

Warming up!

Chit-chat (गप्पगोष्टी)

(1) Form group of 3 to 4 and share the following with your groups. With the help of the points given below : (तीन ते चार विद्यार्थ्यांचे गट करा व पुढील मुद्द्यांच्या साहाय्याने आपापसात चर्चा करा :)

- Your favourite book
- Type of book (short stories/biography/thriller/adventure/science fiction/historical), etc.
- Author / Writer • Main character
- Background (Time and place)
- Problem / Dilemma • Any special message

(2) You have recently read a short story/novel/drama/science fiction/ghost-story. Write in short 3 of its strong points that made you like the book and 2 or 3 drawbacks it has. Fill them up in the tree-diagram given : (तुम्ही नुकतीच एक लघुकथा/कादंबरी/नाटक/विज्ञान कथा/भूतकथा वाचली आहे. तुम्हांला ते पुस्तक आवडण्यास कारणीभूत असणारे तीन लक्षणीय मुद्दे व त्यात आढळणाऱ्या दोन/तीन उणिवांबद्दल थोडक्यात लिहा व ते लक्षणीय मुद्दे व उणिवा वृक्षाकृतीत भरा :)

Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift

Strength	Weaknesses
(1) Absorbingly interesting imaginative story	(1) Too much exaggerated descriptions
(2) Easy to read, simple, lucid and humorous style of writing	(2) Has little literary values
(3) Everlasting source of amusement learning, wit and wisdom	(3) Only for fun and entertainment

Resting ***

Language Study

*Determiners (डिटर्मिनर्स) - व्याप्तिवाचक शब्द.

Determiners are words that modify a noun or noun phrase and occur before them in a sentence.

Noun किंवा **Noun Phrase** पूर्वी वापरले जाणारे व त्या नामांचा/नाम शब्दसमूहांचा अर्थ मर्यादित करणाऱ्या शब्दांना **determiners** (व्याप्तिवाचक शब्द) म्हणतात.

उदा., an error, the fact, that incident, these matters, her brother, some/many fruits, two boys, third place, etc.

वरील अधोरेखित शब्द determiners आहेत.

अशी **determiners** पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत :

- (1) **Articles** (उपपदे) : a, an, the
- (2) **Demonstratives** (निर्देशक शब्द) : this, that, these, those, etc.
- (3) **Possessives** (स्वामित्वदर्शक सर्वनामे) : my, your, our, his, her, their, yours, mine, hers.
- (4) **Quantifiers** (परिमाणदर्शक शब्द) : few, some, many, much, more, each, every.
- (5) **Cardinal and Ordinal numbers** (संख्या दर्शवणारे अंक, क्रमवाचक संख्या) : one, four, hundred, fourth, hundredth, etc.

Q. Underline only Determiners in the following : (पुढील वाक्यातून फक्त व्याप्तिवाचक शब्द अधोरेखित करा :) (Answers are directly given.)

- (1) My brother bought a few magazines.
- (2) What is your friend's name?
- (3) Which writer was also the President of our country?
- (4) These are some toys.
- (5) These toys are new.
- (6) That doctor is an expert dentist and he has many patients.

भाषांतर

• पुस्तकाबद्दल थोडेसे •

या पुस्तकाबद्दल मी काहीही सांगितले तर त्याने कथेचे सार सांगून बिघडवल्यासारखे होईल, त्याऐवजी कोणत्याही घटनेचा किंवा कथानकाचा तपशील न देता केवळ पुस्तकावर ओझरता दृष्टिक्षेप टाकणे योग्य ठरेल.

भारतावर ब्रिटिशांची सत्ता होती त्या काळातली ही कथा आहे. स्वामी नावाचा साधारण दहाएक वर्षांचा हा एक खोडकर मुलगा आहे. त्याच्या वयाच्या इतर अनेक मुलांसारखा स्वामीही एका जागी स्वस्थ न बसणारा, शाळा अजिबात न आवडणारा आणि त्यातही गणिताचा अतिशय तिटकारा असणारा मुलगा आहे. शाळा म्हणजे त्याला एक भयंकर शिक्षाच वाटे. या मुलाच्या आयुष्यातल्या अनेक घटना या कथेतून उलगडत जातात, तो कसा नेहमी कुठल्या ना कुठल्या संकटात सापडतो आणि वडिलांकडून मार खातो, इत्यादी.

