



GYAN KENDRA

DONE, NOKHA, ROHTAS

THREE QUESTIONS

तीन प्रश्न

certain → निश्चित

messenger → संदेशवाहक

throughout → सम्पूर्ण

differently → अलग-अलग तरीकों से

prepare → बनाना

strictly → सख्ती से

proper → उचित / सही

advance → अग्रिम

notice → ध्यान देना

avoid → टालना

council → समिति / परिषद्

action → कार्य

urgent → अति आवश्यक

councillors → पार्षद / समासद

religious → धार्मिक

seek → ढूँढना / मंगाना

hermit → सन्यासी

ordinary → साधारण

digging → खुदाई

grief → नमस्कार / दुःख

affairs → मामले / कार्य

spade → खुदाई / फावड़ा

stretching → फैला हुआ

stuck → चिपकाना / चुमोना

Bearded → दाढ़ीवाला

fainted → मूर्छित / बेहोश

Remove → हटाना

wounded → घायल

awake → सचेत / जागना

swore → शपथ खाया

revenge → प्रतिशोध / बदला लेना

seized → जलन किया

recognised → पहचान लिया

escape → बचना

faithful → विश्वसनीय / वफादार

sowing → बीमारोपण / बोना

Bend → झुकना / मोड़

pitied → प्यासा जा गई

stay → ठहरना

Afterwards → बाद में

Whether → यदि / या

else → अन्य / अन्यथा

purpose → उद्देश्य

Q-: (01) Why was the King advised to go to magicians?

Ans - In order to decide the right time for doing something urgent one must have to look into the future. Since only magician could do that, so, the King was advised to go to magicians.

(02) In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the King?

Ans - In answer to the second question, some said that the people most necessary to the King were his councilors, other said, the priests. A few others chose the doctors & yet others said that soldiers were the most necessary.

(03) What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans - In answer to the third question, some said science will be most important. others suggested fighting & some said religious worship.

(04) Did the wise men win the reward?
if not, why not?

Ans:- NO, the wise men did not win the reward. the king got different for all the three questions he asked. he was not satisfied with any of them.

(05) How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans:- The king and the hermit helped the wounded man by providing him the shelter and protected from the army. the king washed and covered the wound of the man with his handkerchief, but the blood would not stop flowing. the king redressed the wound until the blood stopped.

(06) (i) Who was the bearded man?

(ii) Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness?

Ans:- the bearded man was the enemy of the king who swore to revenge him for seizing of his property and putting his brother to death.

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(iii) He asked for the King's forgiveness as the King had saved his life. He came there for taking revenge from the King but instead the King helped him to get better.

(07) The King forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness?

Ans - The King showed his forgiveness by sending his servants and his own doctor to look after him, and he promised to give back the wounded man his property.

(8) What were the hermit's answers to the three questions? Write each answer separately. Which answer do you like most and why?

Ans - In answer to the first question, the hermit said that there is only one time that is important and that is 'now'. It is the only time when one has any power to act.

The hermit answered the second question by saying that

the most necessary person is the person you are with at a particular moment. This is because no one knows what will happen in the future and whether we will meet anyone else.

The hermit's response to the third question was that the most important thing is to do good for the person one is with. This is because all are sent into this world for that purpose alone.

* match items in list A with their meanings in list B.

- (i) wounded → severely injured
- (ii) awake → got up from sleep
- (iii) forgive → pardon
- (iv) faithful → loyal
- (v) pity → feel sorry for
- (vi) beds → small patches of ground
- (vii) Return → give back.

