



## Pre-task

**P.1 Read the story: 'Why the Ashman?'**

Once upon a time, a Brahmin named Agniswami lived in Brahmsthal on the bank of the Yamuna. He had a beautiful daughter called Mandarvati. With the passage of time, she became mature enough to get married. Three young men came for her hand, but her father approved none of them so they stayed there waiting. Meanwhile, Mandarvati, suffering from severe fever, died. The sad young men performed her final rituals. After that one of them made there a hermitage and began to live preserving her ashes. The second one taking her bones reached the Ganga. The third one became a saint and wandered the the places of pilgrimage of the country.

Once a young man happened to be a guest of a Brahmin who knew *Sanjivani vidya*, The host Brahmin pleased with his service and devotion taught him the *Vidya*. Learning the *Vidya*, he rushed to Brahmsthal. After reaching there he told the whole story to the young man who was living near the ashes. As soon as he chanted the mantra and sprinkled the water on the ashes, the girl revived. By that time the third one returned from the pilgrimage. Seeing the girl alive, the three began to quarrel and claimed to marry her. The first said that it was because of his mantra she came to life. Whereas the second said that it was because of his pilgrimages, she revived. The third one claimed that it was only because of his preserving her ash, she came to life. They continued arguing and quarrelling. At last they went to a wise man of their village and told him their case. The wise man said that the person who had preserved the ash could be the husband. The person learnt *Sanjivani Vidya* was her father and third one could be her son.

**Now discuss the reasons why the wise man gave such a judgement.**

**P.2 Read the description of some Indian mythological characters. Find out some details and write short introduction of last two characters.**

- Balaram:** Balaram was the elder brother of lord Krishna. Balaram is considered as the eighth incarnation of Visnu. Another view considers him the incarnation of Shesh(serpent).
- Indra:** Indra is considered as the king of Gods. He is also the god of firmament. He holds/possesses the unbeaten weapon called Vajra.
- Sheshnag:** Sheshnag is the king of all serpents or nags. He has a thousand heads. He is the couch and canary of Visnu. It is also said that he bears the earth on his head. At the end of a Kalp, he vomits enormous fire which destroys the world.
- Menka:** Menka was a beautiful apsara in the court of Indra. When Vishwamitra performed 'Tap', Indra, becoming fearful, sent Menka to end the 'Tap' of Viswamitra and Menka succeeded in it.
- The Ganga:** The Ganga is the holiest river. It is said that she was in the heaven. By the efforts of the king Bhagirath, the Ganga agreed to come to the earth. On the earth she was taken up by Lord Shiva on his head. She was trapped there and when she asked for forgiveness, Lord Shiva released her. So it is said the Ganga flows from the head of Lord Shiva.

6. **Angad:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ashvtthama: \_\_\_\_\_

**P.3 Match the meaning with the word. Write the number in the blank.**

- |             |       |   |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 1. Rishi    | _____ | The person who moves around in search of Dharma |
| 2. Sanyasi  | 5     | A son of Manu                                   |
| 3. Shishya  | _____ | The head of the Aashram                         |
| 4. Danav    | _____ | The person who teaches Dharma                   |
| 5. Manav    | _____ | A son of Vaital                                 |
| 6. Acharya  | _____ | The disciple                                    |
| 7. Vaitalik | _____ | A son of Danu                                   |

**Read**

**KACH AND DEVAYANI**

The Devs and Asurs were always fighting each other. The Devs were from amongst the gods. The Asurs were demons. The Asurs were powerful, capable of all kinds of wickedness. Some of them were great rulers and mighty kings.

In their fight with the Devs, the Asurs had an advantage. They had on their side a great saint and teacher, Shukracharya, who knew the mantra or magic formula for bringing dead people back to life. He restored to life many Asurs who were killed in the battles against the Devs.

The Devs did not have anybody who knew that mantra. They went to their chief adviser, Brihaspati and sought his help. But Brihaspati said, "I do not know the science of giving life to the dead. Only Shukracharya knows it. Somebody from your side should go to him and stay with him as his student and learn the secret."

"We have nobody with us to undertake such a difficult task. But we feel that your own son, Kach would be the best choice for this purpose."

Brihaspati thought for a while and then said, "Yes, let Kach go."

The Devs called Kach and asked him if he could render them his service. They said, "Go to Shukracharya and be with him as his

disciple for as long as is necessary to learn the science of raising the dead. Serve him with all devotion. You may also be friendly with Devayani, his beautiful daughter. That will help you in attaining your objective."

Kach promised to do his best to fulfill his mission. He took leave of the Devs and went to Shukracharya's hermitage. The great sage received him with all kindness.

"O great teacher," said Kach, "I am Kach, the son of Brihaspati. I want to be your student. I am eager to gain knowledge of Sanjivani vidya at your feet."

