

# Chittorgarh: A Glimpses of Glory

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## Textual Activities

### Activity – I

#### A. Question 1. Choose the correct alternative

सही विकल्प चुनिये

1. How many gates are there to reach inside Chittorgarh fort?

- (a) two
- (b) four
- (c) seven
- (d) six ( )

2. Who built the Vijay Stambh?

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Rana Kumbha
- (c) Padmini
- (d) Rana Pratap ( )

**Answer.** 1. (c)

2. (b)

#### B. Question 1. Write T for True and F for False statement.

सत्य कथन के लिए T तथा असत्य कथन के लिए F लिखिए।

- 1. Sapna visited Kumbhalgarh fort.
- 2. Ganesh Pole is the main gate to enter Chittorgarh fort.
- 3. Kirti Stambh was built by Rana Kumbha.
- 4. Meera Bai was a great devotee of Bhagwan Krishna.

**Answer.**

1. False

2. False

3. False

4. True

#### C. Answer the following questions

निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

**Question 1. Who built Chittorgarh fort?**

चित्तौड़गढ़ दुर्ग को किसने बनवाया?

**Answer.** Chittorgarh fort was built by the Mauryas.

चित्तौड़गढ़ दुर्ग को मौर्य शासकों ने बनवाया था।

**Question 2. What did Sapna and her parents see in the museum?**

सपना तथा उसके माता-पिता ने संग्रहालय में क्या देखा?

**Answer.** Sapna and her parents saw a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons in the museum.

सपना तथा उसके माता-पिता ने संग्रहालय में प्राचीन बंदूकों, तलवारों तथा दूसरे हथियारों का एक सुन्दर संग्रह देखा।

**Question 3. Why did Rana Kumbha build the Vijay Stambh?**

राणा कुम्भा ने विजय स्तम्भ क्यों बनवाया?

**Answer.** Rana Kumbha built the Vijay Stambh on the occasion of his victory over Mahmud Khilji, the Sultan of Malwa.

राणा कुम्भा ने विजय स्तम्भ को मालवा के सुल्तान, महमूद खिलजी पर अपनी विजय के उपलक्ष में बनवाया।

**Question 4. How did Panna Dhai save the life of the young prince Udai Singh?**

पन्ना धाय ने छोटे राजकुमार उदय सिंह के जीवन को कैसे बचाया?

**Answer.** Panna Dhai saved the life of the young prince Udai Singh by sacrificing her son Chandan.

पन्ना धाय ने छोटे राजकुमार उदय सिंह के जीवन को अपने बेटे चन्दन का बलिदान देकर बचाया।

**Activity – II**

**A. Question 1. Find one word from the lesson for the group of words given below**

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के लिए पाठ से एक शब्द ढूँढ़िए।

a. The place where the kings and queens live. P \_ \_ a \_ \_

b. The building where the old things of historical interest are kept. m \_ \_ e \_ m

- c. The son of a king. P \_ \_ n \_ \_  
d. Love of one's country. p \_ t r \_ o \_ \_ s \_

**Answer.**

- a. palace      b. museum      c. prince      d. patriotism

**B. Question 1. Complete the following sentences using the words given in the box below**

नीचे बॉक्स में दिए गए शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्न वाक्यों को पूर्ण कीजिए

famous capital foreign hired dedicated

1. Ranthambore is a ..... tiger reserve.
2. Laxman ..... a taxi to go to the railway station.
3. Jaipur is the ..... of Rajasthan.
4. Babar was a ..... invader.
5. Eklingji temple is ..... to Bhagwan Shiv.

**Answer.**

1. famous
2. hired
3. capital
4. foreign
5. dedicated

### **Activity – III**

**Question 1. Read the following sentences taken from the text and pay attention to the sentence pattern.**

मूल पाठ से लिए गए निम्न वाक्यों को पढ़िये तथा वाक्यों के पैटर्न पर ध्यान दीजिए।

- (i) There is another tower also.
- (ii) There are many temples and water bodies inside the fort.

