या बदतर । हमें यह सोचने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि हमारे कार्य से हमारा देश किस प्रकार का देश बनेगा ?

2. 'Chain' stands for the country and 'link' stands for the 'citizen'. The people sometimes have the false idea that the work of a person does not affect the country.

'जंजीर' का प्रयोग देश के लिए तथा 'कड़ी' का प्रयोग नागरिक के लिए किया गया है। कभी-कभी लोग यह गलत विचार बना लेते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति के कार्य का देश पर कोई गलत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

3. The candle light has been compared with the light of our character and our influence. All the candles should burn brightly so that the whole house will be full of light.

मोमबत्ती के प्रकाश की तुलना हमारे चरित्र तथा हमारे प्रभाव के प्रकाश से की गई है। सभी मोमबत्तियाँ चमक के साथ जलनी चाहिए, ताकि सारा घर प्रकाश से भर जाए ।

4. The name of the lesson is "Torch Bearers" who is written by W.M. Ryburn.

पाठ का नाम 'Torch Bearers' है, जो W.M. Ryburn द्वारा लिखा गया है ।

5. If we are weak and poor, our country will suffer.

यदि हम कमजोर और गरीब होंगे तो इसका कष्ट हमारे देश को होगा।

6. (a) to make up one's mind,

(b) in just the same way

(अ) दृढ़ निश्चय करना

(ब) इसी प्रकार से

(g) Now we have to see to it that we grow in to such citizens that people will want the light of our character and influence every where. We do not wish to have the sort of character that will make people want us to stay in one place and not mix with others. If we are to be good citizens, who will be able to serve our country, we must be carrying light with us whenever we go and not darkness. Our influence on others must be for good and not darkness. Our lives must be such that wherever we go and wherever we live, other people will be better for our having been with them.

QUESTIONS :

1. What type of citizens should we grow into ?

किस प्रकार के नागरिकों को बढ़ाया जाये ?

2. For being good citizens, what must we carry?

अच्छा नागरिक होते हुए हमें क्या ले जाना चाहिए ?

ANSWER :

1. A good citizen has the light of character and good influence, which is of benefit to others. He spreads this light every where.

एक अच्छे नागरिक में चरित्र एवं अच्छे प्रभाव का प्रकाश होता है, जो दूसरे लोगों के लिए बड़े लाभ का होता है। वह उसको सर्वत्र फैलाता है।

2. We must be carrying light with us where we go and not darkness. Our influence on others must be for good.

हम जहाँ कहीं भी जायें हम अपने साथ प्रकाश ले जायें न कि अन्धकार दूसरों पर हमारा प्रभाव पड़ना अच्छा चाहिए।

B: LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Answer the following questions in not more than 60 words each :

Q1. Why was Mardana puzzled?

मर्दाना परेशान क्यों था?

Ans. One day Guru Nanak with his pupil Mardana, came to a village. They wanted to stay there for the night. But the villagers were very rude and uncivilized. They would not let them stay anywhere in the village. So Guru Nanak and Mardana were forced to spend the night in the open. They turned away from the village in the morning. Guru Nanak prayed that the people of that village might always stay in that village. So Mardana was puzzled.

The next night they came to another village. The people of that village gave them a good reception. The next day Guru Nanak said, "I pray that the people of this village may not remain in their village, but may be scattered throughout the country." At this Mardana was puzzled. Guru Nanak solved the puzzle. He said the people of the first village were inhospitable and selfish. If they stayed in one place, they could do harm in one place only. The people of the second village were very good. Their influence and character would be needed everywhere.

