

43. What did Gandhi say about the Sanskrit and Persian teachers?
44. Were they on good terms? Quote the sentence from your text in support of your answer.
45. What tempted him to sit in the Persian class?
46. How did the Sanskrit teacher feel about it?
47. Why did he think it necessary for Gandhi to study Sanskrit?

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48. Did he come back to Sanskrit class? Why?
49. What put him to shame?
50. Who was his Sanskrit teacher?
51. How did the study of Sanskrit help him later?
52. What feelings did Gandhi have for his teachers?

F. Let's sum up:

The present text "At the High School" is built up of a main idea and supporting ideas. The text title itself is the main theme/idea. The facts/ information presented in the paragraphs form the contents/ sub-themes/ supporting ideas. Given below is a table, which shows a well-knit structure of the text. Some facts/ information are missing in it. Complete the table using the required information choosing from the HELP-BOX. Some paragraphs have more than one theme.

At the High School

Para-1	Para-2	Para-3	Para-4	Para-5	Para-6	Para-7
	punishment				subjects	

handwriting	subjects	studies	punishment
teachers	reward	games	headmaster

G. Let's listen and speak:

- (a) Read the following conversation between Gandhi and his Sanskrit teacher.

Your teacher will read out the conversation. Listen to him/her. Follow the dialogue while listening.

Your teacher will act out the character of Gandhi's Sanskrit teacher and the class, Gandhi. Next, the role changes- the class acts as the Sanskrit teacher and your teacher as Gandhi.

Next, the teacher divides the class into groups who will role-play in the like manner with change in roles. Then practise in pairs.

Finally your teacher invites two of your friends to play the roles in front of the class.

Sanskrit Tr : Hello Moniya! How are you?

Gandhi : Fine.

Sanskrit Tr : I hear you're sitting in the Persian class?

Gandhi : Yes, sir.

Sanskrit Tr : What prompted you to do so?

Gandhi : Persian is easy, sir.

Sanskrit Tr : But Sanskrit is the language of our culture. You should study the language by any means.

Gandhi : Sanskrit is very difficult for me.

Sanskrit Tr : Why do you think so?

Gandhi : Because everything has to be learnt by heart.

Sanskrit Tr : That's not the case, Manu. Come to me. I'll help you learn Sanskrit with ease.

Gandhi : Thank you for your offer, sir.

Note: "Moniya" or "Manu" were Gandhi's nicknames during his childhood.

- (b) Your teacher will conduct a quiz on the lesson. She/he will organise/ administer the activity following every step as shown in a similar quiz programme under the lesson **"Festivals of Northeast India".-"K. Let's do this activity".(Page-65)**

H. Let's enrich our vocabulary:

Notice the underlined word in the sentence below.

When I merited or seemed to the teacher to merit a rebuke , it was unbearable for me.

The word begins with 'un' which is a prefix added to the word 'bearable'. A prefix is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. 'Unbearable' means 'not bearable'. So 'un' is a negative prefix and when it is added to a word , the new word conveys opposite meaning.

(a) Show how the following words are built up of their prefixes and roots. One is done as an example: disobedient = dis + obedient

abnormal =

demerit =

disappear =

illegible =

impossible =

intransitive =

misunderstand =

unlucky =

(b) Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words by single words with their opposite/negative meanings. For example,

Swarupa's achievement is not believable.

Swarupa's achievement is unbelievable.

- (i) Remote tribal areas among hills and forests are not still reachable.
- (ii) The younger generation is not interested in traditional occupations.
- (iii) The stranger did not talk in a polite manner.
- (iv) Many people are not happy with what they have.
- (v) Dull weather does not make us active.
- (vi) Human wants are not limited.
- (vii) They are not managing the organization properly.
- (viii) Her inaugural speech was not motivating.
- (ix) They did not behave their guests well.
- (x) The soul is not mortal.

I. Let,s Learn Language:

1. Examine the following sentences.

Before I reached the school, the boys had all left.

