# UP Board Notes for Class 12 English Prose Chapter 1 A Girl with a Basket

#### LESSON at a Look

William C. Douglas was a choose of the Supreme Courtroom of America. He occurred to be in India and was on his technique to Ranikhet from Delhi. Throughout this quick journey he bought a really feel of the heart beat of India. He was very a lot impressed by the angle of a nine-year outdated lady.

When he was going to Barielly by practice on his technique to Ranikhet, he bought down at a railway station. Instantly, he was surrounded by a gaggle of refugee kids and every of them wished to promote baskets and followers to him. He bought some baskets and followers from them.

An exquisite nine-year outdated lady felt dissatisfied as she was not fortunate sufficient to promote one thing to the writer. The writer felt pity for her and put a number of cash in one in all her baskets. The kid with all pleasure and style refused to simply accept the cash and returned it to the writer. Now, the writer had no possibility however to purchase her basket.

The behaviour of the lady gave the writer a glimpse of the kid's spirit. She confirmed exemplary ardour for self-respect and self-reliance. The writer admits that he had fallen in love with India on this account.

## पाठ का हिन्दी अनुवाद

(1) Thad left ..... and studies.

दिल्ली से मैं हिमालय पर्वत की पहाड़ियों को देखने के लिए चला। मैं बरेली तक रेलगाड़ी से गया और रानीखेत तक कार से। रानीखेत अंग्रेजों की पुरानी सैनिक पहाड़ी है जो 6000 फुट लम्बी पर्वत-श्रृंखलाओं पर स्थित है और इसके सामने 120 मील लम्बा बर्फ से ढका हिमालय का भू-भाग है। रेलगाड़ी धीमी गित से जा रही थी और यह रास्ते के सभी स्टेशनों पर रुकी। गाड़ी के रुकने के प्रत्येक स्थान पर मैं अपने डिब्बे का दरवाजा खोलता था और प्लेटफॉर्म पर घूमता था। प्लेटफॉर्म लोगों की भीड़ से भरे हुए थे जिनमें सभी प्रकार के व्यक्ति सिख, मुसलमान, हिन्दु, सिपाही, व्यापारी, पुजारी, कुली, भिखारी और फेरी वाले थे। लगभग प्रत्येक व्यक्ति नंगे पैरों था और ढीले सफेद कपड़े पहने हुए था। तीन व्यक्तियों से बात करने पर मुझे एक ऐसा व्यक्ति मिला जो अंग्रेजी बोल सके। मैं सांसारिक मामलों पर प्रत्येक बड़े-से-बड़े विषय पर तथा प्रतिदिन के समाचारों पर बातचीत करता था। इस प्रकार मैं देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को जानने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था और सरकारी व्यवहार तथा खबरों के विरुद्ध मत को परखता था।

(2) The route lay ............. drab partitions. रास्ता भारत के सर्वाधिक उपजाऊ क्षेत्रों में से एक क्षेत्र में होकर जाता था। यह ऊपरी गंगा नदी का मैदान था जो समुद्र स्तर से लगभग एक हजार फीट की ऊँचाई पर था, किन्तु गर्म था। गंगा भूरी मिट्टी से भरी हुई, बाढ़ के पानी से उमड़ी हुई थी और उसके बहाव ने हजारों एकड़ धान के खेतों को डुबो रखा था। इसके उत्तर में जंगल थे, जिनमें मनुष्य के सिर से ऊँची-ऊँची घास फैली हुई थी और कहीं-कहीं पेड़ों तथा झाड़ियों के

झुरमुट थे जिनमें चीते, हाथी, अजगर और जहरीले साँपों के घर थे और सभी स्थानों पर समतल धरती आसमान को छूती हुई दिखाई देती थी, किन्तु कहीं पवित्र बरगद के पेड़ या पाखड़ के पेड़ों की कतारें थीं, जिनका आकार मोटे मुड़े हुए तनों वाले (elm) वृक्षों के समान था। दिक्षण-पिश्चम की ओर से गर्म नम हवा बह रही थी। स्टेशनों पर कुछ नर बन्दर तथा कुछ मादा बन्दर जिनसे उनके बच्चे चिपटे हुए थे और पेड़ पर चढ़े हुए थे, पेड़ों पर भोजन की तलाश में झूल रहे थे। जिन गाँवों में से हम गुजरे उनकी दीवारें पानी तथा गोबर मिली हुई मिट्टी की बनी थीं। उनकी नुकीली छतों पर छप्पर पड़े हुए थे और घास के गट्ठर उन बाँसों से बाँधे हुए थे, जो ढालदार बिल्लयों के ढाँचे पर फैले हुए थे। उस दिन कहू की बेलों पर, जो उन पर फैली हुई थीं, फल थे और ये बेलें नीरस दीवारों पर रंग-बिरंगी धारियों में फैली हुई थीं।