स्वामी एक अतिशय बडबड्या लहान मुलगा आहे. आयुष्यात काहीही घडले तरी त्याला सामोरे जाण्याची आणि त्याबद्दल बोलत राहायची त्याची पद्धत आहे. परंतु सत्य त्याला अवघड (कठोर) मागिने समजते. त्या काळातल्या अनेक मुलांसारखे त्यालाही उन्हात खेळणे, वस्तू लाथेने उडवणे, झाडावर चढणे, मोडतोड करणे आणि कुणाला तरी त्रास देणे अशा गोष्टी करण्यात मजा वाटत असे, (जी आजकालच्या मुलांना वाटत नाही!) खरे तर, वाढत्या वयातल्या कोणत्याही मुलाचे वागणे असेच असायचे (भारतात आजही अनेक ठिकाणी तसे दिसते). मुलांच्या आयुष्यात तंत्रज्ञानाला फार मोठे स्थान नसते. त्यांना फक्त दंगमस्ती करण्यात रस असतो!

स्वामी मोठा होत असताना कशा प्रकारचा मुलगा होता?

इथे नारायण दहा वर्षे वयाच्या या स्वामीच्या मनातल्या भावभावना, तो कसा विचार करतो, आणि जगाकडे कोणत्या दृष्टीने पाहतो याच्या मुळाशी जाऊन त्याचे सखोल वर्णन करतात. जसजशी कथा पुढे सरकते तसे वाचक स्वतःला स्वामीत पाहू लागतात आणि त्या पात्राशी त्यांची जवळीक निर्माण होते. हीच नारायण यांच्या लिखाणाची जादू आहे.

• पुस्तकाचे वैशिष्ट्य •

'स्वामी आणि मित्र' हे आर. के. नारायणांचे पुस्तक पुरेपूर वाचनाचा आनंद देते आणि त्याचबरोबर किशोरवयीन मुलांसाठीचे साहित्य असूनही हे पुस्तक फार मोठी, मौलिक साहित्यिक मूल्ये जपते.

'स्वामी आणि मित्र' हे मुलांसाठी आणि खासकरून किशोरवयीन मुलांसाठी असलेले अतिशय उत्तम वाचनासाहित्य

म्हणता येईल. आशियायी खंडातील अनेक शाळांमध्ये हे पुस्तक साहित्याचा अभ्यास करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी एक विषय म्हणून अभ्यासले जाते. म्हणजे या पुस्तकात क्लिष्ट व्याकरण आणि शब्दबंबाळ लेखन आहे असे नव्हे. खरे तर पुस्तक त्याच्या अगदी विरुद्ध आहे.

'स्वामी आणि मित्र' हे इतक्या झुलुभ इंग्रजी भाषेमध्ये लिहिले आहे की आर. के. नारायण यांच्यासारख्या एका विद्वान साहित्यिकाने ते लिहिले आहे यावर विश्वास बसत नाही. यातील भाषा समजाला अतिशय सोपी आणि मुलांच्या दृष्टीने अगम्य शब्द नसणारी आहे. साधी छोटी वाक्ये पुस्तकाचे वाचन आपखीनच सोपे करून टाकतात.

पुस्तकाच्या वर्णनात म्हटले आहे की एका दहा वर्षांच्या खोडसाळ भारतीय मुलाविषयी पुस्तक असल्यामुळे, आपल्या अगोदरच खोडकर असलेल्या मुलावर याचा परिणाम होईल की काय, म्हणून काही पालक चिंतिता होऊ शकतात. पण या मुलाच्या खोड्या अतिशय शुद्ध आणि निरुपद्रवी हेतूने केलेल्या असल्याचे या पुस्तकातून दर्शवले आहे. आणि त्यामुळे खोड्या, मस्ती करणारा स्वामी खूप प्रेमळ, हळवा आणि तितकाच संवेदनशील मुलगा आहे हेही जाणवते. हेही खरे आहे की खोडसाळ मुले सर्वात जास्त संवेदनशील आणि प्रेमळ असतात. आणि हीच गोष्ट आपल्यापर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण काम आर. के. नारायण या कथेतून करतात.