In the above sentences, the 'subject' does not appear at the beginning. We begin such sentences with 'There is....' / 'There are....' Here are a few more examples.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों के शुरू में 'कर्ता' प्रकट नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार के वाक्यों को हम 'There is....' / 'There are....' से शुरू करते हैं। यहाँ कुछ और उदाहरण हैं।

- There is a banyan tree in the middle of our village.
- There are ten rooms in my school.
- There is a beautiful park in our colony.
- There is no sugar in the container.

**Note :** If the subject is singular, we use article 'a'/'an' after 'There is'. However, we drop it in the negative sentences as has been done in the last sentence above. In other words, article 'a' is not used before 'no' in such sentences.

**Note :** अगर कर्ता एकवचन है, हम 'There is' के बाद article 'a'/'an' का प्रयोग करते हैं। तथापि, हम नकारात्मक वाक्यों में इसे छोड़ देते हैं। जैसे कि उपरोक्त अन्तिम वाक्य में किया गया है। दूसरे शब्दों में, इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में 'no' से पहले article 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

### Now complete the following sentences

अब निम्न वाक्यों को पूर्ण बनाइये

1. There.....river near our village.
2. There.....beautiful flowers in my garden.
3. There.....fine painting in the museum.
4. There.....many forts in Rajasthan.
5. There..... no vehicle on the road.
6. ....big shop in my village.
7. ....no one in the room.
8. .... small box near the door.
9. ....two banks in our town.
10. .... no railway station in our village.

### Answer.

1. There is a river near our village.
2. There are beautiful flowers in my garden.
3. There is a fine painting in the museum.
4. There are many forts in Rajasthan.
5. There is no vehicle on the road.
6. There is a big shop in my village.
7. There is no one in the room.
8. There is a small box near the door.
9. There are two banks in our town.
10. There is no railway station in our village.

## Activity – IV

**Question 1. There is a mention of some great personalities in the lesson. Form groups of five students each and talk about them.**

पाठ में कुछ महान् व्यक्तित्व वाले व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख किया गया है। पाँच-पाँच विद्यार्थियों के समूह बनाइए तथा उनके बारे में चर्चा कीजिए।

**Answer.** [Note : Class activity].

## Activity – V

**Question 1. Have you heard about the sacrifice made by Panna Dhai? Ask your teacher about it and write a paragraph on it.**

क्या आपने पन्ना धाय के द्वारा किए गए बलिदान के बारे में सुना है? अपने अध्यापक से इसके बारे में पूछिए तथा उस पर एक गद्यांश लिखिए।

**Answer.** Panna Dhai was the nurse of young prince Udai Singh. She looked after him in the Rana Kumbha Palace. She was a loyal maid. When Udai Singh's life was in danger, she sacrificed her son Chandan. She saved the life of young prince Udai Singh.

पन्ना धाय छोटे राजकुमार उदय सिंह की धाय (आया) थी। वह राणा कुम्भा महल में उसकी देखभाल करती थी। वह एक वफादार धाय थी। जब उदय सिंह का जीवन खतरे में था, उसने अपने बेटे चन्दन को बलिदान कर दिया। उसने छोटे राजकुमार उदय सिंह के जीवन को बचा लिया।

## Comprehension Passages

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below :

### Passage : 1

Chittorgarh fort is situated on a high hill. It is considered to be one of the largest forts in India. So we took the morning train from Kota to reach Chittorgarh. We hired an auto rickshaw to reach the fort. We bought tickets to see the museum in the Fateh Prakash Palace. It had a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons.

**Questions.**

1. The passage is about
  - (a) Kota
  - (b) Chittorgarh fort
  - (c) Victory tower
  - (d) Vehicles ( )
2. (i) Where did the narrator live?  
(ii) How did they reach Chittorgarh ?
3. (i) Where is the Chittorgarh fort situated ?  
(ii) Which means of transport did they hire to reach the fort?
4. (i) Where is the museum situated in Chittorgarh ?  
(ii) What things were there in the museum?

**Answers.**

1. (b) Chittorgarh fort
2. (i) The narrator lived in Kota.  
(ii) They reached Chittorgarh by the morning train.
3. (i) The Chittorgarh fort is situated on a high hill.  
(ii) They hired an auto rickshaw to reach the fort.
4. (i) The museum is situated in the Fateh Prakash palace in Chittorgarh.  
(ii) There were a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons in the museum.