एक दिन गुरु नानक, अपने शिष्य मर्दाना के साथ एक गाँव में आये। वे वहाँ रात में ठहरना चाहते थे किन्तु गाँव के लोग अशिष्ट तथा असभ्य थे। उन्होंने उन्हें गाँव में कहीं भी ठहरने नहीं दिया। इसलिए गुरु नानक और मर्दाना को रात खुले में व्यतीत करनी पड़ी। वे सुबह के समय गाँव से चले गये। गुरु नानक ने प्रार्थना की कि उस गाँव के लोग सदैव उसी गाँव में बसे रहें। इसलिए मर्दाना परेशान हो गया।

अगली रात वे दूसरे गाँव में पहुँचे। उस गाँव के लोगों ने उनका बहुत अच्छा सत्कार किया। अगले दिन गुरु नानक ने कहा, “मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस गाँव के लोग अपने गाँव में न रहें, परन्तु पूरे देश में फैल जाएँ।” इस बात पर मर्दाना परेशान हो गया। गुरु नानक ने परेशानी दूर किया। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले गाँव के लोग अतिथि सत्कार न करने वाले तथा स्वार्थी थे। यदि वे एक ही स्थान पर रहें, तो वे केवल एक ही स्थान पर हानि कर सकते हैं। दूसरे गाँव के लोग बहुत अच्छे थे। उनके प्रभाव व चरित्र की सब जगह आवश्यकता है।

Q2. Relate the story of Guru Nanak and Mardana in your own words.

गुरु नानक और मर्दाना से जुड़ी कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

Ans. Mardana was pupil of Guru Nanak. Guru Nanak taught his pupil Mardana the lesson of the greatness of heart through a practical example. Once Guru Nanak with his pupil Mardana, wanted to stay in a village for the night. Villagers were rude and inhospitable. They did not allow them to stay in the village. So Guru Nanak and his disciple Mardana, had to spend the night in the open. While leaving the village Guru Nanak said that the rude people of the village should always stay in the village.

Next day Guru Nanak and his pupil Mardana came to another village. The villagers welcomed them. They found them a place to stay for the night and gave them food. While going in the morning Guru Nanak said that the people of that village should be scattered throughout the country. Guru Nanak wanted the inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place so that they might do harm in one place only. He wanted the good and hospitable persons to scatter so that they might take their light to other places. Thus Guru Nanak taught his pupil the secret of greatness of heart.

मर्दाना गुरु नानक का शिष्य था। गुरु नानक ने अपने शिष्य मर्दाना को हृदय की महानता का पाठ एक व्यावहारिक उदाहरण के द्वारा सिखाया। एक बार गुरु नानक मर्दाना के साथ रात्रि को एक गाँव में ठहरना चाहते थे। गाँव वाले असभ्य तथा अशिष्ट थे। उन्होंने उन्हें गाँव में नहीं ठहरने दिया। अतः गुरु नानक तथा उनके शिष्य मर्दाना को रात्रि खुले में बितानी पड़ी। गाँव से चलते समय गुरु नानक ने कहा कि गाँव के असभ्य व्यक्तियों को सदैव गाँव में ही ठहरना चाहिए।

दूसरे दिन गुरु नानक तथा उनका शिष्य मर्दाना दूसरे गाँव में आये। गाँव वालों ने उनका स्वागत किया। उन्होंने उन्हें गाँव में ठहरने के लिए स्थान दिया तथा उन्हें भोजन दिया। प्रातःकाल जाते समय गुरु नानक ने कहा कि उस गाँव के व्यक्ति सम्पूर्ण देश में फैल जायें। गुरु नानक चाहते थे कि अशिष्ट तथा स्वार्थी व्यक्ति एक स्थान पर ठहरें ताकि वे एक स्थान पर ही हानि पहुँचा सकें। वह चाहते थे कि अच्छे और शिष्ट व्यक्ति फैल जायें ताकि वे अपना प्रकाश अन्य स्थानों को भी ले जायें। इस प्रकार गुरु नानक ने अपने शिष्य को हृदय की महानता का रहस्य सिखाया।

Q3. Why have we been compared to a chain?

हमारी तुलना एक जंजीर से क्यों की गयी है ?

Ans. All of us are citizens of our country. No country can progress unless it has good citizens and no one can serve well unless he is a good citizen. Therefore every citizen is important for the development of our country. Even a weak citizen can damage the country. So each and every citizen has equal importance in the progress of the country. In the same way a link of a chain is as important as its strength. Infact each of us is a link in the chain that is our country. If we are weak and poor citizen, our country will suffer. Therefore we have been compared to a chain.