थोडक्यात सांगायचे तर हे पुस्तक ज्यांना केवळ वाचनाचा आनंद घ्यायचा आहे किंवा इंग्रजीचे कौशल्य वाढवायचे आहे, अशा सर्व वयोगटातील मुलांसाठी अतिशय उत्तम वाचनानुभव देते.

• लेखकांविषयी •

आर. के. नारायण हे भारतातील सर्वकालीन महान लेखकांपैकी एक आहेत. अनेक उत्तमोत्तम भारतीय साहित्यकृतींच्या निर्मितीमध्ये त्यांचे मोठे योगदान आहे.

हे पुस्तक ब्रिटिश सत्ताकालीन वातावरण आणि त्या वेळच्या एका साध्यासुध्या किशोरवयीन मुलाची मानसिकता आणि त्याचे आयुष्य यांचा आशय (सार) नेमके पकडते.

मालगुडी डेज, द गार्ड, द पॅटर ऑफ सायन्स आणि 'रामायण : एक संक्षिप्त आधुनिक भारतीय महाकाव्य', आणि 'महाभारत : एक संक्षिप्त आधुनिक भारतीय महाकाव्य' या नारायण यांच्या इतर काही उल्लेखनीय साहित्यकृती आहेत.

आवड असल्यास जरूर हे साहित्य वाचा.

Reading Skills, Vocabulary and Grammar

(Note : Some 'wh' questions from the coursebook converted into activity based questions.)

Q.1. Read the passage carefully and complete the activities :

A1. Simple Factual Activity :

State whether you Agree or Disagree with the following statements :

Statements

Ans.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Swami is a close-mouthed little kid. | - Disagree |
| (2) Swami hated the mathematics worse. | - Agree |
| (3) No event or parts of the story are mentioned in this book review. | - Agree |
| (4) Mischievousness was the most striking quality of 10 year old Swami. | - Agree |

Passage - 1 (Coursebook page 69)

A little bit about the book ...
... That's the magic of Narayan.

शब्दार्थ : nightmare (नाइटमैर) - a very horrible frightening dream or a very frightening experience; दुःस्वप्न, भयानक अनुभव. to harass (हैरस) - to trouble; त्रास देणे, छळणे. to play havoc (प्ले हवॉक) - to cause damage, confusion; हाहाकार, अनर्थ उडवणे. exquisitely (एक्स्क्विझिटली) - very lively; उत्कृष्टपणे, सर्वोत्तम प्रकारे. perspective (पर्सपेक्टिव्ह) - point of view; दृष्टिकोन.

A2. Complex Factual Activities :

(1) Describe Swami's characteristics in 3-4 sentences. (स्वामीच्या स्वभावाची वैशिष्ट्ये 3-4 वाक्यांत वर्णन करा.)

Ans. Swami is a mischievous and talkative little kid of about 10 years old. He cannot stay at one place. He hates going to school, hates Mathematics even worse. School is a frightening and unpleasant experience for him. He always gets into trouble and a good beating from his father. All he wants to do is play under the sun, kick something, climb a tree break or damage something and harass (trouble) somebody. This is a typical life of the kid.

(2) Complete the following sentences that tell you about author Narayan's magic : (लेखक श्री. नारायण यांच्या जादूविषयी पुढील वाक्ये पूर्ण करा :)

(Answers are directly given.)

- Narayan gets deeply into the working of Swami's ten year old mind.
- Explains in pleasing manner how Swami thinks.
- He too explains what is his perspective of the world is.
- The reader feels like Swami and gets attached with the character.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary :

(1) Underline the odd man :

(Answers are directly given.)