(3) At one station ....... tuned the streets. एक स्टेशन पर लोगों से बातचीत करने के मेरे कार्यक्रम में रुकावट पड़ गई। ज्योंही मैं नीचे उतरा, छोटे बच्चों का एक समूह मेरे चारों ओर इकट्ठा हो गया। ये हाथ से बुनी हुई, सरकण्डे की साधारण रूप और आकार की टोकरियाँ बेच रहे थे। उन्होंने उन टोकरियों को अपने हाथों में ऊँचा पकड़ रखा था और जोर-जोर से चिल्ला रहे थे। मैं उनके शब्दों को नहीं समझ सका, किन्तु उनके शब्द मुझे उनकी इच्छा ठीक ही व्यक्त कर रहे थे।

ये शरणार्थी बच्चे थे। जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के विभाजन का आदेश हुआ, तो लाखों लोगों को विवश होकर अपने पूर्वजों के बसाये हुए मकानों और सामान को उठाना पड़ा। नब्बे लाख लोगों ने पाकिस्तान छोड़ा और धार्मिक भय के पागलपन से भारत आए। वहाँ से चलते समय वे बहुत गरीब व्यक्ति थे और जब उन्होंने अपनी लम्बी पैदल यात्री की तब वे और अधिक गरीब हो गए, क्योंकि उनके पास थोड़ा-सा भोजन और थोड़ा-सा सामान था। शीघ्र ही उनका भोजन समाप्त हो गया। अपनी यात्रा आरम्भ करने के कुछ ही दिनों बाद वे भूख की कमजोरी के कारण रास्ते में ही गिर गए और जहाँ गिरे वहीं पर मर गए। टोकरी बेचने वाले बच्चे इन शरणार्थियों के पुत्र-पुत्रियाँ थे। वे या उनके माता-पिता या रिश्तेदार नगरों में इकट्ठे हो गए। छोटी-छोटी दुकानें लगाई, छोटी-छोटी वस्तुएँ बनाई और उन्हीं बाजारों में जो पहले ही व्यापारियों से भरे पड़े थे, अपनी जीविका कमाने की कोशिश की। कपड़े या घास का छप्पर-सा बनाकर वे गिलयों तथा सड़कों के किनारे रहे।

- (6) Myarms have been ...... soul of India, मेरी दोनों भुजाएँ भरी हुई थीं। दूसरी टोकरी की न आवश्यकता थी और न स्थान था। अपनी टोकरियों तथा पंखों को बाईं भुजा पर साधते हुए मैंने अपने कोट की दाईं जेब में हाथ डाला और मुट्ठीभर रेजगारी निकाली। सम्भवतः कुल 15

सैण्ट होंगे। उसे मैंने टोकरी में रख दिया जिसे उस छोटी लड़की ने प्रार्थना की दृष्टि से मेरे सामने कर रखा था। मैंने उसे यह समझाने की कोशिश की कि मैं टोकरी नहीं खरीद सकता, किन्तु उसे खरीदने के स्थान पर मैं उसे एक उपहार दे रहा हूँ। मैंने तुरन्त अनुभव किया कि मैंने उसके साथ कितना अनुचित किया है। नौ वर्ष के बच्चे ने जो फटे-पुराने कपड़े पहने हुए था और भूख से मरने के निकट था, अपनी ठोड़ी ऊपर उठाई, अपना हाथ टोकरी में डाला और एक स्त्री में जो गौरव तथा लज्जा होती है, उसके साथ मेरा धन मुझे लौटा दिया। अब मैं केवल एक ही कार्य कर सकता था। मैंने टोकरी खरीद ली। उसने अपनी आँखें पोंछी, मुस्कराई और प्लेटफॉर्म से नीचे कूद गई तथा घास-फूस की झोपड़ी की ओर चल दी जिसके सदस्यों को आज रात को कम-से-कम 30 सैण्ट तो मिलेंगे ही।

