

- (vi) What would be the reaction of the post office employees when they read the second letter ?

**(b) Read the passage from the text and answer the questions that follow:**

All through the night \_\_\_\_\_ act of charity.

(Five paragraphs)

- (i) Who does Lencho have complete faith in ?
- (ii) 'Lencho was an ox of a man' – what does the line mean ?
- (iii) What was the postmaster like ?
- (iv) Why did the postmaster send money to Lencho ?
- (v) What does the expression 'an act of charity' mean ?

**G. Let's learn some new words :**

(i) Look at the following sentence from the story. But *suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall.*

'Hailstones' are small balls of ice that fall like rain. A storm in which hailstones fall is a 'hailstorm'. We know that a storm is bad weather with strong winds, rain, thunder and lightning.

There are different names in different parts of the world for storms, depending on their nature. Try to match the names in the box with their descriptions below, and fill in the blanks. You may take the help of a dictionary.

gale, whirlwind, cyclone

hurricane, tornado, typhoon

- 1) A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle :  
\_ \_ \_ c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 2) An extremely strong wind : \_ \_ a \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3) A violent tropical storm with very strong winds : \_ \_ p \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4) A violent storm with strong winds, especially in the Western Atlantic Ocean :  
\_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

- 5) A violent storm whose centre is a cloud in the shape of a funnel : \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) A very strong wind that moves very fast in a spinning movement and causes a lot of damage : \_\_\_\_\_ l \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Mark how the word 'hope' is used in these sentences from the story.
- a) I hope it (the hailstorm) passes quickly.
- b) There was a single hope : help from God.

In sentence 'a', **hope** is used as a verb which means you wish for something to happen.

In sentence 'b' it is a **noun** meaning a chance for something to happen.

Match the sentences in **Column A** with the meanings of 'hope' in **Column B**.

A	B
1) Will you get the subjects you want to study in a college ? I <b>hope</b> so.	- a feeling that something good will probably happen
2) I hope you don't mind my saying this, but I don't like the way you are arguing.	- thinking that this would happen (It may or may not have happened)
3) This discovery will give new <b>hope</b> to HIV/AIDS sufferers.	- stopped believing that this good thing would happen
4) We are hoping against <b>hope</b> that the judges would not notice our mistakes.	- wanting something to happen (and thinking it quite possible)
5) I called early in the <b>hope</b> of speaking to her before she went to school.	- showing concern that what you say should not offend or disturb the other person : a way of being polite
6) Just when everybody had given up	- wishing for something

**hope**, the fisherman came back  
seven days after the cyclone.

to happen, although this  
is very unlikely.

- (iii) Now read the story and make a list of words used as verbs and nouns. Make sentences of your own using them as verbs and nouns in your own words.

**H. Let's listen and speak :**

In pairs, play the roles of a father and son. You may substitute the roles with those of a mother and daughter, if required.

Dad : It's quite late. Go to bed.

Son : I've got the final examination tomorrow.

Dad: It's almost 12.30 in the night.

No more argument. Off to bed.

Son: I have a lot to learn yet.

Dad: It's essential to get your concepts clear.

Son: But I need to make sure that I know everything that's required.

Dad: Isn't it necessary to read the books to get the concepts clear ?

Son: All right, father.

Read the text and prepare a dialogue like the one given above and play the roles.

**I. Let's learn language:**

**(i) Relative Clauses:**

Look at the following sentence :

Throughout the morning Lencho – who knew his fields intimately – looked at the sky.

This sentence may also be written as- All morning Lencho, who knew his fields intimately, looked at the sky.

The underlined parts of the sentence provide us more information about Lencho and the woman. We call it a Relative Clause. Mark that they begin with a relative pronoun, 'who'. Other common relative pronouns are whom, which, that whose.

The relative clause in the above sentence is called non-defining relative clause because we already know the identity of the person described. We don't need the information in the relative clause to pick the person out of a larger set.

- A. **Non-defining Relative Clause** usually has a comma preceding and following it. Some writers use a dash (-) instead (as in the story). If the relative clause comes at the end, we just put a full stop.

Join the pair of sentences given below using a relative pronoun.

- (i) My mother is going to host a T.V. show on cooking.  
She cooks very well.
- (ii) Our institution is highly popular.  
It works for public welfare.
- (iii) Satish scored a goal in the last minute.  
He was fortunate.
- (iv) Mother Teresa is revered as a saint.  
She served mankind.
- (v) I often go to Mumbai.  
Mumbai is the commercial capital of India.
- (vi) These sports -persons are going to meet the President.  
Their performance has been excellent.

Sometimes the relative pronoun in a relative clause remains 'hidden'. For example, look at the first sentence of the story.

- a) The house – the only one in the entire valley – sat on the crest of a low hill.

We can rewrite the sentence as : (without any change in the meaning)

The house – *which was* the only one in the entire valley – sat on the crest of a low hill.