- mentioning, happenings, everything, facing
- mischievous, truth, talkative, typical
- give, mention, stay, life
- constantly, absolutely, lovely, deeply

(2) Find the following from the passage :

- Noun forms of : happen, true
- Verb forms of : hatred, thought
- Adjective forms of : talk, mischief

- Ans.
- happen - happening, true - truth
 - hatred - hate, thought - think
 - talk - talkative, mischief - mischievous

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar :

(1) Frame Wh-questions to get the underlined parts as answers :

(1) Narayan gets deeply into the working of Swami's mind.

Ans. How does Narayan gets into working of Swami's mind?

(2) That's the magic of Narayan.

Ans. Whose magic is that?

(2) Find the error and rewrite the corrected sentences :

(1) Swami think that's his way of living life.

Ans. Swami thinks that's his way of living life.

(2) Swami is an mischievous little kid.

Ans. Swami is a mischievous little kid.

(3) Technology isnt big in kids life.

Ans. Technology isn't big in kid's life.

(4) All they wants is to play havoc!

Ans. All they want is to play havoc!

A5. Personal Response :

Do you think, that even today most of our kids like to live the life Swami was living?

(हल्लीच्या काळातसुद्धा आपली बहुतेक लहान मुले स्वामीसारखे जीवन जगत असतात, असे तुम्हांला वाटते का?)

Ans. Yes, I definitely think so. It is the natural instinct of most of the kids to play, to make fun, to play mischiefs and enjoy the life like Swami. They try to avoid going to school under some pretext and dislike to learn some particular subjects. They are often get beaten for their naughtiness, mistakes and their mischievous deeds. They can do anything that comes to their mind, unintentionally.

Q. 2. Read the passage carefully and complete the activities :

A1. Simple Factual Activity :

State whether the following statements are True or False :

Statements

Ans.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) The book is filled with heavy grammar and difficult technical words. | - False |
| (2) The book circles round the mischief of the kids in a view of the kids. | - True |
| (3) R. K. Narayan's 'Swami and Friends' is a good read for the kids and teens alike. | - True |
| (4) Mischievous kids are not as sensitive as other people. | - False |

Passage - 2 (Coursebook pages 69, 70)

Significance of the book ...
... a great job conveying that to all of us.

शब्दार्थ : attribute (अट्रिब्यूट) - to believe that something is caused by somebody; एखाद्याला श्रेय देणे/बहाल करणे. encompassed (इंकम्पस्ड) - encircled, included; पूर्णपणे

समाविष्ट केले, परामर्श घेतला. spoilers (स्पोइलर्स) - a person or thing that spoils something; बिघडवणारे, इतरांच्या आनंदात माती कालवणारे. technical jargon (टेक्निकल जार्गन) - language peculiar to some clan, profession, etc. that others fail to understand; व्यवसाय, वर्ग, इत्यादी नुसार विशिष्ट माणसांची इतरांना समजू न शकणारी परिभाषा. simplicity (सिम्प्लिसिटी) - the state of being simple; साधेपणा. sensitive (सेन्सिटिव्ह) - quick to understand feelings of others; संवेदनशील.

A2. Complex Factual Activities :

(1) What does the review of the book say about R. K. Narayan's style and language? (त्या पुस्तकाची समीक्षा (परीक्षण) आर्. के. नारायण यांची लेखनशैली व भाषा यांविषयी कोणती माहिती देते?)

Ans. The review of the book 'Swami and Friends' tells us about R. K. Narayan's simple and lucid style of writing. The book has no heavy grammar or the words that are difficult for the people to understand. It has great literary values. English used in the book is both plain and simple without any troubling words for the kids. The simple and short sentences used by author adds to the simplicity of the book.

(2) Why some parents may be worried about the description of a mischievous ten-year-old boy in the book? What does the reviewer say about it? [पुस्तकातील दहा वर्षांच्या खोडकर मुलाविषयीच्या वर्णनाबद्दल काही पालकांना काळजी का वाटत असावी? त्याविषयी समीक्षकाचे काय म्हणणे (मत) आहे?]