मैंने यह कहानी प्रधानमन्त्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू को सुनाई। मैंने उन्हें बताया कि यही एक कारण है जिससे मैं भारत से प्यार करने लगा।

मैंने भारत के लोगों को देखा, गाँव में रहने वालों को भी और ऊँचे पद वाले व्यक्तियों को भी, उनमें गौरव, शालीनता एवं उच्च नागरिकता की भावना थी। उनमें स्वतन्त्रता के प्रति बड़ी तीव्र इच्छा थी। इस सुन्दर बच्चे ने, जो गन्दे वातावरण और गरीबी में पैदा हुआ था तथा सही भाषा और आचरण से अनिभन्न था, मुझे भारत के लोगों की महान् भावना की झलक दे दी।

## **Understanding the Textual content**

## **Explanations**

Clarify one of many following passages just about the context:

(1) The platforms have been ...... spoke English.

**Reference:** These strains have been taken from the lesson 'A Lady with a Basket' written by W.C. Douglas. [N.B.: The above reference will be used for all the explanations of this lesson.

**Context:** During his visit of India, the writer travelled from New Delhi to Ranikhet by train. In this lesson he describes his journey and experiences during this visit.

**Explanation**: In these lines the writer talks about the wayside platforms and the people walking there. On the platforms there were people of all religions and professions. Generally they were barefooted and wearing loose, white garments. About 33% people could speak English. The writer talked with them on current and major topics. In doing so he wanted to know their feelings.

(2) At one station ..... their desire.

**Context:** The author was travelling from New Delhi to Ranikhet by practice. He describes the scene of a railway station the place the practice halted.

**Rationalization:** In these strains the author says that the practice stopped at a station. He was disturbed to speak with the folks by a gaggle of youngsters who have been promoting their hand-woven baskets, followers, with easy designs and sample. These kids have been of the individuals who had come from Pakistan after partition. They'd no place to reside and no enterprise to earn residing correctly. They maintain the hampers excessive, shouting phrases I didn't know however understood their need what they wished.

(3) They have been poor ..... the place they let.

**Context:** The author was travelling from New Delhi to Ranikhet. At each cease he alighted and talked with the folks on present subjects. However at one station he was surrounded by some kids promoting baskets. These have been refugee kids.

**Rationalization:** In these strains he's telling about these refugee kids. The mother and father of those refugee kids needed to come to India on the time of partition as a consequence of non secular fanaticism. After they began their journey, they have been very poor and so they had little or no meals and another gadgets. However their journey was very lengthy and shortly their meals was exhausted. Now, they have been hungry and have become very weak. As a consequence of weak spot they fell on the best way aspect and died.

(4) The youngsters promoting baskets ..... overcrowded.

**Context:** On his technique to Ranikhet by practice the author was surrounded at a station by some kids who have been promoting baskets and followers. The mother and father of those kids have been refugees who needed to come to India from Pakistan on the time of partition.

**Rationalization:** In these strains the author says that the youngsters promoting baskets have been the little children of those refugees. These folks have been very poor. So that they gathered within the cities for incomes some cash. They put the wood stalls on either side of the roads. They made easy articles and bought them out there. There have been already many retailers. But they earned some cash for his or her residing by promoting their articles cheaper.

(5) 100 greenback ..... market they'd seen.

**Context:** On a platform the author was surrounded by kids promoting baskets. These have been the little children of refugees who had come to India from Pakistan on the time of partition. They have been very poor and earned some cash by promoting easy articles made by their very own arms.

**Rationalization:** In these strains the author has estimated the earnings of those kids and wonders how they might meet the bills of their residing. Their earnings was no more than two {dollars} per week and that was by promoting the hand-made baskets. The consumers of those baskets have been additionally poor folks residing there. The author was a foreigner, an American. So the youngsters thought him buyer of their articles and they also surrounded him on all sides like locusts to promote their articles.

(6) I used to be a prisoner ..... any coronary heart.

**Context:** At one station the author was surrounded with many kids promoting baskets and followers. These have been refugee kids. The author favored these baskets very a lot. He purchased a tiny basket, a fruit basket, a waste paper basket, stitching basket and few followers.