"Are you the son of Brihaspati?" asked Shukracharya. "If so, what can I teach you that your father can't. Anyway, you have come to me in search of knowledge. I shall be happy to help you in whatever way I can."

"I shall be at your service from now on," said Kach.

"You need not do any heavy work here," said Shukracharya. "You can help me in my prayers by bringing flowers from the jungle. You can also bring fire wood for my sacrificial fire and you can look after my cows, take them out for grazing and bring them back when they are fed."

"I shall try to do everything to your satisfaction," said Kach.

Thus, Kach began to live with Shukracharya. Because of his keen devotion and good service he won the favour of Shukracharya. Kach was young, handsome, and very intelligent and no wonder Devayani fell in love with him at first sight. But Kach was a student and he could not respond to her love. All the same Kach liked her and considered her a friend. He gathered flowers and fruits for her and helped her in her household duties. Sometimes they would wander about the jungles and at times they sang and danced together.

In course of time the Asurs found out why Kach was staying with Shukracharya. They did not want the secret of reviving dead people to be known to the Devas and, therefore, they decided to remove Kach from Shukracharya's hermitage for good. That could only be done by killing him.

One day when Kach was taking his master's cows to the jungle, the Asurs waylaid him and killed him. But they had to do away with his body. They were afraid that Shukracharya might revive Kach. So, they cut his body into pieces and gave the pieces to wolves and jackals.

In the evening, Devayani was waiting for Kach but the cows returned home without him. Devayani was upset. She went to her father and said,

"The sun has set, the cows have returned home. Kach has not come. He is either lost or dead. O father, bring Kach back. I cannot live without him."

Shukracharya considered for a while as to what could have happened to Kach. He felt that Kach was dead and said, "I shall bring him back to life. Wait a little." Then he silently said the secret mantra or magic formula.

At once Kach appeared before the master. When Devayani asked him why he was late, he said, "The Asurs killed me, cut my body into pieces and fed the wolves and jackals

with them. When the great saint, your father, summoned me, I came out of the wolves and jackals, tearing their bodies, and now I stand before you."

Kach continued to live with Shukracharya and Devayani. But the Asurs did not keep quiet. One day Kach was in the jungle collecting flowers when the Asurs caught him. They killed him and grinding his body into paste, they mixed it with the waters of the ocean.

Devayani was again in despair when Kach did not return from the jungle.

She told her father that she would not wish to live unless Kach was brought back. Again Shukracharya with his magic spell brought Kach back.

The Asurs were very disappointed at their failures. They thought of a plan to dispose of Kach in such a way that Shukracharya would never be able to bring him back to life.

The Asurs caught Kach the third time. They killed him and burnt his body. They collected the ashes and mixed the ashes with the divine wine (सोमरस) that Shukracharya drank.

When Kach was missing again Devayani said to her father, "Father, Kach went out to gather firewood but he has not come back. Surely he is lost or dead."

Shukracharya meditated for a while and said, "Yes, Kach is dead and now it is difficult for me to bring him back to life. I am helpless now."

Whenever I bring him back to life, he is slain again. O Devayani, do not grieve, do not cry. You should not distress yourself for a mortal. Gods are aware of your beauty. Any one of them may propose to you."

But Devayani said, "How can I not grieve for the death of the one whom I love? He was handsome. He was great and he was young. No god will be like him. I will starve myself to death and follow him."

Shukracharya was sorry for his daughter and



angry with the Asurs who slew a disciple under his care. At Devayani's request he began summoning Kach back from death.

Kach answered in a low voice from his stomach. "I am Kach," he said.

"I was killed by the Asurs, who burnt my body and mixed the ashes with the divine wine that you have drunk. Be gentle to me, O my master. Consider me as your son as I am now part of you."

Then Shukracharya said to Devayani, "What can I do now? Kach is within me. Either I live or Kach lives. Both of us cannot exist together hereafter."

"If Kach dies," said Devayani, "I will not live, and if you die, I also die."

Shukracharya was in a fix. He said to Kach, "Victory is yours. Since Devayani looks on you with such kindness, receive from me the magic mantra, or the secret of bringing back the dead to life. When you come out of me, try the mantra on my body."

Then Shukracharya taught Kach the secret mantra and asked him to come out of his stomach. Kach appeared in all his brilliance, and saw his teacher lying dead. He immediately revived him with his newly learnt mantra.

Kach then paid homage to him, calling him father as he was newborn out of him.

Kach stayed for some more time and then sought the blessings of his master to return home.

Shukracharya gave Kach permission to leave but Devayani, seeing him about to depart,

said to him, "Don't go away. You know how I have loved you from the time you were a student. Now that you have completed your studies, it is time you should return my love and marry me."

Kach said, "I respect you very much. You are dearer than life to me. But you are my sister. Both of us came out of your father. All my love for you is a brother's love for a sister."