A GIFT OF CHAPPALS
" चप्पलों का उपहार "
चप्पलों का उपहार

Rush ~~का~~ → मीड़ / झपटना

Slippers → चप्पलें

protested → विरोध किया

Actually → वास्तव में

scrawny → सूखा / पतला

dragged → धसीटा

sacking → बोरा मरने का कार्य / बरबाद करना

kitten → बिल्ली की बच्चा

lapping ~~का~~ → अंड लगाना / मोड़ना

mewing → म्याऊँ-म्याऊँ करना

tumbler → गिलास

Breed → नस्ल

mane → पशुओं की गर्दन पर लंबे बाल

emblem → प्रतीक / चिह्न

expectantly → उम्मीद के

giggled → खिसियाना

descended → उतरा

scientifically → वैज्ञानिक रूप से

twig ~~का~~ → केशन

descendant → वंशज

stonaway → हड्डान स्थान

flourished → सफल होना

alarmed → चिंति

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sharpening → तीव्र करना

claws → पंजा

awful → भयंकर

weird → विचित्र / अजीब

startled → चौंकना

scurried → तेज चाल चलना

tray → थाली

tipped → उलटना / पलटना

miserably → बुरी तरह

grunted → धुरधुराना

whirring → घूमघूमाना

derailing → पट्टी से उतरना

awkwardly → चिंतामन रूप से

bowstring → ज्या

jutting → निकलना

glared → चमकता हुआ

concentration → एकाग्रता

bald → गंजा

fringe → झल्ले / आवर

oiled → तेल से रूना हुआ

tuft → गुच्छा

gleamed → जगमगाना

leathery → कठोर / सख्त

glittered → चमकना

glided up → फिसलना

stumbled → होकर खाना

Float up → बहना / बैरना

settle → बसना

invisible → अदृश्य

melody → लय / राग

(Beringed →

wail → विलाप

from → से

apparently → प्रत्यक्ष रूप से

snooze → झपकी लेना

sternly → कठोरता से

choked → दम घुटना

Rumble → गड़गड़ाना

withered → मुरझाया हुआ

booming → डोलाहल करना

stained → चिह्न / इलेंडि

Betal → पान

sighed → आह भरना

wearily → थकावट से

blistered → दवा

gleaming → जगमगाना

blubbery → सेना

glanced → नजर / चमटना

shabby → अर्धर / कुंजूस / फरिद

sturdy → तगड़ा / मजबूत

Hurriedly → शीघ्रता से

muttering → बुदबुदाहट

unappreciative → गुण-अज्ञानी

marbles → पत्थर

scurried → जल्दी-जल्दी दौड़ना

crouching → झुकना

vendors → विक्रेता

lurking → गुप्त

sore → पीड़ादायक

grimly → उद्वेगपूर्वक

brashly → दिखाई दे

incarnate → उपहार लेना

clattered → खटखटाना

short questions

(1) What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?

Ans = Meena shared the secret that she had seen a kitten in the backyard inside a torn football lined with packing and filled with sand. They found him outside the gate in the morning.

(2) How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?

Ans = Ravi took a glass of milk for

to feed the kitten. When Patti saw him with the glass of milk, he convinced her by saying that he was hungry. Patti got suspicious so Ravi had to drink most of the milk and told Patti that he would wash the tumbler by himself. Ravi ran and poured the milk into a coconut shell for the kitten.

(03) Who does he say the kitten's ancestors are?

Ans:- He said the kitten's ancestors was the Mahabalipuram Rishi-cat, which was the emblem of the Pallava dynasty and Mahabalipuram Rishi-cat was descendants of the cat-goddess of Egypt.

(04) What was the noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran?

Ans:- The children were discussing about cat at that moment the sound of Kreeching startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran. It was the sound of violin that Lalli was learning to play.

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LESSON-03

GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH

Householder → गृहस्वामी

majesty → महाराजा

courtier → दरबारी

convinced → मायूस / उदास

temper → गुस्सा

shaven → मुंडा (काढ़ी बनाया हुआ)

smearing → गंदा करना

disgraceful → शर्मनाक

Rags → पिण्डे

comical → हास्यपूर्ण

crazy → पागल / सनड़ी

Ridiculous → हास्यास्पद

strangely → अजीब ढंग से

(1) Q → Why did the King want no more talk about the hilsa-fish?