**Rationalization:** At one of many stations many kids surrounded the author. They have been promoting baskets and followers. The author felt as if he have been a prisoner. He couldn't transfer as a result of each little one was urgent him to buy his basket. Amongst these kids there was a gorgeous lady of 9 years. She had a gorgeous basket and demanded a rupee and a half for it. She was very honest however appeared very depressing. Everyone would have felt pity on her.

(7) My arms have been full ..... again to me.

**Context:** At one station the author was surrounded by many little kids who have been promoting hand-woven baskets and followers. These have been refugee kids. He purchased a tiny basket, a fruit basket, a waste paper basket, a beautiful stitching basket and some followers. His arms have been crammed. Simply then a gorgeous lady of 9 got here and stood earlier than him. She had a beautiful basket and wished a rupee and a half for it. She begged the writer to purchase it.

**Rationalization:** The author didn't need to purchase any extra basket as his arms have been already full. To be able to eliminate the lady, he took out a handful of change (cash) and dropped into the basket of the lady as a gratuity. He tried to persuade the lady that he couldn't purchase any extra basket. However the author quickly realised that he had finished a fantastic offence. The lady had a fantastic sense of self-respect. She took it as an insult. She didn't take the cash as present. She was poor and wearing rags. She was on the purpose of hunger. Regardless of her poverty, she stored up her dignity, and returned the cash to the author.

(8) I spotted directly ..... that evening.

**Context:** Among the many little kids promoting the hampers, there was a 9 12 months outdated lovely lady. She had a beautiful basket with a deal with. She wished a rupee and a half for it. However the author had no want of any extra basket. So, he put about 15 cents in her basket in its place. However quickly the author realised that he had finished a fantastic offence.

**Rationalization:** The author was not in want of any extra basket. So, he gave her fifteen cents as a gratuity. However quickly the author felt that he had finished a fantastic mistake. The kid was sporting torn garments and was virtually ravenous. However she didn't lose her dignity and self-respect. She directly returned the cash to the author. The author guessed the matter and bought the basket. This little little one was infact the image of grace and dignity of the folks of India. The author was very a lot impressed by the excessive character of Indians.

(9) I advised this story ..... and citizenship.

**Context:** Just a little lady wished to promote a basket to the author which he didn't want. However simply to oblige the lady he put some cash within the basket of that lady which she didn't settle for and returned with pleasure and style.

**Rationalization:** The writer narrated the story of the little basket lady to Pt. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. The writer admits that the sense of pleasure and graciousness displayed by the little lady had charmed him and he began loving India on that account. The author additional admits that Indian folks at massive, from the easy villager to the individual working in massive workplace, have displayed self-respect and aptitude for brisk equity and citizenship.

(10) The folks I ..... soul of India.

**Context:** Some young children at a station have been promoting baskets and followers. The author purchased some baskets from them. Now he wanted no extra basket. On the identical time a nine-year outdated lady pressed him to purchase her basket additionally. However the author gave her fifteen cents as gratuity. That lady returned it to the author. The author was a lot impressed by her grace and dignity.

**Rationalization:** In these strains the author sums up his views about Indians. The author famous that Indians had a excessive sense of self-respect, dignity and citizenship. They have been honest, sincere and onerous working. He discovered these qualities within the folks of rural in addition to city areas. The Indians have been very anxious for his or her independence additionally. Even the poor folks have been sincere. They earned cash solely by working onerous. The little lady was the image of all these items.

## **Quick Reply Kind Questions**

Reply one of many following questions in no more than 30 phrases:

Query 1.

The place was the author going ? From the place did he begin ? How did he journey ? (लेखक कहाँ जा रहा था ? वह कहाँ से चला ? उसने कैसे यात्री की ?)

Reply:

The author was going from New Delhi to Ranikhet, a hill station on the Himalayas. He travelled upto Bareilly by practice after which by automotive to Ranikhet. (लेखक नई दिल्ली से रानीखेत जा रहा था जो हिमालय पर्वत का एक पहाड़ी स्थान है। वह बरेली तक रेलगाड़ी से और फिर रानीखेत तक कार से गया।)

#### Query 2.

Give a quick description of the practice W. C. Douglas was travelling by. (उस रेलगाडी का वर्णन कीजिए जिससे डब्ल्यू॰ सी॰ डगलस यातरा कर रहे थे।)

Reply:

The practice by which W. C. Douglas was travelling was a gradual shifting practice and stopped in any respect the best way stations. (वह गाड़ी जिससे डब्ल्यू० सी० डगलस यात्रा कर रहे थे, एक धीमी चलने वाली गाड़ी थी और रास्ते के सभी स्टेशनों पर रुकती थी।)

#### Query 3.

What did the author do to get a really feel of the heart beat of the nation? (लेखक ने लोगों की भावनाओं को जानने के लिए क्या किया ?)