"You are great and I love you," said Devayani. "Remember, my love for you saved you from death three times. Why did I do that if not for love? Don't discard me. Accept me as your wife."

"It is a sin if I agree to do what you say," said Kach. "We have spent happy days together as sister and brother. Let us continue that relationship. I can assure you that I cannot be tempted into sinning."

Devayani was so disappointed that she was angry and cursed him.

"Since you have betrayed my trust, what you have learnt you will not be able to practise."

Kach said, "I refuse you only because you are my sister. I don't deserve your curse. You have done that because of your passion. You said that what I have learnt shall be useless, but I shall impart it to someone else and make it useful."

In spite of Devayani's pleadings, Kach had to leave.

Kach was received by the Devas with great honour and was greeted by Lord Indra himself.

(Aadi Parva- Mahabharat)

## Glossary

**amongst** (also 'among') surrounded by **demon** રાક્ષસ, દુષ્ટ **wickedness** દુષ્ટતા **mighty** powerful **advantages** benefits **restore to life** પુનર્જીવિત કરવું **battle** a fight **sought** tried to find **undertake** to agree or promise to do something **purpose** aim or intention of something **render** to give something to someone **disciple** pupil, follower **devotion** a feeling of strong love or loyalty **raising** lifting to a standing position **objective** purpose **mission** a task or job given to someone **hermitage** place where hermits live સંન્યાસાશ્રમ **sacrificial fire** યજ્ઞ, હોમાગ્નિ **wander** to move around without a particular purpose

*waylaid* stopped *revive* to bring back to life સજીવન કરવું *summoned* called for *grinding* crushing *despair* to lose all hope *magic spell* જાદુઈ મંત્ર *ashes* રાખ *slain* killed *exist* continue to live *discard* to throw away as it is useless *assure* to make certain *mortal* certain to die મરણશીલ *slew* killed *tempt* to do something that is wrong *sin* પાપ *betrayed* hurt by not supporting *curse* શાપ *plead* to ask for something in a serious or emotional way

### I felt ...

- Underline the words/ phrases in the read that touched you most.
- If you were Kach, what work would you have liked to do?
- Make a list of sentences that disturbed you while reading this story.
- How did you feel when you read about the cruel behaviour of the Asurs with Kach?
- Would you give life to Kach if you were Shukracharya? Why?

## Vocabulary

### V.1 Replace the underlined words with the words in the Read that have similar meanings. First two letters of that word are given in the brackets.

It is said that in ancient time, many monsters (de \_\_\_\_\_) lived on the earth where many Rishis also lived. The Rishis had their living place in the huts (he \_\_\_\_\_) to live in. They taught all the skills of life to their pupils (di \_\_\_\_\_). The pupils had to collect dry wood (fi \_\_\_\_\_) for the yagna (sa \_\_\_\_\_). Sometimes the monsters harassed Rishis so they sent for (su \_\_\_\_\_) the kings to protect them.

### V.2 Interchange the underlined words to make the passage meaningful.

Bahubali discarded the responsibility of protecting the nation against enemies. Unfortunately there were many complaints about his innocent and misdeeds so he was pleaded to the court of the king where he was charged of betraying the nation. He summoned to prove himself dishonesty. But none of his excuses was accepted. At last the king undertook him from his army.

### V.3 Some verbs have a different meanings when they are used with a different preposition.

**Sample: look**

- I love **looking at** the sunset. (see)
- He was **looking for** his lost keys. (was searching)
- Parents **look after** (take care of) their children
- C.I.D was **looking into** (investigating) the case.

**Now join the verb with the preposition. Write its meaning and use it in a sentence.**

Verb	Preposition	Meaning	Sentence
go run take put	in at into for out off by	ઉત્તરવું	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please, <b>take</b> your shoes <b>off</b> when you enter my chamber.</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

**V.4 Read these sentences carefully. Then find out from the lesson the text having a similar word or a group of words. Write the number of the page and the line.**

**Sample:** *There was no student who knew the answer to the question. (Page-80, line -14)*

1. The policeman came to the restaurant in search of an accused. ( p-\_\_\_, l-\_\_\_)
2. The supervisor knew why I was opening my compass box now and then. ( p-\_\_\_, l-\_\_\_)
3. The new accountant with his sincerity won the heart of the manager. ( p-\_\_\_, l-\_\_\_)
4. The disciple at the end of schooling got blessings of his guru and returned home. ( p-\_\_\_, l-\_\_\_)
5. We, siblings spent our days of childhood with lots of fun. ( p-\_\_\_, l-\_\_\_)

**V.5 Match the words in A with B and use the pair in a sentence. Read it aloud to the class.**

Part A	Part B	Sentences
sought	love	I <b>sought help</b> of my friend to solve some theorems.
undertake	magic	
fell in	firewood	
gather	trust	
knew	<b>help</b>	
betrayed	a task/ job	