Ans. Some parents may be worried about the description of a mischievous ten-year-old boy because they think, that might influence their already mischievous children. But the reviewer reassures them that the book describes the mischief of the kids in a view of the kid which is harmless and pure. Also amidst all the mischief and naughtiness, we actually find that Swami is a loving and tender kid who is really very sensitive. And it is a known fact that mischievous kids are most sensitive and loving people of all. So this is the message that the description conveys to all of us.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary :

(1) Find the following from the passage :

- (i) Noun forms of : *simple, *describe, naughty
- (ii) Verb forms of : *meaning, imagination, loving
- (iii) Adjective forms of : *interest, *technique, *purity

Ans. (i) simple – simplicity, describe – description, naughty – naughtiness

(ii) meaning – mean, imagination – imagine, loving – love

(iii) interest – interesting, technique – technical, purity – pure

(2) Write from the passage the words related to 'study' :

book, literary values, literature, grammar, read, text, subject, technical words, English, genius, sentences.

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar :

(1) Add question tags :

(1) This does not mean that the book is filled with heavy Grammar.

Ans. This does not mean that the book is filled with heavy grammar, does this?

(2) R. K. Narayan does a great job conveying that to all of us.

Ans. R. K. Narayan does a great job conveying that to all of us, doesn't he?

(2) Do as directed :

(1) The use of simple and short sentences adds to the simplicity of the book

(Rewrite the sentence using 'not only ... but also')

Ans. The use of not only simple but also short sentences adds to the simplicity of the book.

(2) It is also known fact

(Complete the sentence by adding one more clause.)

Ans. It is also known fact that small children yield to temptations.

A5. Personal Response :

What difference do you find between the children of Swami's days and today's children?

(स्वामीच्या काळातील मुले व आजच्या काळातील मुले यांच्यामध्ये तुम्हांला कोणता फरक आढळतो?)

Ans. I don't think there is any peculiar difference between the children of Swami's days and today's children. Children all over the world and of all the times are the same. The only difference between them, according to me, is that many of today's children keep themselves busy in mobiles, other gadgets and mobile games instead of playing in open space.

Q. 3. Read the passage carefully and complete the activities :

A1. Simple Factual Activity :

Say whether the following statements are True or False :

Statements	Ans.
(1) The author of 'Swami and Friends' is Ruskin Bond.	- <u>False</u>
(2) This book is a good read only for kids.	- <u>False</u>
(3) The author has written this book to capture the spirit of the mind and life of a teenage kid.	- <u>True</u>
(4) 'The Mahabharata' is a great Indian Epic.	- <u>True</u>

Passage - 3, (Coursebook page 71)

So in conclusion, if you are interested.

शब्दार्थ : in conclusion (इन् कन्क्लूझन्) – finally; अखेरीस, शेवटी. essence (एसन्स) – the most important quality or feature of something; सार, सत्त्वगुण. Epic (एपिक्) – a long poem about actions of great men/women; महाकाव्य.

A2. Complex Factual Activities :

* (1) What are the two advantages of reading this book? (हे पुस्तक वाचण्याचे दोन फायदे कोणते?)

Ans. The two advantages of reading this book are : (1) The book is a good read for children of all ages and just enjoy reading it. (2) You can improve your English by reading this book.

(2) What information do you get from the passage about R. K. Narayan's literary works from this passage? (आर. के. नारायण यांच्या साहित्य-कृतीविषयी तुम्हांला या परिच्छेदातून कोणती माहिती समजते?)

Ans. R. K. Narayan has produced many of the outstanding literary works India has ever produced. Apart from 'Swami and Friends' other great works by Narayan include 'Malgudi Days', 'The Guide', 'The Painter Signs' and many more literary works such as the shortened Modern Prose Versions of the Indian Epics 'The Ramayana' and 'The Mahabharata'.