Or

What did the author do at each stoppage? Why?

(पुरत्येक स्टेशन पर लेखक क्या करता था ? क्यों ?)

## Reply:

William C. Douglas bought down from his compartment at each stoppage. He talked to the folks of each class to get a really feel of the heart beat of the nation.

(गाड़ी के रुकने के प्रत्येक स्थान पर लेखक अपने डिब्बे से उतरता था। वह उनकी भावनाओं को जानने के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ग के लोगों से बातचीत करता था।)

#### Query 4.

Describe the issues and scenes the author noticed on his method from New Delhi to Ranikhet.

(उन वस्तुओं एवं दृश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए जो लेखक ने नई दिल्ली से रानीखेत जाते समय रास्ते में देखे।) Reply:

On his method from Delhi to Ranikhet the author noticed platforms over-crowded with the folks of all castes and trades, the wealthy plains of Ganga, deep thick forests with wild animals and homes product of mud partitions.

(दिल्ली से रानीखेत जाते हुए लेखक ने प्रत्येक जाति तथा प्रत्येक व्यापार के लोगों से भरे प्लेटफॉर्म देखे. गंगा का उपजाऊ मैदान देखा और जंगली जानवरों से भरे हुए घने जंगल देखे तथा मिट्टी की दीवारों से बने मकान देखे।)

## Query 5.

What disturbed the continuity of the author's dialog at one of many stations? (लेखक के लोगों से वार्तालाप को एक स्टेशन पर किस बात ने भंग किया ?)

## Reply:

At one of many stations a gaggle of younger refugee kids, who have been promoting hand-made baskets and followers, disturbed the continuity of the author's dialog.

(एक स्टेशन पर छोटे बच्चों के एक समूह ने, जो हाथ से बनी टोकरियाँ एवं पंखे बेच रहे थे, लेखक के वार्तालाप को भंग कर दिया।)

## Query 6.

Who have been these kids promoting baskets? What info does the author offer you about them?

(टोकरी बेचने वाले बच्चे कौन थे ? उनके विषय में लेखक आपको क्या जानकारी देता है ?)

#### Reply:

These kids promoting baskets have been refugee kids. They have been the little children of the individuals who have been compelled to run away from Pakistan on the time of partition.

(टोकरी बेचने वाले बच्चे थे। वे उन लोगों के बेटे-बेटियाँ थे जिन्हें विभाजन के समय विवश होकर पाकिस्तान से भागना पड़ा।)

#### Query 7.

What was the pitiable situation (plight) of the refugees? What have been they doing for a residing?

(शरणार्थियों की दशा कैसी थी ? अपनी आजीविका चलाने के लिए वे क्या कर रहे थे ?)

#### Reply:

The situation (plight) of refugees was very pitiable. For a residing they have been making

easy articles and promoting them out there.

(शरणार्थियों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय थी। आजीविका चलाने के लिए वे छोटी-छोटी वस्तुएँ बनाते थे और उन्हें बाजार में बेचते थे।)

#### Query 8.

What info did the author uncover concerning the peasant refugees?

(लेखक ने किसान शरणार्थियों के विषय में क्या सत्य खोजे ?)

## Reply:

The author found that the earnings of the peasant refugees was very low. They may hardly earn one sq. meal a day. (लेखक ने पाया कि किसान शरणार्थियों की आमदनी बहुत कम थी और बड़ी मुश्किल से दो समय की रोटी के लिए धन कमा पाते थे।)

## Query 9.

What's a median annual earnings of an agricultural household as given by William C.

Douglas??

(विलियम सी॰ डगलस के अनुसार एक किसान परिवार की औसत सालाना आमदनी कितनी थी?)

## Reply:

In keeping with William C. Douglas the common annual earnings of an agricultural household was no more than 100 {dollars}. (William C. Douglas (के अनुसार एक किसान परिवार की औसत सालाना आमदनी एक सौ डालर से अधिक नहीं थी।)

## Query 10.

Why did the refugee kids descend like locusts on the author ? (शरणार्थी बच्चे लेखक पर टिड़डी दल के समान क्यों टूट पड़े ?)