**V.6 Most nouns used for people have the same form for male and female.**

**Sample:** *student (M/F), teacher (M/F)*

A few have different forms: son (M), daughter (F)

**Sort these nouns into three groups. Write M=Male, F=Female or M/F= Both in the brackets.**

salesman ( ), actress ( ), doctor ( ), cook ( ), headmaster ( ),  
gentleman( ), professor ( ), waiter ( ), widower ( ), painter ( ),  
sir( ) bridegroom( ), journalist( ), landlord( ), parent( )

**V.7 This Read deals with some states of mind or feelings like upset, eager, happy, despair...etc. Let's study some more words indicating feelings. Read the words indicating feelings and their explanations in the table.**

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>thrilled</b>	I was <b>thrilled</b> when my name was declared as a winner.	very happy and excited
<b>furious</b>	I lost her keys. She was <b>furious</b> .	very angry
<b>terrified</b>	I was <b>terrified</b> when the plane took off.	very frightened
<b>miserable</b>	Why do you look <b>miserable</b> ? What's wrong?	unhappy and depressed
<b>jealous</b>	When I see my friends driving a BMW car, I feel <b>jealous</b> .	angry or sad because other have something you don't have
<b>anxious</b>	He was <b>anxious</b> before he entered the examination hall.	worried and afraid

Now, fill in the gaps. How would you feel in these situations? Write your answers using words in the first column of the table. You may take help of your partner.

**Sample.** Someone hits your bike because s/he was driving roughly. I would be furious.

1. You have just passed an important exam with flying colours. I would be \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your friend has bought the latest smart phone that you cannot buy. I would be \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your lovely dog has just died. I would be \_\_\_\_\_
4. You have to make a speech on The Teachers' Day for the first time. I would be \_\_\_\_\_
5. Two ferocious dogs are running towards you. I would be \_\_\_\_\_

## Comprehension

**C.1 Read the text carefully and find out who says, to whom, what and when(time). Complete the table.**

Speaker	What (sentences spoken)	To whom (listener)	When (time)
Brihaspati		The Devas	They went to seek his help.
	We see that your son Kach would be the best choice.		
Sukracharya		Kach	
		Shukracharya	In the Ashram (hermitage) of Shukracharya
	I shall be at your service from now on wards		
Devyani			When the sun set and Kach had not returned
Kach		Devyani	He came back to life and stood before her for the first time.
	Yes, Kach is dead and now it is difficult for me to bring him back to life.		
Kach			When Devyani requested him to marry her
		Kach	When he refused to marry her

**C.2 Tick mark the correct option.**

1. In the battle between the Asurs and the Devas, the Asurs were in benefit because ...
  - (a) they were very strong and powerful.
  - (b) they were capable of doing all kind of wicked deeds.
  - (c) their Guru Shukracharya led them on the battle field.
  - (d) their Guru Shukracharya restored to life many Asurs.



2. Which task was difficult for the Devs?
  - (a) to fight against the Asurs on the battlefield
  - (b) to catch Shukracharya alive or defeat him
  - (c) to go to Shukracharya to learn the science of living
  - (d) to go and stay with Shukracharya in his hermitage
3. How did Kach win the favour of Guru Shukracharya?
  - (a) with his courage and strength
  - (b) with his intent loyalty and good service
  - (c) with his intelligence sharpness
  - (d) with his eagerness to gain new knowledge from him
4. What did the Asurs do to Kach when he was collecting flowers in the jungle?
  - (a) they attacked him, caught him and took him to Shukracharya.
  - (b) they killed him and threw his dead body into the water.
  - (c) they killed him, ground his body into paste and mixed it with the water of the ocean.
  - (d) they killed him and buried his body under the ground.
5. Kach called Shukracharya his father because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) he was newborn (reborn) out of him from his stomach
  - (b) he was revived by his magical mantra of bringing the dead back to life
  - (c) Shukracharya had taught him the mantra of bringing the dead back to life
  - (d) he revived Shukracharya's life by the magic mantra
6. Devyani was not ready to let Kach go back to the kingdom of the Devs because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) she loved him very much
  - (b) he had not yet finished his studies
  - (c) she wanted him to return her love
  - (d) she loved him so much and wanted him to marry her
7. Kach refused Devayani's proposal of marrying her saying that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) she was the daughter of his Guru therefore he could not marry her
  - (b) she was his sister as both of them came out of Shukracharya, Devayani's father
  - (c) his love for her was not a lover's love
  - (d) if he married her, he would forget his newly learnt knowledge