Ans → It was the season of Hilsa-fish as everyone was busy talking about it the King was fed of the talks about Hilsa-fish more-over, he did not want his courtiers to waste their time on these talks which could affect their work.

(02) What did the king ask Gopal to do to prove that he was clever?

Ans:- The king asked Gopal to buy a hilsa-fish and bring it to the palace without anyone asking anything about the fish throughout the way to prove that he was clever.

(03) What three things did Gopal do before he went to buy his hilsa-fish?

Ans → Gopal half-shaved his beard, smeared himself with ash and wore disgraceful rags before went to buy his hilsa-fish.

(04) How did Gopal get inside the palace to see the king after he had bought the fish?

Ans:- When Gopal asked the guards to let him meet the king, they refused. Therefore he began to dance and sing loudly. On hearing his loud song, the king sent his messenger to call him in the court.

(05) Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought.

Ans - Gopal funny appearance attracted the attention of people much more

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than the hisa-fish. at that time, no one was caring about the hisa-fish he was carrying. everyone was busy in talking about his mad appearance, half-shaved face and rags.

(6) Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following sentences:

- (i) The king lost his temper easily. T
- (ii) Gopal was a mad-man. F
- (iii) Gopal was a clever man. T
- (iv) Gopal was too poor to afford decent clothes. F
- (v) The king got angry when he was shown to be wrong. F

* find out the meaning of the following words by looking them up in the dictionary. then use them in sentences of your own.

- (i) challenge → ask to contest
- (ii) mystic → believing in spiritual power
- (iii) comical → funny
- (iv) courtier → officials of the king's court
- (v) smearing → to apply coat or mask.

⇒ working with language ⇐
change the following sentences in
the story to Reported speech.

(i) Why is your face half-shaven?

Gopal's wife asked him → why his face was half-shaven.

(ii) I accept the challenge, your majesty.
Gopal told the king — that he accepted his challenge.

(iii) I want to see the king.

Gopal told the guards — that he wanted to see the king.

(iv) Bring the men to me at once.

The king ordered the guard to bring the men to him at once.

LESSON-01

THE SQUIRREL

Description → विवरण

wore → पहनना

saf up → बैठ गई

nut → अखरोट

tease → चिढ़ाना

Around → चारों ओर

way → रास्ता / तरीका

working with the poem

Q. (01) Why does the poet say the squirrel "wore a question mark for tail"?

How would you describe its tail?

Ans: The poet says so because the bushy tail of a squirrel sitting on the ground is curled back on its body in a curved shape that looks very similar to the punctuation mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.

I would describe it as a furry, and bushy cloth worn on its back that seems to ask you the question - what?

Q2) Do we usually say that an animal 'wears' a tail? What do we say?

Ans -> No, usually we do not say that an animal 'wears' a tail.

We usually say that animal has a tail.

Q3) "He liked to tease and play". Who is teasing whom? How?

Ans -> The squirrel is a naughtily playful animal. It loves to be chased by other squirrels and kids as well. When poof and his friends ran around the tree on which the squirrel is sitting, it went the other way, teasing them and playing with them.

LESSON-02

THE REBEL "बागी/विद्रोही"

disagree → असहमत

disturbance → अशांति

uniform → वर्दी

fantastic → शानदार

soberly → जंजीरतापूर्वक

preference → पसंद

company → संगत

praising → प्रशंसा करना

Regret → खेद प्रकट करना

(A) Answer the following questions
(1) if someone does not wear a uniform to school, what do you think the teacher will say?

Ans: The teacher will scold the student and ask him/her the reason for not wearing the uniform and then takes action accordingly.

(2) When everyone wants a clear sky, what does the rebel want most?

Ans → ~~When everyone is happy to have~~

Ans: When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants it to rain.

(Q3) if the rebel has a dog for a pet, what is everyone else likely to have?

Ans - When everyone is likely to have a cat for a pet, only then will the rebel have a dog for a pet.

(Q4) Why is it good to have rebels?