Ans. R. K. Narayan has produced many of the outstanding literary works India has ever produced. Apart from 'Swami and Friends' other great works by Narayan include 'Malgudi Days', 'The Guide', 'The Painter Signs' and many more literary works such as the shortened Modern Prose Versions of the Indian Epics 'The Ramayana' and 'The Mahabharata'.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary :

(1) Find the following from the passage :

- (i) Noun forms of : *conclude, rule
- (ii) Verb forms of : *improvement, inclusion
- (iii) Adjective forms of : literature, Britain

Ans. (i) conclude – conclusion, rule – ruling

(ii) improvement – improve, inclusion – include

(iii) literature – Literary, Britain – British

(2) Find the adjectives for the following from the passage :

(1) authors (2) works (3) ruling (4) Prose (5) Epic

Ans. (1) the greatest authors (2) literary works

(3) British ruling (4) modern prose

(5) Indian Epic

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar :

(1) Complete the following sentences adding one more clause :

(a) It can be said _____

Ans. It can be said that you will find that atmosphere very pleasant.

(b) Take a look at the exhibition _____

Ans. Take a look at the exhibition if you are interesting in watching good photographs.

(2) Do as directed :

(1) The author is one of the greatest authors of all the time.

(Change the sentence into positive degree).

Ans. Not many (Very few) authors of all the time are so (as) great as him.

(2) R. K. Narayan is responsible for many of the outstanding literary works.

(Frame a Wh-question to get the underlined as answer.)

Ans. What is R. K. Narayan responsible for?

A5. Personal Response :

Which magazine for children do you like the most? Why? (मुलांकरिता असलेले कोणते मासिक तुम्हांला सर्वाधिक आवडते? का?)

Ans. I like the magazine 'Tin-Tin' the most. I like it because it provides all kinds of literature the children like. It gives fairy tales, mythological stories, historical stories, jokes and vivid information related to every field of children's life. It also gives cartoons for the kids in view of the kids which are harmless and pure. It is a priceless gift for me, every month.

Activities based on Language Studies

(A) Do as directed : (16 Marks)

(1) Complete the words by using correct letters :

(1) t _ k _ a _ i _ e (2) t _ _ _ h

(3) s e n _ _ t i e (4) l i t _ r _ r _

Ans. (1) t a l k a t i v e (2) t r u t h

(3) s e n s i t i v e (4) l i t e r a r y

(2) Copy the following sentences correctly in your notebook : (2)

(1) What a mischievous boy Swami is!

(2) Who is the author of 'Swami and Friends'?

(3) That's the magic of R. K. Narayan.

(4) The other great works by Narayan include 'Malgudi Days', 'The Guide', 'The Painter of Signs' and many others.

(3) Put the following words in alphabetical order : (2)

(1) outstanding, author, prose, modern

(2) conclusion, capture, can, children

Ans. (1) author, modern, outstanding, prose

(2) can, capture, children, conclusion

(4) Punctuate the following : (2)

(1) he said it will be a difficult task.

(2) "how s that?" said nathu. "Havent you heard.

Ans. (1) He said, "It will be a difficult task."

(2) "How's that?" said Nathu. "Haven't you heard?"

(5) Make four words each (minimum 3 letters) using the letters in the given word : (2) scattering

Ans. catering, sing, ring, caring

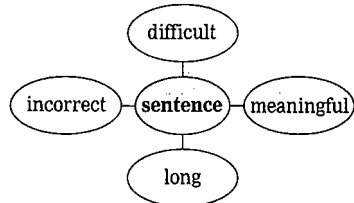
(6) Spot the error and rewrite the corrected sentences : (2)

- (1) Go take a look at them if you is interested.
(2) 'Swami and Friend's' are a good read for the kids.

Ans. (1) Go take a look at them if you are interested.

(2) 'Swami and Friends' is a good read for the kids.

(7) Write adjectives related to the given noun : (Answers are directly given.) (2)



(8) Complete the word-chain of verbs : (2)

Lead → _____ → _____ → _____

Ans. Lead → deal → leave → eat → tell

(B) Do as directed : (4 Marks)

(1) Make your own meaningful sentence using the phrase – take a glance. (1)

Ans. The officer took a glance through the report submitted by his assistant.

(2) Add prefix and write the antonyms of the following words and use one of them in your own sentence : (2)

- (1) complete (2) justice

Ans. (1) incomplete (2) injustice

Sentence : The employees were protesting against the owner for injustice done to them.