### C.3 What do you feel when you read these sentences?

Write 'How generous', 'How sinful', 'How pure at heart', 'How tragic', 'How cruel', 'How miraculous', 'How brave', 'How honest and humble', 'How faithful', 'How hardworking', 'How curious' etc. Follow the example.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. I want to learn Sanjivani Vidya from you.  | How curious! |
| 2. I shall serve you and do everything to your satisfaction.  |              |
| 3. The Asurs killed Kach and gave the pieces of his body to jackals and wolves.   |              |
| 4. If Kach dies, I will not live and if you die, I also die.  |              |
| 5. Shukracharya taught Kach the secret mantra.  |              |
| 6. Kach immediately revived his Guru with Sanjivani Mantra.   |              |
| 7. Kach helped his Guru in his sacrificial work, grazed his cows and did all the work he was asked to do with great devotion. |              |
| 8. Kach refused to marry Devayani only because she was his sister.  |              |
| 9. The Asurs burnt the dead body of Kach, collected ashes, mixed the ashes with the divine wine that Shukracharya drank.      |              |



**C.4 Number the sentences in order of events in the story. Read before the class. 🧑🧑🧑**

- ☐ With great devotion and good services, Kach won the faith of Shukracharya.
- ☐ After killing Kach, the Asurs cut his body into pieces and threw them before jackals and wolves.
- ☐ Kach went to Shukracharya to learn Sanjivani Vidya – the science of giving life to the dead.
- ☐ The Asurs burnt Kach's body to ashes and mixed it into the wine that Shukracharya drank.
- ☐ Kach returned to his father's kingdom.
- ☐ Kach requested Guru Shukracharya to teach him the vidya of bringing the dead to life.
- ☐ Shukracharya meditated for a while and knew that Kach was in his stomach.
- ☐ Devayani again went to her father to request him to bring Kach back to his life.
- ☐ Shukracharya accepted Kach as his disciple.
- ☐ The Asurs knew the reason and decided to kill Kach.
- ☐ It was very difficult for Shukracharya to bring Kach back to life.
- ☐ Kach came back to life but Shukracharya lost his life.
- ☐ Kach recited the mantra and revived his Guru's life.

**C.5 Answer these questions.**

1. How were the Asurs? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did Guru Shukracharya know? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Brihaspati advise the Devas to do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was Kach's request to Guru Shukracharya? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which qualities of Kach attracted Devayani towards him? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What did Shukracharya advise Devayani not to do? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did Devayani curse Kach? \_\_\_\_\_

**C.6 Answer these questions in two or three sentences each.**

1. Why could the Devas not defeat the Asurs in their battle with them? What did they do?
2. What kind of work did Shukracharya assign to Kach?
3. What did the Asurs do after their failures in killing Kach twice?
4. What did Devayani urge Kach for? How did Kach respond to her?
5. Kach told Devayani that he could not marry her. Why did he say so to her?

**C.7 Write short notes.**

1. **Asurs' attempts to kill Kach:** knew the reason-first attempt- cut his body into pieces-second time-ground his body-threw into the ocean-third attempt-burnt his dead body-mixed the ash with wine
2. **Devayani:** fell in love with Kach- deep love- requested her father to bring him back to life- whenever he was killed- proposed him to marry her- did all that because of her love for him- Kach refused- got angry- cursed him
3. **Kach:** the son of Brihaspati- went to Shukracharya- stayed in the ashram- served him- won his faith- killed three times- revived by Shukracharya- saved his Guru's life- refused to marry Devayani- faithfulness

**C.8 Think and answer- You may use your mother tongue .**

- What would have you done if you were Kach? Speak out your ideas.
- Collect a mythological love story and read out it in the class. 🧑🧑🧑
- Prepare a dialogue between Kach and Devayani based on the last scene of the story. 🧑🧑

## Language Practice

*Function: Reporting Events: 2*

**L.1 Two students from Afghanistan have got admission in one of the colleges in Ahmedabad. The local students are excited to meet students from abroad. They have many questions for them. The questions they asked are given in A. A student reporter of the college magazine reports it in B. Circle the words in B that you find changed from the words in A.**

A	B
1. What is the daily life like in Afghanistan?	The students wanted to know what the daily life was like in Afghanistan.
2. Do you feel your lives are in danger?	The students also asked if they felt their lives were in danger.
3. What are your thoughts on the upcoming election?	The students wanted to know what their thoughts were on the upcoming election.
4. Was there enough food in all parts of the country?	A student inquired if there had been enough food in all parts of the country.
5. Did you have adequate electricity?	Another student asked if they had adequate electricity.
6. Was it safe to go out in the city streets where you lived?	Majority students wanted to know if it had been safe to go out in the city streets where they had lived.