Ans - It is good to have rebels because very few people have the strength to stand against the majority. They think differently and stand fearlessly for their choices which can be beneficial.

(Q5) Why is it not good to be a rebel oneself?

Ans - It is not good for oneself to be a rebel because you have to stand alone all the time. It makes you unpopular among the people and you will have no friends.

(B) Write an antonym for each of the following words:

(i) long → short (ii) grow → cut

(iii) quietness → disturbance (iv) sober → fantastic

(v) lost → find

Lesson - 03

THE SHED "शेड"

string → सुगंध

partner → सहभागी

Bottom → निचला

spider → मकड़ी

Hinge → फंफ

Rustly → जंग लगा हुआ

creak → चरमराना

Dusty → मटमैला

staring → एकांत

peep → झाँकना

Floorboard → फर्श बोर्ड

chop off → काट डालना

peek → भिनभिनाना

den → माँद/खोह

web → शिक्की

yet → अभी तक

(1) Answer the following questions

(i) Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans → The speaker of the poem is a small kid.

(ii) Is she/he afraid or curious, or both?

Ans → she/he was both curious and

afraid. the

(iii) what is she/he planning to do soon?

Ans-1 she/he is planning to go inside the shed soon.

(iv) "But not just yet" suggests doubt, fear, hesitation, laziness or something else.

Ans \Rightarrow It suggests the hesitation of the govt about going inside that shed. ~~or~~ though he/she is confident that there are no ghosts inside but still he/she hesitates to step inside and leaves the matter to be handled in near future, gathering up more courage.

Uses of Modal Auxiliaries

Uses of 'Shall'

1. 'I', 'We' के साथ सामान्यतः Future Tense में 'shall' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
I shall leave for Kolkata tomorrow.
We shall discuss it with our principal.
I shall be 20 next month.
We shall be graduate by next year.
Let's go, shall we ?
Shall we talk to the Principal ?
What shall I do with your money ?
What shall I do in Patna for a week ?
2. आदेश (command), प्रतिज्ञा (promise), धमकी (threat), संकल्प (determination) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए Second तथा Third person के Subjects (you, he, she, it, any name, they etc) के साथ भी इसका प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

<i>They shall not enter my room.</i>	}	(Command)
<i>You shall go at once.</i>		
<i>He shall carry out my instructions.</i>		
<i>He shall be given a present if he passess this year.</i>	}	(Promise)
<i>You shall get a medal if you stand first.</i>		
<i>She shall be promoted to a Gazetted post.</i>		
<i>You shall regret this.</i>	}	(Threat)
<i>He shall be dismissed for negligence of duty.</i>		
<i>They shall pay for this in due course.</i>		
<i>You shall apologise.</i>	}	(Determination)
<i>They shall obey me as long as they work here.</i>		
<i>Everything shall be done according to law.</i>		

Uses of 'Will'

1. Future Tense में Second तथा Third Person के Subjects (you, he, she, it, any name, they etc) के साथ सामान्यतः 'will' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
You will leave at 7:30 p.m.
Dr. Reddy will be back in May.
I am sure they will pass this time.
Will you buy a car today ?
Bring a glass of water, will you ?
You will do it at any cost.

2. संकल्प (determination), प्रतिज्ञा (promise), धमकी (threat), उत्सुकता/तत्परता/सहयोगशीलता (willingness) का भाव प्रकट करने हेतु First Person के Subjects (I, we) के साथ भी 'will' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

<i>I will do it despite many problems.</i>	}	(Determination)
<i>We will not surrender.</i>		
<i>I will not let him go.</i>		
<i>I will do whatever I can.</i>	}	(Promise)
<i>You will think over it and let you know later.</i>		
<i>He will try to get you a job in Tata & Co.</i>		
<i>I will teach him a lesson.</i>	}	(Threat)
<i>They will dismiss you from service.</i>		
<i>He will punish anyone who creates trouble.</i>		
All right, <i>I will come with you.</i>	}	(Willingness)
Yes, <i>he will lend you his car for the day.</i>		
Well, in that case, <i>we will attend the meeting.</i>		

Note : 'Will' का प्रयोग Full Verb के रूप में भी 'चाहना' (want) के अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—

If God *wills*, I shall come alive.
He *wills* me to labour hard.

