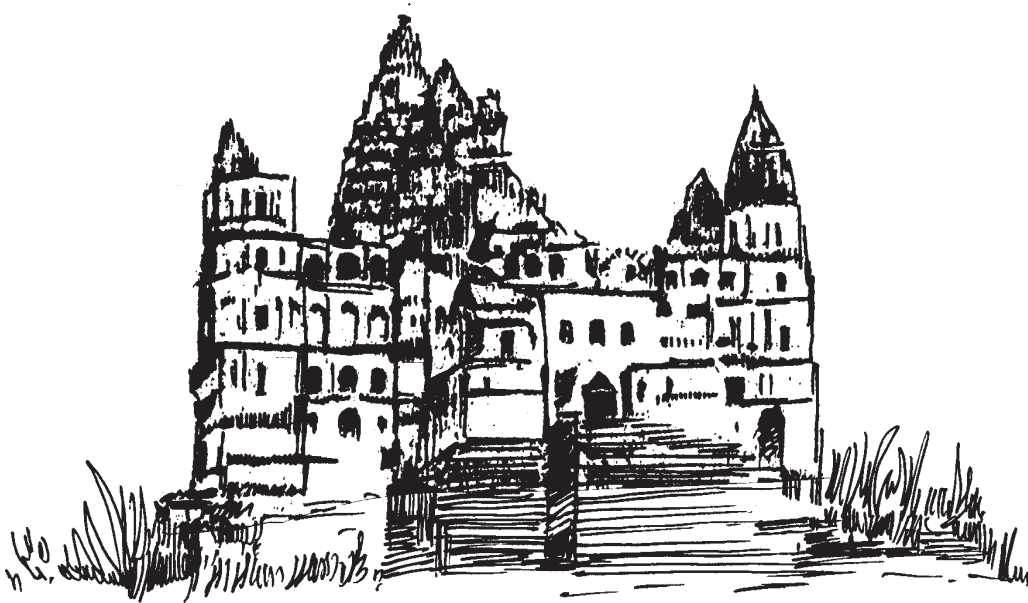


Lesson - 14

A Visit to Orchha

1. Have you seen any old temple?
2. Do you know when it was built?
3. Where is it **situated**?



"Those temples on the bank of the Betwa were beautiful", said Bhola.

"But teacher said, they were *chhatries*, not temples," said Sachin.

"Do you mean umbrellas?", asked Shobha.

"No, not umbrellas. Teacher said that some buildings are called *chhatries* due to their form and structure", answered Sachin.

Soon there was much noise in class VII because they were all **discussing** their visit to Orchha. All of them were very happy and excited to **discuss** their visit.

"I have seen a word on the board near those *Chhatries-Cenotaph*. I'll ask its meaning", said Asma.

Ramesh said, "I would like to know the names of the two rivers that we saw flowing at Orchha."

"Yes, what do you want to ask me?", their teacher Mr. Shah asked as he entered the class.

"Sir, which are the two rivers we saw at Orchha?" asked Ramesh.

"Sir, what is a *chhatrie*?" asked Shobha.

"Sir, what is the meaning of cenotaph?" asked Asma.

"Well, well, one by one. Don't ask so many questions at the same time. The Betwa and the Jamni are the two rivers you saw at Orchha. They meet at Orchha. Do you know what is the meeting place of rivers called?"

"*Sangam*", said Sachin.

"Yes, Sachin very good, the word for *sangam* in English is confluence. Can you tell me another place where rivers meet?", asked the teacher.

"The Ganga, the Jamuna and the Saraswati meet at Allahabad", answered Sachin.

"Yes, the meeting place of these rivers in Allahabad is called '*Sangam*'."

"Can we see the river Saraswati there?" asked Mr. Shah.

"No, Sir, it's hidden," said Sachin.

"Teacher what is the meaning of cenotaph?", Asma asked again.

"Cenotaph is a *monument* built in *memory* of *soldiers, sailors* or others who died in some far away places. The *chhatries* that you saw are monuments built in memory of the Bundela kings and members of their family," Mr. Shah explained.

"Sir, who were the Bundela kings?" asked Mohan.

"The Bundelas were the kings who made Orchha their capital in the 16th century," said Mr. Shah.

"Who built those beautiful buildings at Orchha?" asked Mohan.

"It was the Bundela kings who built them. They are different from other historical buildings in our country. So they are called the buildings of the



Bundela style and tourists from all over the world come to see them," said the teacher.

"Sir, we have seen some wonderful paintings on the walls," said Savita. "Yes, the walls of every building in Orchha are decorated with paintings. They are called murals. In the 16th and 17th centuries the mural work reached a great height in India.

"During this period two basic styles of painting were popular. They were known as the Rajput and the Mughal styles. The Rajput style of painting was further divided into three different styles-Rajasthani, Kangra and Bundela. Orchha was the main centre of the Bundela style," explained Mr. Shah.

"Sir, who looks after these buildings now?" asked Asma.