**L.2 Devashish is nervous to face the first job interview of his life. His uncle Dineshbhai gives him certain advice – given in A. Devashish reports the same to Madhav, his friend – given in B. Underline the changes in B.**

A	B
Reach for the interview a few minutes before time.	My uncle advised me to reach for the interview a few minutes before time.
Be careful how you sit. Relax but do not lounge.	He advised me to be careful about on how to sit. He told me to be relaxed but not to lounge.
Anticipate the questions and keep the facts ready.	He told me to anticipate the questions and keep the facts ready.
Do not talk too much.	He advised me not to talk too much.
Look at the interviewer when you answer.	He told me to look at the interviewer when I answered.
Be confident and do not feel nervous.	He advised me to be confident and not to feel nervous.

**L.3 Nisarg appeared for an interview of a sales executive. As soon as he came out of the interview room other participants asked him about the different sorts of questions asked. Match the question numbers with the reported version.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| [ ] Do you have your own transport?                     | 1. They asked me how old I was.                        |
| [ ] What are your interests?                            | 2. They asked me whether I was married.                |
| [ ] How long have you been working in your present job? | 3. They asked me if I could type.                      |
| [ ] What do you do in your spare time?                  | 4. They asked me if I had my own transport.            |
| [ ] Are you willing to work on Saturdays?               | 5. They wanted to know if I had done a job previously. |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| [ ] Have you had a job before?         | 6. They asked me how long I had been in my present job.       |
| [ ] How old are you?                   | 7. They wanted to know if I was willing to work on Saturdays. |
| [ ] Can you type?                      | 8. They asked me what I did in my spare time.                 |
| [ ] Are you married?                   | 9. They asked me what my interests were.                      |
| [ ] Where did you have your schooling? | 10. They asked me where I had my schooling.                   |

**L.4 Interaction between a boss and a secretary. It is the first day for the secretary in her office. The secretary reports to her friend about her first day at office. Underline the word/s in B that you find changed from the word/s in A. Also notice the change in word order.**

A	B
Secretary: Good morning sir!	I greeted my boss in the morning. He greeted me and said he was happy to see me on time. He requested me to translate a letter. He added that that was urgent.
Boss: Good morning. I am happy to see you on time. "Will you please translate a letter? It's urgent.	I asked him if I should translate it in to Gujarati or Hindi.
Secretary: Sir, should I translate it in to Gujarati or Hindi?	He said that it should be Gujarati.
Boss: Of course Gujarati.	I agreed.
Secretary: Sure sir.	Then he asked me to switch off the AC and to open that window.
Boss: Switch off the AC. Open that window.	I replied positively.
Secretary: Yes sir.	Then he ordered me to listen to him carefully and note down what he dictated.
Boss: Listen to me carefully and note down what I dictate.	I agreed to what he said and requested him to sign that paper.
Secretary: Yes sir. Could you please sign this paper, sir?	He agreed. Then he inquired if I had got a call from SetMas company that day.
Boss: Yes sure. Did you get a call from SetMas company today?	I replied negatively and added that I would let him know as soon as I heard from them.
Secretary: No sir. I will let you know as soon as I hear from them.	He appreciated that.
Boss: Good. I appreciate that.	At last I asked him if I could leave a little bit early that day in the evening.
Secretary: Sir, could I leave a little bit early today in the evening?	He replied affirmatively and added that that was only for that day. He warned me not to expect any favour in future.
Boss: Okay. It's only for today. Don't expect my favour in future.	I said that I understood and thanked him.
Secretary: Yes sir. I understand. Thank you.	

**L.5 Change this telephone conversation from direct to reported speech.**

Rohan: Can I speak to Twisha, please?  
Smritiben: I'm sorry, she isn't in. Who's speaking?  
Rohan: My name is Rohan. Do you know what time she'll be back?  
Smritiben: She won't be back till ten.  
Rohan: Can you give her a message? Can you ask her to ring me?  
Smritiben: What's your number?



Rohan: It is 91234321. Thank you.

Rohan asked if \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**L.6 Read the sentences in A and B carefully. Underline the differences. Some are already done. Notice the difference in punctuation marks.**

A	B
"Switch off the TV," he said to her.	He <u>asked</u> her <b>to</b> switch off the TV.
"Shut the door, Tina," she said.	She <b>told</b> Tina <b>to</b> shut the door.
"Don't watch late-night horror movies," I warned them.	I warned them not to watch late-night horror movies.
"Don't believe everything you hear," he warned me.	He warned me not to believe everything I heard.
"Don't touch that switch, Pintu," Mom said.	Mom warned Pintu not to touch that switch.
"Don't argue with me," the teacher said to the boys.	The teacher angrily asked the boys not to argue with her / him.
"Open the safe," the looters ordered the bank clerk.	The looters ordered the bank clerk to open the safe.
"You must see this exhibition," said all my friends.	All my friends strongly advised me to see that exhibition.
"Let's have some rest," he said.	He suggested having some rest.
"Why don't you put an advertisement in the local newspaper?" they suggested to me.	They suggested that I should put an advertisement in the local newspaper.