#### Reply:

The refugee kids thought that the author was a wealthy man. He would purchase articles of many kids. So that they descended on him like locusts.

(शरणार्थी बच्चों ने सोचा कि लेखक एक धनी व्यक्ति है। वह अधिक बच्चों की वस्तुएँ खरीद लेगा। इसलिए वे टिड्डी दल के समान उस पर टूट पड़े।)

#### Query 11.

What issues did the writer William C. Douglas purchase from the refugee kids in order that his arms have been full?

(लेखक विलियम सी० डगलस ने शरणार्थी बच्चों से ऐसी कौन-सी वस्तुएँ खरीद लीं कि उसके हाथ भर गए ?) Reply:

The writer William C. Douglas purchased from the refugee kids many articles as a stitching basket, a wastepaper basket, a fruit basket and few followers, and so forth. So, his arms have been full.

(लेखक ने शरणार्थी बच्चों से बहुत-सी वस्तुएँ खरीदीं; जैसे-एक सिलाई की टोकरी, एक रद्दी की टोकरी, एक फलों की टोकरी, कुछ पंखे आदि । इसलिए उसके हाथ भर गए।)

## Query 12.

Which vendor among the many kids drew the author's consideration most and why? (कौन-से फेरी वाले बच्चे ने लेखक का सबसे अधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया और क्यों ?)

## Reply:

A 9 12 months outdated lovely lady drew the author's consideration most as a result of she

was earnestly pleading and begging with tears in her eyes.

(नौ वर्ष की एक सुन्दर लड़की ने लेखक का ध्यान अधिक आकर्षित किया, क्योंकि वह बड़ी ईमानदारी से अपने सामान की पुरशंसा कर रही थी तथा आँखों में आँसू भरकर पुरार्थना कर रही थी।)

#### Query 13.

What made the author realise that he had given offence by extending the gratuity to the lady as an alternative to not shopping for the basket?

(किस बात से लेखक को यह अनुभव हुआ कि उसने टोकरी न खरीदकर और बदले में एक उपहार देकर उस लड़की के साथ अनुचित व्यवहार किया है ?)

## Reply:

The lady returned the gratuity. So the author felt that the lady was hard-working and self-respecting. So, he realised that he had given offence by extending the gratuity to the lady as an alternative to not shopping for the basket.

(लड़की ने दान लौटा दिया। इसलिए लेखक जान गया कि लड़की परिश्रमी और स्वाभिमानी है। इसलिए उसने यह अनुभव किया कि टोकरी न खरीदकर तथा लड़की को उसके बदले में उपहार देकर उसने अनुचित कार्य किया है।)

#### Query 14.

What compelled the author to purchase the little lady's basket ? (कौन-सी बात ने लेखक को छोटी लड़की की टोकरी खरीदने के लिए विवश कर दिया?)

## Reply:

The little lady returned the gratuity given by the author. So he was compelled to purchase her basket.

(छोटी लड़की ने लेखक के द्वारा दिए हुए दान को लौटा दिया। अत: लेखक उसकी टोकरी खरीदने के लिए विवश हो गया।)

## Query 15.

Why did thousands and thousands of individuals depart Pakistan for India? (लाखों व्यक्तियों ने भारत आने के लिए पाकिस्तान क्यों छोड़ा?)

Or

What distress did partition between India and Pakistan trigger to the folks ? (भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बँटवारे ने लोगों को किस मुसीबत में डाल दिया ?)

#### Reply:

On the time of partition thousands and thousands of individuals left Pakistan for India as a consequence of concern of spiritual fanaticism. They grew to become homeless and penniless.

(विभाजन के समय लाखों व्यक्तियों ने धर्मान्धता के कारण भारत आने के लिए पाकिस्तान को छोड़ दिया। वे बिना घरबार के और बिना पैसे के हो गए।)

#### Query 16.

Why did the author fall in love with India 3 (लेखक भारत से प्रेम क्यों करने लगा ?)

## Reply:

The author discovered that the folks of India have been proud and gracious even in poverty. This was the rationale he cherished India.

(लेखक ने पाया कि भारत के लोग गरीबी में भी स्वाभिमान और शालीनता से भरपूर हैं । यही कारण था कि वह भारत से प्रेम करता था ।)

#### Query 17.

What did the author take into consideration the folks of India? What image of our nation and the folks as a complete did he carry again in his thoughts?

