



NOTICING FORM

1. He made them himself at odd moments.
2. He raised himself.
3. He had let himself be fooled by a bait and had been caught.
4. a day may come when you yourself may want to get a big piece of pork.

Notice the way in which these reflexive pronouns have been used (pronoun + self)

- In 1 and 4 the reflexive pronouns “himself” and “yourself” are used to convey emphasis.
- In 2 and 3 the reflexive pronoun is used in place of personal pronoun to signal that it refers to the same subject in the sentence.
- Pick out other examples of the use of reflexive pronouns from the story and notice how they are used.

Ans:

1. He had not come there to talk but only to warm himself and sleep.
2. To go up to the manor house would be like throwing himself voluntarily into the lion’s den.
3.there is no one at home except my oldest daughter and myself.
4. But he laughed to himself as he went away ...
5.apparently hoping that she would have better powers of persuasion than he himself.
6. The stranger had stretched himself out on the floor...
7. It would never have occurred to me that you would bother with me yourself, miss.
8. if he had not been raised to captain, because in that way he got power to clear himself.

In sentences 3, 5 and 7 the reflexive pronouns ‘myself’, ‘himself’ and ‘yourself’ are used to convey emphasis.

In sentences 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8, the reflexive pronoun is used in place of personal pronoun to signal that it refers to the same subject in the sentence.

THINKING ABOUT LANGUAGE

Q1. Notice the words in bold in the following sentence:

“The fire boy shovelled charcoal in the maw of the furnace with a great deal of clatter.” This is a phrase that is used in the specific context of an iron plant.

Pick out other such phrases and words from the story that are peculiar to the terminology of ironworks.

Ans: Words and phrases that are peculiar to the terminology of ironworks are given below: hammer strokes, smelter, forge, rolling mill, coal dust, furnace, pig iron, anvil, iron bar, big bellow, coal, charcoal, shovel and sooty panes.

Q2. “Mjolis” is a card game of Sweden.

Name a few indoor games played in your region. “Chopar” could be an example.

Ans: ‘Rang-kaaf and ‘Turap Bol’ are popular indoor card games in our region.

‘Chukkhāl’ is a poor man’s substitute for Chopar.

‘Goti-paar’ is popular among young girls in rural areas.

Q3. A "Crofter" is a person who rents or owns a small farm especially in Scotland. Think of other uncommon terms for "a small farmer" including those in your language.

Ans: The uncommon terms for "a small farmer" are:

tiller, plowman/ploughman, husbandman, rancher, tenant farmer and small holder.

In our language there are words like haali', 'bataai-jotta', 'jotta' etc.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. How did the peddler of rattraps manage to survive?

Ans: He made rattraps of wire and went around selling them. He got material for making them by begging in the big stores or at big farms. Since his business was not quite profitable, he would beg or steal in order to survive.

Q2. How did the peddler look? Was he different from people of his type?

Ans: He was a man with a long beard, dirty, ragged, and with a bunch of rattraps dangling on his chest. His clothes were in rags, his cheeks were sunken, and hunger gleamed in his eyes. No, he looked like the way people of his type usually did.

Q3. What idea did he get about the world? What were its implications?

Ans: He got the idea that the whole world was only a big trap. It sets baits for people exactly as the rattrap offered cheese and pork. It offered riches and joys, shelter and food, heat and clothing as baits. It closed on the person who let himself be tempted to touch the bait. Then everything came to an end.

Q4. Why did the peddler think of the world as a rattrap? What became his cherished pastime?

Ans: The world had never been kind to the peddler. So, he got unusual joy to think ill of the world. His pastime was to think of people he knew who had let themselves be caught in the dangerous snare of the world, and of others who were still circling around the bait.

Q5. What hospitality did the peddler with rattraps receive from the old crofter?

Ans: The old crofter served the peddler hot porridge for supper and gave him tobacco for his pipe. He entertained his guest by playing cards with him. He also informed him about his prosperous past life and how his cow supported him in his old age now.

Q6. 'The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco'. What personal information did he impart to his guest?

Ans: The old man told his guest that in his days of prosperity he had been a crofter at Ramsjo Ironworks. Then he worked on the land. Now he was unable to do physical labour. His cow supported him now. He supplied her milk to the creamery everyday. Last month he had received thirty kronor in payment.

Q7. Where had the old man put his money? Why did he hold it up before the eyes of his guest and what did he do later on?

Ans: The man had put his money in a leather pouch which hung on a nail in the window frame. He picked out three ten-kronor bills for his guest to see as he has seemed sceptical. Then he stuffed them back into the pouch.

Q8. 'The next day both men got up in good, season.' Why? Who are the men and what did they do after getting up?

Ans: The two men are the old crofter and his guest-the peddler with, the rattrops. The crofter was in a hurry to milk his cow. His guest did not want to stay in bed when the host had risen. They left the cottage at the same time. The crofter locked the door and put the key in his pocket. The peddler bade him goodbye and thanked him. Then each went his own way.

Q9. Why did rattrap peddler return and how did he rob the old crofter?

Ans: The rattrap peddler was tempted by the thirty kronors he had seen in the leather pouch of the old crofter. He returned half an hour later, smashed a window pane, stuck in his hand and got hold of the pouch. He took out the money and thrust it into his own pocket. Thus, he robbed the old crofter.

Q10. How did the peddler feel after robbing the crofter? Why did he discontinue walking on the public highway?

Ans: At first he felt quite pleased with his smartness. Then he realised the danger of being caught by the police with the stolen money with him. He decided to discontinue walking on the public highway and turn off the road, into the woods.

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