**L.7 Match the sentences 1 – 10 to the reporting verbs (a) to (k)**

**Sample :** *I don't think the tea is very good.* (d) *complain*

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. "I don't think you should tell him about this conversation." | ( ) (a) remind    |
| 2. "I am fed up with your being late every day."                | ( ) (b) ask       |
| 3. "Don't forget to bring some milk on your way back home."     | ( ) (c) encourage |
| 4. "I am sorry, I can't accept your gift."                      | ( ) (d) complain  |
| 5. "Can I help you?"  | ( ) (e) request   |
| 6. "Would you switch on the fan for me, please?"                | ( ) (f) refuse    |
| 7. "I know I made a mistake."                                   | ( ) (g) offer     |
| 8. "Why don't we go out somewhere this weekend?"                | ( ) (h) suggest   |
| 9. "I really think you should join a bank."                     | ( ) (i) advise    |
| 10. "Don't touch it! It's hot."                                 | ( ) (j) admit     |
|   | ( ) (k) warn      |

**L.8 Now report the sentences given in L.8. Add the speaker and the listener.**

**Sample :** *She complained that the tea wasn't very good.*

1. She advised me \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**L.9 Amrapali is keen on learning car driving. She approaches a driving school nearby.**

Amrapali : How much do you charge for driving course?

Instructor : Rs. 2000/- for a hatchback and 2500/- for sedan.

Amrapali : Will I be able to get driving license afterwards?

Instructor : Well, that depends on how you take the test at RTO office. But we can assure you that you will become a confident car driver in twenty days.

Amrapali : What are the available timings?

Instructor : You can come in the morning batch if you wish. Because the evening one is full.

Amrapali : Which car will I get for driving?

Instructor : It is your choice.

**Now Amrapali is reporting the incident to her father.**

I went to a car driving school in the morning and met the instructor there.

I asked him \_\_\_\_\_

He replied that \_\_\_\_\_

I asked him \_\_\_\_\_

He replied that \_\_\_\_\_

I also inquired \_\_\_\_\_

He said that \_\_\_\_\_

I asked him \_\_\_\_\_

He told me that \_\_\_\_\_

**L.10 Here are somethings a driving instructor said to Amrapali during her first driving lesson.**

**Amrapali is telling a friend about the lesson. Complete the second sentence in reported speech so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the words in brackets.**

1. "First of all, adjust your driving seat." (told)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ driving seat.
2. "Don't forget to adjust the side mirrors and the central mirror to get the rear view." (told)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to get the rear view.
3. "Don't be so stiff like a statue." (told)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ so stiff like a statue.

4. "Don't forget that there is a 40 kmph speed limit in the city." (reminded)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ a 40 kmph speed limit in city.
5. "Always use side signals while taking turns." (advised)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ while taking turns.
6. "Why don't you drive a little more slowly." (suggested)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ a little more slowly.
7. "Don't drive so fast." (told)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

**L.11 Read the paragraph carefully. Spot the errors related to reported speech. Correct the identified errors.**

Some time ago Bhuvan applied for the post of a clerk in a bank. Last Friday he was called for an interview. When he went into the manager's office, the manager told him to sit down and asked him what is his name. Then the manager ask him if you smoke and Bhuvan informed him that I don't smoke. The manager wanted to know where he had work earlier and Bhuvan replied I had worked for two years in a co-operative bank. Then the manager ask him if he can take shorthand and Bhuvan replied that he could. The manager gave him a test and then said he will give you a job on a month's trial. Bhuvan thank him and asked when shall I start work.

**L.12 Use the sentences given below the paragraph and fill in the gaps numbered 1 to 8 (use appropriate reported speech forms) to complete the news report. 🏠**

When she should have been asleep in bed last night in Surat, Trupti was knee deep in water in her front room. She had spent the night moving her possessions to the safety at the upper floor of her home. The water had been creeping under her front door since 10pm, but as the clock struck 4am she felt the water of the flooded River Tapi started to seep over the tops of her cupboards. At that point she gave up. "I'm in a bit of a daze," she said wearily. She added that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for 18 hours \_\_\_\_\_ Dharmendra Parekh, who has lived in the city all his life, said that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ never known anything like \_\_\_\_\_. He said that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ how \_\_\_\_\_ going to face the months of drying out \_\_\_\_\_ home. Dr. Lakdawala, the local doctor, said that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous time for the children and for the very old. He went on to say that (5) \_\_\_\_\_. He also said that muddy river water that has mingled with water from drains and sewers is particularly dangerous. He warned that people (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Joravar sinh, a team leader of Prayas (NGO) said that (7) \_\_\_\_\_. He added that (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. "I haven't slept for 18 hours. I don't think I can take any more!"
2. "I have never known anything like it in my life."
3. "I do not know how I am going to face the months of drying out my home."
4. "This is a dangerous time for the children and the very old."
5. "Many diseases are water borne and therefore it is necessary to be careful."
6. "Only use boiled water for drinking."
7. "I'm glad we are able to help"
8. "Our real work will start when the water recedes. We will have to give all the support we can."