(लेखक ने भारत के लोगों के विषय में क्या सोचा ? वह हमारे देश एवं देश के लोगों की अपने मस्तिष्क में क्या छवि लेकर गया ?)

Or

What does the author W. C. Douglas say in reward of the folks of India? (भारत के लोगों की प्रशंसा के विषय में लेखक डगलस क्या कहते हैं ?)

## Reply:

The author thought that the folks of India have been self-respecting and really mild. They most well-liked hunger to begging.

(लेखक ने सोचा कि भारत के लोग स्वाभिमानी और बड़े सज्जन हैं। वे भीख माँगने के बजाय भूख से मर जाना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं।)

#### Query 18.

What was the story advised to the Prime Minister by William C. Douglas ? (विलियम सी॰ डगलस ने प्रधानमंत्री को कौन-सी कहानी सुनाई ?)

#### Reply:

The story of the 9 12 months outdated little one who handed the cash again to the writer was advised to the Prime Minister.

(उस नौ वर्ष की बच्ची की कहानी, जिसने लेखक को उसका धन वापिस कर दिया था, प्रधानमंत्री को सुनाई "गई थी।)

## Vocabulary

Select essentially the most applicable phrase or phrase that greatest completes the sentence:

- 1. I'd ask at the least three folks earlier than I might discover one who English.
- (a) knew
- (b) understood
- (c) spoke
- (a) favored
- 2. On this method I used to be making an attempt to get a really feel of the heart beat of the nation, checking opinion ............. official attitudes and studies.
- (a) for
- (b) about
- (c) in favour of
- (d) in opposition to
- 3. That day the pumpkin vines that grew over them have been in bloom ...... streaks of yellow over drab partitions...
- (a) trailing
- (b) following
- (c) shifting
- (d) working

<ul><li>4. At one station my routine of speaking with the folks was</li></ul>
5. 9 million folks left Pakistan and got here to India pushed by the concern of spiritual
(a) emotions (b) insanity (c) fanaticism (d) enthusiasm
<ul><li>6. I, an American, was essentially the most promising market they'd seen.</li><li>(a) likely</li><li>(b) actually</li><li>(c) essentially</li><li>(d) undoubtedly</li></ul>
<ul><li>7. She pleaded and begged in tones that may any coronary heart.</li><li>(a) wring</li><li>(b) transfer</li><li>(c) soften</li><li>(d) have an effect on</li></ul>
<ul><li>8 baskets and followers on my left arm, I reached into my proper coat pocket and bought a handful of change.</li><li>(a) Preserving</li><li>(b) Hanging</li><li>(c) Balancing</li><li>(d) Placing</li></ul>
<ul><li>9. Imploringly means</li></ul>
<ul><li>10. She wiped her eyes, smiled and down the platform, headed for some grass hut that may have at the least thirty cents the evening.</li><li>(a) jumped</li><li>(b) ran</li><li>(c) dashed</li><li>(d) fell</li></ul>

(	1. The youngsters promoting baskets have been little children of those
(	2. The folks of India have a for independence. (a) need (b) concept (c) ardour (d) want
(	3. I used to be going so far as Bareilly practice. (a) purchase (b) by (c) bye (d) bay
(	4. It was a porter giving me a touch that this was my station. (a) wholesome (b) good-looking (c) pleasant (d) merciless
(	5. Essentially the most, aggressive vendor was a gorgeous lady of 9 proper in entrance of me.  (a) lazy (b) diligent (c) clever (d) carefree
(	6. That, little doubt is the rationale these little kids descended on me like
(	7. My arms have been and I had not spent fifty cents.  (a) tied  (b) crammed  (c) empty  (d) vacant
(	(a) small (b) nice (d) massive

- 19. The common ...... labourer makes thirty cents a day or lower than two {dollars} per week.
- (a) unskilled
- (b) diligent
- (c) educated
- (d) aggressive
- 20. I spotted directly what ...... I had given.
- (a) favour
- (b) rewardl
- (c) insult
- (d) offence

## Solutions:

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c), 6. (a), 7. (a), 8. (c), 9. (b), 10. (C), 11. (a), 12. (c), 13. (b), 14. (c), 15. (b), 16. (c), 17. (b), 18. (c), 19. (a), 20. (d).