हम सभी अपने देश के नागरिक हैं। कोई भी देश तब तक उन्नति नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि उसके नागरिक अच्छे न हो और कोई भी व्यक्ति भली-भाँति सेवा नहीं कर सकता यदि वह एक अच्छा नागरिक नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे देश के विकास के लिए प्रत्येक नागरिक महत्वपूर्ण है। एक कमजोर नागरिक भी देश को हानि पहुँचा सकता है। इसलिए देश की उन्नति में प्रत्येक नागरिक का समान महत्व है। उसी प्रकार जंजीर की एक कड़ी उतनी महत्वपूर्ण है जितनी इसकी शक्ति। वास्तव में, अपने देश रूपी जंजीर में हममें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक कड़ी है। यदि हम कमजोर और गरीब नागरिक हैं, तो हमारे देश की हानि होगी। इसलिए हमारी तुलना एक जंजीर से की गयी है।

Q4. What are we expected to do after we leave school?

जब हम विद्यालय छोड़ते हैं तो उसके बाद हमसे क्या आशा की जाती है?

Ans. After we leave school, we are expected to pass on the flame of knowledge and skill to others. We have been given knowledge and skill to serve our country selflessly. If we do not use them, it means that we are letting the flame go out and none of us want to do that. Besides it, we have to know how to look after it. Infact, we have to train ourselves for good citizenship for the service of our country.

जब हम विद्यालय छोड़ते हैं तो उसके बाद हमसे ज्ञान तथा कुशलता की ज्योति को दूसरों तक पहुँचाने की आशा की जाती है। हमें निःस्वार्थ रूप से अपने देश की सेवा करने के लिए ज्ञान और कुशलता दी गयी है। यदि हम इसका प्रयोग नहीं करते, तो इसका तात्पर्य है कि हम ज्योति को बुझ जाने दे रहे हैं और हममें से कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं करना चाहता। इसके अतिरिक्त, हमें यह जानना है कि इसकी देखभाल किस प्रकार की जाय। वास्तव में, हमें अपने देश की सेवा के लिए अच्छी नागरिकता के लिए अपने को प्रशिक्षित करना है।

Q5. Why should we pass on the flame of knowledge and skill to others ?

हमें ज्ञान तथा कुशलता की ज्योति को दूसरों तक क्यों पहुँचाना चाहिए?

Ans. We should pass on the flame of knowledge and skill to others because by doing so we would not let the flame go out. It is necessary that we can keep the torch of knowledge and skill alight by training ourselves for good citizenship and for service of our country.

If we do not use them, it means that we are letting the flame go out and none of us wants to do that. Infact, it is our duty to know how to look after it, how to hold it and how to pass it on to others.

हमें ज्ञान तथा कुशलता की ज्योति को दूसरों तक पहुँचाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करके हम ज्योति को बुझने नहीं देगे। यह आवश्यक है कि हम देश की सेवा के लिए तथा अपने को अच्छी नागरिकता के लिए प्रशिक्षित करके हम ज्ञान तथा कुशलतारूपी मशाल को जलाये रख सकते हैं।

यदि हम उनका प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं, तो इसका तात्पर्य है कि हम ज्योति को बुझने दे रहे हैं और हम में से कोई व्यक्ति यह करना नहीं चाहता। वास्तव में, यह जानना हमारा कर्तव्य है कि इसकी देखभाल कैसे करें, इसे कैसे पकड़े रहे तथा इसे दूसरों तक किस प्रकार पहुँचायें।

Q6. How did Guru Nanak teach his pupil Mardana the lesson of the greatness of heart?

गुरु नानक ने अपने शिष्य मर्दाना को हृदय की महानता का उपदेश किस प्रकार दिया ?

Ans. Mardana said to Guru Nanak, “You have blessed the wicked people and cursed the gentlemen.” Guru Nanak replied, “If good people scattered all over the country, their influence will make other people good. If bad people stay at one place, they will do harm in one place only.

मर्दाना ने गुरु नानक से कहा, “आपने बुरे लोगों को आशीर्वाद दिया है और सत्पुरुषों को अभिशाप।” नानक ने उत्तर दिया, “यदि अच्छे लोग सारे देश में फैल जायेंगे, तो उनका प्रभाव अन्य लोगों को भी अच्छा बना देगा। यदि बुरे लोग एक ही स्थान पर रहेंगे, तो वे एक ही स्थान पर हानि पहुँचा पायेंगे।

Q7. How did the people of the second village treat their visitors? Why did Nanak pray that they may be scattered throughout the country?