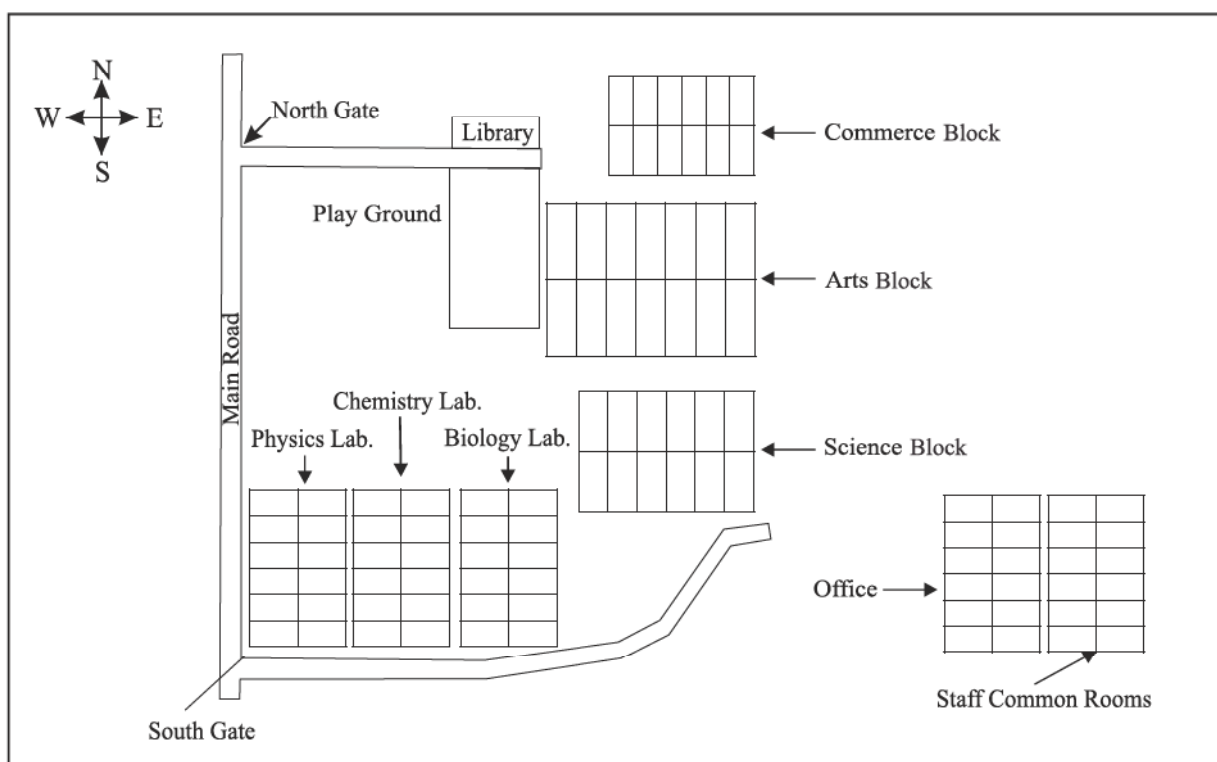
## Writing

**W.1 Write a story based on these points:** Ram -prince of Ayodhya - going to the forest with Vishwamitra and Laxman - destroying demons like Tadka and many others -Vishwamitra taking them to the swayamvar of Sita - Sita met Ram before Swayamvar in a park - love at first sight - arrival of great and mighty kings to marry Sita - Ravan there - fail to lift the Shivadhanushya - Ram lifted it like a flower - marriage with Sita - Janak - happy.

**W.2 Read the data about the Nalanda University of ancient India and write a paragraph on it.**

An ancient Indian university - the most famous - located in Bihar - about 88 kilometers from Patna - established during the Gupta Dynasty - remained as the best - Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed it - Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang (Hiuen-Tsang) visited and stayed - much information about it in his writing - about 10,000 students and 2000 teachers - students from all over the world (Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, and Persia) - admission very strict – different tests to prove their ability - area about 14 hectares- 10 temples, classrooms and meditation centers huge library - library into three buildings- Ratnasagara, a nine storeyed main building - religious manuscripts and also a large collection on literature, astrology, astronomy and medicine - it took three months to burn down when invaders set fire to it - a great influence of Buddhism.

**W.3 Write an email to your friend describing your school-building, based on the map. 🏠**



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