"There is a government department called the Archaeological Department. This department is responsible for looking after ancient and historical monuments, buildings etc". By this time the bell had rung. The teacher said, "It seems all of you have enjoyed your visit to Orchha. We can continue our discussion tomorrow."



1. Read and Learn

1. A cenotaph is a monument built in memory of someone who has died somewhere else.
2. A cemetery means a large burial ground.
3. A graveyard means a burial ground.
4. A tomb means a monument erected over the burial place of a dead person.
5. An epitaph means words written in memory of a person who has died; an inscription on a tombstone.

2. Comprehension:

A) Answer the questions given below:

1. Why were the students of class VII happy?
2. What is the meeting place of rivers called?
3. What is a cenotaph?
4. What are the cenotaphs at Orchha called?
5. Who built the buildings at Orchha?
6. Which style do the wall paintings at Orchha belong to?
7. When were the wall paintings very popular?
8. Who looks after old monuments and buildings?

3. Word Power:

A) Classify the following into cenotaphs and tombs:

	Cenotaph	Tomb
1. The Taj Mahal.		
2. Amar Jyoti at Vijay Chowk	Amar Jyoti at	
3. Rajghat	Vijay Chowk	
4. Humayun Ka Makbara		
5. Chhatris at Orchha		
6. Samadhi of Laxmibai		
7. Chhatris at Maheshwar and Indore		

B) Write one word for the following. Choose from the given words:

soldier, sailor, tourist, confluence, archaeology, monument

1. one who serves in an army _____
2. one who sails on a ship _____
3. a meeting place of rivers _____
4. a building or other structure built in memory of some event or person _____
5. a person who travels for pleasure _____
6. the study of cultures, of the past and periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground _____

4. Grammar in Use:

Read the following sentences carefully and learn how a question is written in direct and indirect forms of narration:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Ramu said to Mohan, "Where are you going?" | Direct |
| Ramu asked Mohan where he was going. | Indirect |
| 2. Ramu said to Mohan, "When will you return from Delhi?" | Direct |
| Ramu asked Mohan when he would return from Delhi. | Indirect |
| 3. Sunita said to me, "Which of these two books is yours?" | Direct |
| Sunita asked me which of those two books was mine. | Indirect |
| 4. Sangita said to me, "What's your name?" | Direct |
| Sangita asked me what my name was. | Indirect |

A) Now rewrite the following sentences in indirect form:

1. He said to me, "What are you doing?"
2. Jyoti said to the boy, "Where do you live?"
3. Seema said to her son, "Where are you going?"
4. She said to her sister, "What do you want?"
5. He said to Sangita, "What do you like the most?"
6. The headmaster said to the students, "Which lesson are you reading today?"
7. The landlady said to the student, "When will you be back from Bhopal?"
8. The students said to the teacher, "When shall we visit Van Vihar?"

B) Learn these two forms of the words. (Pay special attention to spellings).

Example : sweet - sweetness

I enjoy the **sweetness** of honey.

Honey is **sweet** and I enjoy it.

Now match the following nouns with their adjectives and make sentences as in the example given above:

Noun		Adjective
goodness		courageous
help		laborious
skill		helpful
courage		skilful
mischief		good
labour		mischievous

C) Match the following :

1. galaxy			a. sheep
2. flock			b. musicians
3. team			c. stars
4. pride		of	d. singers
5. choir			e. cricketers
6. band			f. lions

5. Let's Talk:

Kanha is a national park. The nearest railway station is Nainpur. Discuss in groups and plan a visit to Kanha, where you can see dense forests, a variety of deer, elephants, tigers etc. Keep the following points in mind while making the plan.

1. things you will take with you.
2. friends who will go with you.
3. money you will need.

6. Let's Write:

A) On the basis of your discussion, write a letter to your friend, telling him about your visit to Kanha.

Start your letter like this,

Arera Colony,

Bhopal - 462 016

25 December, 2005.

Dear Ashish,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Yours affectionately

.....

7. Let's Do It:

Read the following passage and write answers to the questions given at the end :

Bhimbetka

Surrounded by the Vindhya ranges, Bhimbetka caves lie 46 kms south of Bhopal. Over 600 rock shelters belonging to the Neolithic age were discovered in the midst of a dense forest. Here, paintings in over 500 caves depict the life of the pre-historic cave-dwellers, making Bhimbetka an archaeological treasure. Paintings are mainly in red and white with the occasional use of green and yellow. The scenes usually depict hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animals fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies, masks and household scenes. Animals such as bisons, tigers, lions, bears, elephants,

antelopes, dogs, lizards, crocodiles etc. have been depicted in these caves. Popular religious and other symbols also occur frequently.

The superimposition of paintings shows that the same rock surface was used by different people at different times.

- A)**
1. How far is Bhimbetka from Bhopal ?
 2. Whose life is depicted in the paintings ?
 3. What are the colours used in these paintings ?
 4. Name the animals seen in these paintings ?
 5. What shows that the same rock surface was used again and again ?

B) Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. dense | show |
| 2. depict | thick |
| 3. occur | very often |
| 4. frequently | write over |
| 5. superimpose | happen |