दूसरे गाँव के लोगों ने अतिथियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया? नानक ने उन्हें पूरे देश में बिखर जाने के लिए क्यों कहा ?

Ans. The people of the second village gave them a good reception. Next day Guru Nanak said, “I pray that the people of this village may not remain their village, but may be scattered throughout the country.” At this Mardana was puzzled. Guru Nanak solve the puzzle. He said the people of the first village were inhospitable and selfish. If they stayed in one place, they could harm in one place only. The people of second village were very good. Their influence and character would be needed everywhere.

दूसरे गाँव के लोगों ने उनका बहुत सत्कार किया। अगले दिन गुरु नानक ने कहा, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस गाँव के लोग अपने गाँव में न रहें, परन्तु पूरे देश में फैल जायें।” इस बात से मरदाना परेशान हो गया। गुरु नानक ने उलझन दूर की। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले गाँव के लोग अतिथि सत्कार न करने वाले तथा स्वार्थी थे। यदि वे एक स्थान पर रहें, तो केवल एक ही स्थान पर हानि कर सकते हैं। दूसरे गाँव के लोग बहुत अच्छे थे। उनके प्रभाव व चरित्र की सर्वत्र आवश्यकता है।

C: SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Answer the following questions in not more than 25 words each :

Q1. Why did Guru Nanak and Mardana go to the village ?

गुरु नानक और मर्दाना गाँव में क्यों गये ?

Ans. In the course of their travels, Guru Nanak and Mardana went to the village.

अपनी यात्रा के दौरान गुरु नानक और मर्दाना गाँव में गये।

Q2. Why did the villagers not allow them to stay in the village ?

गाँव के लोगों ने उन्हें गाँव में क्यों ठहरने नहीं दिया ?

Or Why were Guru Nanak and Mardana forced to spend the night in the open?

गुरु नानक और मर्दाना खुले में रात बिताने के लिए मजबूर क्यों हुए ?

Ans. The villagers were rude and inhospitable so they did not allow Guru Nanak and Mardana to stay in the village.

उस गाँव के निवासी अशिष्ट तथा असत्कारी थे। इसलिए उन्होंने गुरु नानक तथा मर्दाना को गाँव में ठहरने नहीं दिया।

Q3. What did Guru Nanak pray for the people of the second village?

गुरु नानक ने दूसरे गाँव के लोगों के लिए क्या प्रार्थना की ?

Ans. Guru Nanak prayed for them that the people of that village might always stay in that village.

गुरु नानक ने उन लोगों के लिए प्रार्थना की कि उस गाँव के लोग सदैव उसी गाँव में बसे रहें ।

Q4. What kind of reception did they meet in another village ?

दूसरे गाँव में उन्हें किस प्रकार का स्वागत मिला?

Or How did the people of the second village treat their visitors? What did Nanak say to them?

दूसरे गाँव के लोगों ने आगन्तुकों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया? नानक ने उन्हें क्या कहा ?

Ans. In another village, they met with a very different kind of reception. The villagers welcomed them and treated them kindly and gave them food and shelter. Guru Nanak said that they might be scattered throughout the country.

दूसरे गाँव में, उन्हें बिल्कुल भिन्न प्रकार का स्वागत मिला। गाँव वालों ने उनका स्वागत किया, उनके साथ दयालुता से व्यवहार किया। उन्हें भोजन कराया तथा उनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था की। गुरु नानक ने कहा कि वे पूरे देश में फैल जाएँ।

Q5. Why was Mardana unhappy ?

मर्दाना दुःखी (उदास) क्यों था?

Ans. When Guru Nanak prayed that the people of that village might not remain in their village but might be scattered throughout the country, Mardana was unhappy.

जब गुरु नानक ने प्रार्थना की कि उस गाँव के लोग अपने गाँव में न रहे बल्कि पूरे देश में फैल जाएँ तो मर्दाना दुःखी हो गया।

Q6. Why did Guru Nanak want the inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place ?