The sentence has two clauses. Both are in the Past Tense. One of them is in the Simple Past and the other is in the Past Perfect. The two events stated in the two clauses took place in the past, but at different points of time. One took place earlier than the other. The following diagram will help you understand it better.

Earlier Past	Recent Past
The boys had all left.	I reached the school.

(a) There is such another sentence in paragraph-3 of the text. Can you find it out?

Fill in each sentence below using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. One is done for you.

- (i) All guests had arrived (arrive) before the party started (start)
- (i) We _____ (sit) for lunch after mother _____ (fry) the eggs.
- (iii) When Mahatma Gandhi _____ (pass away), India _____ (achieve) her freedom.
- (iv) The train _____ (leave) before they _____ (reach) the station.
- (v) Namrata _____ (post) the letter after she _____ (write) it.
- (vi) The patient _____ (die) before the doctor _____ (come).
- (vii) The farmer _____ (plough) the field before he _____ (sow) seeds.
- (vii) The prizes _____ (be,give) long before the cultural programmes _____ (start).

2. Look at the following sentences.

If I had not acquired the little Sanskrit... , I should have found it difficult to take any interest....

The sentence has two clauses. One is an 'If-clause/Conditional clause' and the other is 'the main clause'.

The structure/form of the two clauses are shown below :

If + S + had not + V-en + ..., S + should + have + V-en

We use such type of conditional sentences to talk about 'impossible, unreal or imaginary events in the past'.

The real meaning of two parts in the sentence is 'I acquired the little Sanskrit.....'and 'I didn't find any difficulty.....'

This condition is called unreal condition.

(a) Read the following situations and write an 'If-sentence' for each.

Note that an affirmative sentence is turned into a negative sentence and a negative sentence , into an affirmative sentence. Also you can use any one of the modals – would, should, could or might - in the main clause.

One is done for you.

(i) They did not start early. They missed their train.

If they had started early, they would not have missed their train.

(ii) He did not fall into the river. He was not drowned.

(iii) The sun was in the right direction.

The photographs came out very well.

(iv) I saw you. I invited you to my party.

(v) Lilima won a lottery. She bought a good house.

(vi) The mangoes were not ripe.

They did not sell at a good price.

(vii) Subhra did not spend much.

She had a lot of bank balance.

(viii) The farmer worked hard. He reaped a rich harvest.

(b) Put the verbs in brackets into their correct forms.

(i) If our boys had played well, our team (win) the match easily.

- (ii) If Manisha (not get) the scholarship, she might have missed the chance of her studies abroad.
- (iii) India would not have achieved her freedom if the Indians (not fight) for it.
- (iv) Crops would have been better if it (rain) well.
- (v) The government (not be) very unpopular if they had not raised taxes.
- (vi) If you (take) my advice, you would not have got into troubles.
- (vii) The glass (not break) if she had not dropped it.

3. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions choosing from the box.

(among, from, in, of, to, with)

- (i) She was deeply ashamed _____ her behavior at the party.
- (ii) People are _____ the opinion that price controls are losing ground.
- (iii) The festival kicked off _____ traditional music and folk dances.
- (iv) Sweets were distributed _____ children.
- (v) Charities are exempted _____ paying tax.
- (vi) Children hardly refuse _____ obey.
- (vii) India succeeded _____ winning the World Cup Cricket that year.
- (viii) The officer was convicted _____ bank fraud.

J. Let's write:

1. Write answers to all questions under "E. Let's understand the Text".
2. Write a paragraph in about 5 to 8 sentences on each of the topics given below :
 - (a) Gandhi as student
 - (b) Gandhi's Headmaster
 - (c) Gandhi's Sanskrit and Persian teachers
 - (d) Gandhi's attitude towards sports and handwriting
3. Write a letter in about 100 words to your Penpal telling him/her about Gandhi as a person.

□ □ □