**Passage : 2**

We took the morning train from Kota railway station. It took about three hours to reach chittorgarh. After having tea and some snacks at the Chittorgarh station, we took an auto-rickshaw to reach the fort. The road to the fort had many turns. We went through the gates namely the Padan pol, Bhairon pol, Hanuman pol, Ganesh pol. we bought tickets to see the museum in the Fateh Prakash Palace. It had a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons.

**Questions.**

1. The passage is about :
  - (a) a tour to Chittorgarh
  - (b) Kota
  - (c) the museum of Chittorgarh
  - (d) train. ( )

2. (i) Which train did they take ?  
(ii) How much time did they take to reach chittorgarh.
3. (i) What did they have at the Chittorgarh railway station ?  
(ii) How did they reach the fort from the station ?
4. (i) Where did they buy tickets to see the museum ?  
(ii) What did they see in the museum?

### **Answers.**

1. (a) a tour to chittorgarh
2. (i) They took the morning train.  
(ii) They took about three hours to reach chittorgarh.
3. (i) They had tea and some snacks at the Chittorgarh railway station.  
(ii) They took an auto-rickshaw to reach the fort.
4. (i) They bought tickets to see the museum in the Fateh Prakash Palace.  
(ii) They saw old guns, swords and other weapons in the museum.

### **Passage : 3**

We visited the Rana Kumbha Palace. It reminds us of the popular story of Panna Dhai, the maid of young prince Udai Singh. She sacrificed her son chandan to save the life of the young prince Udai Singh. Meera Bai, the great devotee of Bhagwan Krishna also lived in this palace. It is the same palace where the beautiful queen Padmini committed Jauhar along with many other women to save her honour.

### **Questions.**

1. The passage is about  
(a) Udai Singh  
(b) Panna Dhai  
(c) Meera Bai  
(d) Rana Kumbha Palace ( )
2. (i) What does Rana Kumbha Palace remind us?  
(ii) Who was Panna Dhai ?
3. (i) Why did Panna Dhai sacrifice her son?  
(ii) Who was Meera Bai ?

- 4.(i) Which great woman committed Jauhar in this palace ?  
(ii) What was the name of the son of Panna Dhai ?

**Answers.**

1. (d) Rana Kumbha Palace  
2. (i) Rana Kumbha Palace reminds us of the popular story of Panna Dhai.  
(ii) Panna Dhai was the maid of young prince Udai Singh.  
3. (i) Panna Dhai sacrificed her son to save the life of young prince Udai Singh  
(ii) Meera Bai was a great devotee of Bhagwan Krishna  
4. (i) The beautiful queen Padmini committed Jauhar along with many other women in this palace.  
(ii) The name of the son of Panna Dhai was Chandan.

**Passage : 4**

There are many temples and water bodies inside the fort. We visited the Meera Bai Mandir, the Kalika Mata Mandir and Tulja Bhawani Mandir. We saw the Gaumukh and some other ponds. Chittorgarh fort is the symbol of bravery and patriotism of the people of Mewar. They fought against the foreign invaders to save our motherland. We are proud of Chittorgarh and the brave warriors of Mewar.

**Questions.**

1. The passage is about  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Mewar  
(c) Warriors  
(d) Chittorgarh Fort ( )
2. (i) What are inside the fort ?  
(ii) Name the temples mentioned in the passage.
3. (i) What did they see there?  
(ii) What symbol is the Chittorgarh fort?
- 4.(i) Why did they fight against the foreign invaders ?  
(ii) What are we proud of ?

**Answers.**



1. (d) Chittorgarh Fort

2. (i) There are many temples and water bodies inside the fort.

(ii) The temples mentioned in the passage are the meera Bai Mandir, the Kalika mata mandir and Tulja Bhawani Mandir.

3. i) They saw the Gaumukh and some other ponds.

(ii) Chittorgarh fort is the symbol of bravery and patriotism of the people of Mewar.

4. (i) They fought against the foreign invaders to save their motherland.

(ii) We are proud of Chittorgarh and the brave warriors of Mewar.