गुरु नानक उन असत्कारी तथा स्वार्थी लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर क्यों बसे रहने देना चाहते थे ?

Ans. Guru Nanak wanted the inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place so that their evil should not spread all over the country.

गुरु नानक उन असत्कारी तथा स्वार्थी लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर बसे रहने देना चाहते थे ताकि उनकी बुराई पूरे देश में न फैले।

Q7. How can a country be enlightened ?

एक देश किस प्रकार ज्ञानी हो सकता है ?

Ans. The greater in number good citizens in a country, the more enlightened will the country be as a whole. Therefore, a country can be enlightened if its all the citizens are good and noble.

एक देश में अच्छे नागरिकों की संख्या जितनी अधिक होगी, देश समग्र रूप में उतना ही अधिक ज्ञानी होगा। इसलिए एक देश तभी ज्ञान से प्रकाशित हो सकता है जब इसके सभी नागरिक अच्छे तथा श्रेष्ठ हों।

Q8. What qualities of character should we develop in ourselves?

हमें अपने आप में चरित्र के कौन-से गुण विकसित करने चाहिए ?

Ans. We should develop such qualities of character that people would like us everywhere. Only being a good citizen, we can serve our country well. Our influence on others must be for good.

हमें चरित्र के गुण इस प्रकार विकसित करने चाहिए कि लोग उन्हें सब जगह पसन्द करें। हम केवल एक अच्छे नागरिक – नकर ही अपने देश की भली-भाँति सेवा कर सकते हैं। दूसरों पर हमारा प्रभाव भलाई के लिए होना चाहिए।

Q9. Why has a good citizen been called 'a centre of light'?

एक अच्छे नागरिक को प्रकाश का केन्द्र क्यों कहा गया है ?

Ans. A good citizen has been called here the centre of light because his influence and character is of benefit to others.

एक अच्छे नागरिक को यहाँ 'प्रकाश का केन्द्र' इसलिए कहा गया है क्योंकि उसका प्रभाव और चरित्र दूसरों के लिए लाभप्रद है।

Q10. Why should good people not stay at one place?

अच्छे लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर क्यों नहीं रहना चाहिए ?

Ans. Good people should not stay at one place because if they stay at one place, they would not be able to spread their light of knowledge and wisdom all around. That will remain confined to only one place.

अच्छे लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर नहीं रहना चाहिए क्योंकि यदि वे एक ही स्थान पर रहेंगे, तो वे अपने ज्ञान का प्रकाश चारों ओर नहीं फैला पायेंगे। वह एक ही स्थान पर सीमित होकर रह जायेंगे।

Q11. Why did Guru Nanak think it better for the inhospitable people to stay one place.

गुरु नानक असत्कारी लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर टिके रहने के लिए क्यों सोचते थे?

Ans. Guru Nanak said that bad people should remain at only one place so that they might harm in a place.

गुरु नानक ने कहा कि बुरे आदमी एक ही स्थान पर रहें, जिससे कि एक ही स्थान पर हानि करें।

Q12. What will happen if a link in a chain is broken?

यदि जंजीर की कड़ियाँ टूटी हों तो क्या होगा?

Ans. If link is weak, the chain will break there from. Similarly in the chain of the country, if a link of any citizen breaks, the country will also break.

यदि जंजीर की एक भी कड़ी कमजोर है तो जंजीर वहीं से टूटेगी। इस प्रकार देश रूपी जंजीर में किसी मानव रूपी कड़ी के टूट जाने पर देश कहीं से टूट जायेगा।

(D)1. Select the most suitable alternative to complete each of the following statements :

निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक को पूरा करने के लिए सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिये :

(i) A chain is as strong as :

(a) its weakest link

(b) its strongest link

(c) the number of links in it

(d) the metal it is made of

(ii) Guru Nanak prayed that the people of the village where he spent the night in the open should stay with at village because he :

(a) was displeased with the villagers

(b) was pleased with them

(c) did not want their influence to spread

(d) wanted to come again to the village

Ans. (i) (a) its weakest link

(ii) (c) did not want their influence to spread.