(3) Add another clause to expand the following clause : (1)

Swami is a kid _____

Ans. Swami is a kid who cannot stay at one place.

Writing Skill

Q.1. Refer to the story 'The Boy who Broke the Bank' (Lesson 2.2.) by Ruskin Bond. Read it carefully and write a review of the same,

keeping the following point given on Coursebook page 71 in mind. (या कोर्सबुकमधील रस्किन बॉन्ड यांनी लिहिलेली 'The Boy who Broke the Bank' ही कथा काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ 71 वर दिलेले मुद्दे लक्षात घेऊन, त्या कथेचे परीक्षण (समीक्षा) करा.)

Ans. Review of the story – The Boy who Broke the Bank

The story 'The Boy who Broke the Bank' is a very interesting and informative story written by Ruskin Bond, an eminent Indian author of British descent. It is a realistic social story full of wit and humour.

The main characters in the story are Nathu – the sweeper, Sitaram – the washerman's son, Mrs Srivastava, Mrs Bhushan and Mr Bhushan, Kamal Kishore, the owner of the photographic shop, Deep Chand, the barber and an elderly gentleman and Ganpat, the beggar.

The story is about the Pipalnagar Bank owned by Seth Govind Ram and the people of Pipalnagar. It begins at the steps of the Pipalnagar Bank when Nathu, the sweeper boy was sweeping the steps. He was irritated and decided to leave the job because he had not received his pay for the month. He told this to Sitaram, his friend and a washerman's son. While delivering the clothes Sitaram told Nathu's story to Mrs Srivastava who also needed a sweeper. She, when met to her friend Mrs Bhushan in bazaar, told her that the Bank is not able to pay the poor sweeper's salary. Then from Mrs Bhushan to her husband, then to Deep Chand, to the barber and elderly gentleman, the news took different turns and twists and reached people to tell them that the Pipalnagar Bank has gone bankrupt. The rumour created havoc in Pipalnagar.

The news went from one man to another and from one place to another and spread over the whole bazaar and among all the customers of the Bank. Crash of the Pipalnagar Bank set everyone talking and speculating and rushing about in a frenzy. Many different rumours spread, moods of people aggravated and chaos was beyond control and it led to violence.

The author has described and connected every

incident in simple, easy language and depicted how a news spreads like wild fire without people going to the root of the fact. He has used satirical style for emphasising the effects of rumours. The incidents of the elderly gentleman in the barber's shop and the fake beggar's (Ganpat's) running at top speed, split our sides with laughter.

I liked the humour in the story and the tactful narration of the incidents to raise the awareness among the public about the rumours and their effects.

According to my opinion it is a good read for a common man. It gives a good message to all.

Q. 2. Look inside your thinking hat.

Read the evidence/sentences given and offer a possible explanation of what happened in this house. Make up some questions to gather more information. Now collect your all evidences and write a story. Give a suitable title.

[तुमच्या हुशारीचा (डोक्याचा) चांगला उपयोग करा. दिलेले पुरावे/वाक्ये वाचा आणि घरामध्ये काय घडले असावे याचे खुलासेवार स्पष्टीकरण द्या. अधिक माहिती मिळवण्याकरिता स्वतःला प्रश्न विचारा. नंतर सर्व पुरावे जमवून एक गोष्ट लिहा. गोष्टीला योग्य शीर्षक द्या.]

<p>"There were children's foot-prints in the kitchen." (a) may be they were ... (b) may be they were ...</p>	<p>The kitchen was messy with (a) plates, glasses scattered (b) garbage, leftovers</p> <p>What comes to mind, when you hear the word 'mischievous'? (a) naughty (b) playing tricks (c) trouble others (d) break or damage something</p>	<p>The children were planning (a) to enjoy freedom (b) to prepare tasty food of their liking</p>
<p>Mother found empty jars of (a) laddoos (b) chivda</p>		

Ans. The Tiny Gang who robbed our kitchen!