In the original sentence of the text (a) the relative pronoun 'which' and the verb 'was' are not present (hidden).

(ii) **Using negatives for emphasis:**

We know that sentences with words such as 'no', 'not', or 'nothing' show the absence of something, or contradict something.

For example : (from the text)

- a) This year we will have no corn. (The crops have failed.)  
b) The hail has left nothing. (Absence of a crop)  
c) These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. (Contradicts the common idea of what the drops of water falling from the sky are.)

But sometimes negative words are used to emphasise an idea. Look at these sentences from the story :

- d) Lencho ... had done **nothing** else, but see the sky towards the north-east. (He had done only this.)  
e) The man went out for **no** other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. (He had only this reason.)  
f) Lencho showed **not** the slightest surprise on seeing the money. (He showed no surprise at all.)

Now look back at example 'C'. Mark that the contradiction in fact serves to emphasise the value or usefulness of the rain to the farmer.

Find sentences in the story with negative words, which express the following ideas emphatically :

- 1) The trees lost all their leaves.

- 2) The letter was addressed to God himself.
- 3) The postman saw this address for the first time in his life.

### **J. Let's write :**

Read the newspaper report given below:

Note the information given at different points.

Rath Yatra pulls in lakhs of devotees to Puri	-	Title
The Times of India	-	Source
Puri, 22 <sup>nd</sup> June	-	Place and date

All roads led to Puri on Thursday with lakhs of devotees flocking to the town to participate in the grand Rath Yatra festival. A wave of euphoria swept across the beach town with the reigning deities commencing their nine day 'outing' from Jagannath shrine to Gundicha temple in a boisterous procession.

Topic sentence  
and Introduction

Details of the Yatra

However, the threat of possible terror attack and the death of two pilgrims allegedly in a stampede cast a shadow on the festivities. There were intelligence reports that some subversive groups might create trouble during Rath Yatra.

Information on the terror  
threat and stampede

"Security was tightened compared to the previous years" the DGP said. "We also appealed to the people to remain alert," the DGP added.

Further details of  
action taken by the  
authorities.

(1) Now imagine that you are a reporter of 'The Indian Express'. You have received the news about the recent cyclone that hit Odisha. Using the guidelines given in the box above, complete a similar report for the newspaper.



# The Solitary Reaper

William Wordsworth

## A. Lead in :

A thing of beauty is joy forever. The scenic view of a picturesque sight pleases our eyes. The haunting melody of a cuckoo soothes our soul. A soulful tone of a singer amuses our heart. The moment we take leave of this sight or sound, they occur to us recurringly in a flashback. We can hardly part with them. The voice and the vision have a long lasting effect on us. They continue to be a perennial memory with us. They never cease to be.

Have you ever experienced such charming beauty and music? You must have. Well, let's read the following poem to note how the music of a Scottish girl exercised an everlasting impact on the mind of the poet William Wordsworth.

## B. Let's listen to the Poem :

Listen to William Wordsworth's poem "The Solitary Reaper." Your teacher will recite the poem or use 'You Tube' to play the poem.

Now read the poem silently to get the meaning and message out of the text.

## C. The Text:

Behold her single in the field,  
Yon solitary Highland Lass!  
Reaping and singing by herself;  
Stop here, or gently pass!

Alone she cuts and binds the grain,  
And sings a melancholy strain;  
O listen! for the Vale profound  
Is overflowing with the sound.

No Nightingale did ever chaunt  
More welcome notes to weary bands  
Of travellers in some shady haunt,  
Among Arabian sands:

A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard  
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,  
Breaking the silence of the seas  
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings?—  
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow  
For old, unhappy, far-off things,  
And battles long ago:

Or is it some more humble lay,  
Familiar matter of to-day?  
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,  
That has been, and may be again?

Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang  
As if her song could have no ending;  
I saw her singing at her work,  
And o'er the sickle bending;—



I listen'd, motionless and still;  
And, as I mounted up the hill,  
The music in my heart I bore,  
Long after it was heard no more.

#### **D. About the Poet :**

William Wordsworth was born on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1770, in Cockermouth in the Lake District, England. He is regarded as a worshipper of nature. Love of nature is a major theme of his poetry. He wrote about ordinary men and women in the language of the ordinary people. For him poetry is “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings” arising from “emotions recollected in tranquillity.” He died at Rydal Mount and Gardens, United Kingdom on April 23, 1850.

#### **E. About the Poem:**

In the present poem, “The Solitary Reaper”, Wordsworth depicts a ‘Solitary Highland Lass’, her sweet song and the profound effect of the song on him. The poem is one of Wordsworth’s finest lyrics.

#### **F. Glossary and Notes:**

behold	: to look at or see somebody or something
yon	: over there (old use)
solitary	: single or alone
Highland Lass	: a girl who lives in the highlands (mountain regions) of Scotland
melancholy strain	: sad song
vale	: valley