2. Say whether each of the following statements is 'true' or 'false'

बताइये कि निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक कथन सत्य है अथवा असत्य

(i) The villagers of the first village were rude and inhospitable.

(ii) Our influence on others must be for bad and not for good.

(iii) All of us are, or will be, citizens of our country.

(iv) A chain is as strong as its weakest link.

(v) Olympic Games were not held in London in 1948.

Ans. (i) T (ii) F (iii) T (iv) T (v) F.

E: VOCABULARY

1. (i) Match the words of 'List A' with their meanings in 'List B':

सूची 'A' के शब्दों का सूची 'B' में दिये हुए उनके अर्थों से मिलान कीजिए

List 'A'

List 'B'

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Insist | (i) Worked hard |
| (ii) Haggle | (ii) Not willing |
| (iii) Protest | (iii) Bargain |
| (iv) Reluctant | (iv) Make repeated request |
| (v) Despair | (v) Speak against |
| (vi) Toiled | (vi) Much |
| (vii) A lot of | (vii) Sufficient |
| (viii) Enough | (viii) Hopelessness |

Ans.

List 'A'

List 'B'

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Insist | (i) Make repeated request |
| (ii) Haggle | (ii) Bargain |
| (iii) Protest | (iii) Speak against |
| (iv) Reluctant | (iv) Not willing |
| (v) Despair | (v) Hopelessness |
| (vi) Toiled | (vi) Worked hard |
| (vii) A lot of | (vii) Much |
| (viii) Enough | (viii) Sufficient |

(ii) Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B' :

List 'A'

List 'B'

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| different | charmed |
| reception | in addition to |

besides welcome

enthralled Unlike

Ans.

List 'A' List 'B'

different Unlike

reception welcome

besides in addition to

enthralled Charmed

(iii) Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B' :

सूची 'A' के शब्दों का सूची 'B' में दिये हुए उनके अर्थों से मिलान कीजिए।

List 'A' List-'B'

Proceed react

Amiable changing

Varying to go forward

Respond friendly

Ans.

List – 'A' List-'B'

Proceed to go forward

Amiable friendly

Varying changing

Respond react

(iv) Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B':

List – 'A' List-'B'

enthralled worried

gloomy	confine
upset	sorrowful
constrain	charmed

Ans.

List – ‘A’	List-‘B’
enthralled	charmed
gloomy	sorrowful
upset	worried
constrain	confine

2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words given below :

नीचे दिये हुए शब्दों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए –

cultivate, unless, inhospitable, take leave

- (i) Being.....is a sign of bad culture.
- (ii) I have stayed here for a long time. Let me....of you.
- (iii) We can.....good habits by regular practice.
- (iv) No country can progress.....it has good citizens.

Ans. (i) inhospitable (ii) take leave (iii) cultivate (iv) unless.

3. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

निम्नलिखित शब्दों की सहायता से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए:

anywhere, anyone, any longer, against, in favour of, on behalf of, for the sake of.

- (i) I have heard enough. I don't want to hear....from you now.
- (ii) I am not on good terms with Ravi so he always speaks....me, whereas Anil is my friend and he always speaks....me.
- (iii) The chief guest had to leave early so the prizes were distributed by the Principal....the chief guest.

(iv) I cannot accommodate you to stay....you like.

(v) I hate influencing others. But I'll put in a word for you....your poor parents.

(vi) It is very dark now. I cannot stay here....

Ans.(i) any more

(ii) against in favour of

(iii) on behalf of

(iv) anywhere

(v) for the sake of

(vi) any longer

WORKSHEET – 5

EXERCISES

1. Change the following into Indirect Speech using if or whether :

If या whether का प्रयोग करके निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को Indirect Speech में बदलिए

1. Ram said to him, "Do you stay here?"
2. She said to her, "Will you come here today?"
3. Mohan said to his brother, "Are you coming to the party?"
4. Sarla said to Sita, "Can you go with me to the station?"
5. "Do you want to see the Taj"? said the guide to the tourist.
6. He said to Hari, "Are you going to see the exhibition"?
7. "Is it time to leave for the station", he said.
8. She said to him, "May I use your telephone?"
9. "Have you anything to tell me?" said the traveller.
10. He said to me, "Will you help me in the hour of need?"