My parents and I were leaving to Panvel to see one of our near relatives who was ill. Before leaving

we warned my younger brother Chintu who was ten years old. We told him to stay with our uncle who was staying in the same building of ours on the ground floor and to have food with uncle in their house. We asked Chintu to keep the key to himself carefully and not to leave uncle's room until we returned. He happily agreed.

We returned from Panvel late in the evening. Mother took the key from Chintu, went up and opened the lock. Mother put on the light and hurriedly went to the kitchen. She shouted loudly. I ran to her. Both of us were awfully shocked to see the kitchen in a messy state. Plates, glasses, pans, bowls and other utensils were scattered everywhere. The whole kitchen was untidy and dirty. Some gram flour and peels of boiled potatoes were scattered all over. We were panic-stricken. We thought that some thief must have entered our house to try his luck.

We called Chintu but he said he was in uncle's house all the time. First we began to clear the mess. Mother lifted some tins and jars lying there and to her surprise the laddoos and chivda kept in them had vanished, gone! Who could it be and what the thieves must have taken away. But all other cupboards were intact.

When I examined the kitchen I found some children's footprints in the scattered flour. In a flash I got it and deduced that it is the handiwork of the children, including Chintu. I instantly remembered that when we were leaving to Panvel, Chintu and some friends of his age were sitting in a space near the staircase, whispering something as if in secret. They were planning the day's work.

I called all those mischievous, naughty children including Chintu before father. When father gave them harsh scolding and beating, they blurted out everything. The truth was revealed. In the noon when elderly persons were taking their naps, these boys entered our house, had a lot of fun, emptied the jars of laddoos and chivda and more than that they tried their hand on preparing Potato vadas on their own and hence they used gram flour and potatoes, but did not care to clean the mess. I should have been there to taste their Potato vadas!

Projects

(1) Identify the new words and phrases which seem to be important, in the review. Try to guess their meaning from the context. You can use a dictionary to confirm. Fill up the Table. (या पुस्तक परीक्षणातील महत्त्वाचे वाटणारे नवीन शब्द व शब्दसमूह ओळखा. त्यांचे अर्थ संदर्भाने लक्षात घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करा. चांगल्या शब्दकोषातून त्याच्या अर्थाची खात्री करून घ्या. नंतर पुढील तक्ता पूर्ण करा :)

Word	Meaning conveyed	One Synonym/ Antonym	Word Class	Other forms	Translation in Mother tongue
(1) mischievous	naughty but innocent	Synonym – naughty, troublesome Antonym – good and well-behaved	Adjective	mischief mischievously	शरारती (Hindi) खोडकर (Marathi)
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

(Note : Students should do this project on their own and present it in the class.)

(2) A Book Review

Tips for Reading, For A Review (Guidelines) (पुस्तकाचे वाचन व परीक्षणाकरिता दिलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना :))

सूचना : कोर्सबुक पृष्ठक्रमांक 73 वरील Skimming (गोष्टवारा समजण्याकरिता वरवर वाचन करण्याबद्दल सूचना) आणि Scanning तपशीलवार, बारकाईने निरीक्षण करणे) यांविषयी दिलेल्या सूचना लक्षपूर्वक वाचा.

Write a complete review on any book that you have recently read. Use the points given on the Coursebook page no. 73.

Book : 'Gulliver's Travels'

Recently I read the book 'Gulliver's Travels' by Jonathan Swift. It describes the strange and unique adventures, escapades and experiences of captain Lemuel Gulliver. I found it most absorbingly interesting book. Out of four parts of the book first two-his voyage to Lilliput and the voyage to Brobdingnag are very amusing, funny and imaginative. But the other two parts are not that pleasant. In Lilliput, people were six inch tall and they treated Gulliver as 'man-mountain'. In Brobdingnag people were sixty-feet high and Gulliver was just a pigmy before them. Many fearful as well as funny incidents hold us spell-bound. Though it has no big literary values or it does not preach you any moral values, it is a must read book for amusement. The book written in a simple, lucid and humorous style, is easy to read for entertainment. It is everlasting source of amusement and instruction, laughter and learning, wit and wisdom. It has become one of the finest of fairy-tales.