Ans.

1. Ram asked him if he stayed there.
2. She asked her if he would come there that day.
3. Mohan asked his brother if he was coming to the party.
4. Sarla asked to Sita if she could go with her to the station.
5. The guide asked the tourist if he wanted to see the Taj.
6. He asked Hari if he was going to see the exhibition.
7. He asked if it was time to leave for the station.
8. She asked him if she might use his telephone.
9. The traveller asked if he had anything to tell him.
10. He asked me if I would help him in hour of need.

2. Complete the following sentences, using the Reported form of the questions in brackets :

कोष्ठक में दिये गये प्रश्नों के Reported form का प्रयोग करके निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए :

Example:

He wanted to know from the Principal when the vacation would start.

("when will the vacation start?")

1. He asked the railway enquiry....

("When is the Lucknow Mail expected?")

2. He asked his father.....

("Where are we going for holiday?")

3. He asked the Chairman.....

("What will be the starting salary?")

4. She asked me....

("How did you like the film?")

5. She wondered....

("Why has he not come back yet?")

Ans.

1. He asked the railway enquiry when the Lucknow Mail was expected.
2. He asked his father where they were going for holiday.
3. He asked the Chairman what the starting salary would be.
4. She asked me how I had liked the film.
5. She wondered why he had not come back yet.

COMPREHENSION

Q. Read the following passage given below and answer the questions that follows:

नीचे दिये हुए निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उनके नीचे दिये हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

On a summer day, a stag came across a lake. He began to drink water. While drinking, he saw his own reflection in the water. He was proud of his horns but he condemned God for giving him thin ugly legs.

In the meantime, a hunter appeared on the scene. The stag thought that his life was in danger. The hunter chased him. But his ugly legs helped him very much in running very fast. He ran out the dogs but his beautiful branching horns were caught in a thick bush. At the same time, the dogs came and killed him.

QUESTIONS:

- (i) What was the stag proud of ?
- (ii) Why did he condemn God?
- (iii) How was he killed?
- (iv) Give the antonyms of 'winter', 'beautiful', 'thin' and 'saved'.
- (v) Give a suitable title to the passage.
- (vi) Write the meaning of underlined words.

ANSWERS :

- (i) The stag was proud of his horns.

(ii) He condemned God for giving him thin and ugly legs.

(iii) He was killed by the dogs because his beautiful branching horns were caught in a thick bush.

(iv) winter summer

beautiful ugly

thin fat

saved killed

(v) A suitable title is 'A stag and his horns'.

(vi) reflection act of reflecting or being reflected

a hunter a person who hunts

chased A hunted animal

COMPOSITION

Q. Complete the following story with the help of the hints and words given below in not more than 40 words:

नीचे दिये गये संकेतों तथा शब्दों की सहायता से नीचे दी हुई निम्नलिखित कहानी को अधिकतम चालीस शब्दों में पूरा कीजिए :

Once a mouse came under a lion's paw....the mouse requested the lion for mercy.....he may be of some use to him in future....the lion laughed but left the mouse....later the lion was trapped.....the mouse came.....and set him free.

Ans. Once a mouse came under a lion's paw. So he requested the lion for mercy. He said that he might be of some use to him in future. At this the lion laughed but left the mouse. After sometime the lion was trapped into a net. The mouse came, cut the net and set him free.

VOCABULARY (शब्द – भण्डार)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words from the list given below:

नीचे दी हुई सूची के शब्दों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए

take leave, reception, protested, enlightened, any longer, laid by, cultivate, inhospitable.

1. When the umpire declared Ramesh out, the captain of our team.....against the judgment.

2. It is very dark now, I can't stay here....
3. As the years passed, the old merchant....more and more riches.
4. Guru Nanak and Mardana met with a good....by the people of the second village.
5. The more knowledge we get, the more.....we become.
6. I have stayed here for a long time, let me....of you now.
7. The people of the first village were.....
8. We should....the qualities of good citizens.

Ans. 1. protested, 2. any longer, 3. laid by, 4. reception, 5. enlightened, 6. take leave, 7. inhospitable, 8. cultivate.