Uses of 'Should'

1. 'Shall' का Past Tense form 'Should' होता है और इसका प्रयोग Indirect Speech में होता है, जब Reporting Verb *Past Tense* में हो और Reported Speech में 'shall' का प्रयोग हो; जैसे—

D.S. – The captain said, "Players *shall* assemble at the college at 4 p.m."

I.S. – The captain said that players *should* assemble at the college at 4 p.m.

D.S. – He said, "The scoundrel *shall* be thrashed."

I.S. – He said that the scoundrel *should* be thrashed.

2. 'Should' का प्रयोग नैतिक कर्तव्य (moral duty or obligation) की भावना व्यक्त करने हेतु भी सभी Subjects के साथ होता है; जैसे—

I should not be unfair to him.

We should have given him a helping hand.

You should speak the truth.

3. किसी चीज या कार्य की सम्भावना (possibility / probability) व्यक्त करने हेतु भी 'should' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

You should be able to finish this work in time.

We should see Mount Everest from Tiger Hill, if the sky is clear.

Should it rain, there *will* be no picnic today.

Note : 'Should' से ज्यादा Possibility का भाव 'Shall' के प्रयोग में होता है; जैसे—

I shall be happy to meet my lady friend. (90% chance of meeting)

I should be happy to meet my lady friend. (50% chance of meeting)

4. 'Should' का प्रयोग सलाह (advice) देने के लिए भी होता है; जैसे—
He *should* consult an eye specialist
You *should* read the Ramayana.
5. 'Should' का प्रयोग सलाह (advice) एवं निर्देश (instruction) प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में होता है; जैसे—
Should I inform his parents of his activity?
What *should* I prefer at present?
6. 'Should' का प्रयोग सम्भावना बताने हेतु भी होता है; जैसे—
I *should* return home by 9 p.m. – Probability.
Nitu *will* be able to bake bread. – Possibility
7. 'Lest' के बाद 'should' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Walk slow *lest* you *should* fall.
Hurry up, *lest* you *should* miss the train.
8. 'Should' का प्रयोग unreal condition expressing clause के पूर्व या बाद प्रयुक्त Clause में तथा 'कहीं ऐसा न हो कि' के अर्थ वाले वाक्य में 'lest' के बाद एवं Statement को Polite बनाने में 'like to' के साथ होता है; जैसे—
Watch and pray *lest* you *should* fall into temptation.
I *should like to* congratulate the speakers on the high level of the debate we have had.

Uses of 'Would'

1. 'Will' के Past Tense form के रूप में 'Would' का प्रयोग Indirect Narration में होता है, जब Reported Verb Past Tense में होता है और Reported Speech में 'will' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
D.S. – The Manager said, "The office *will* be closed on Friday."
I. S. – The Manager said that the office *would* be closed on Friday.
D.S. – She said, "I *will* not stay here any more."
I.S. – She said that she *would* not stay there any more.
2. 'Would' का प्रयोग उत्सुकता / सहयोगशीलता / तत्परता (willingness), संकल्प (determination), संभावना (probability), चुनाव (choices), पसंद (preference) का भाव प्रकट करने हेतु भी होता है; जैसे—
The doctor said that he *would* visit the patient. (Willingness)
She *would* have her own way. (Determination)
That *would* be a real poet. (Probability)
He *would* rather sing than dance. (Choice)
He *would* as soon as die as beg. (Preference)

3. Polite request / question हेतु भी 'Would' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Would you please open the door ?
Would you please come here ?
4. भूतकालीन आचारिक कार्य (past customary action) के बारे में बताने हेतु भी 'Would' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 After dinner the students *would* sit in the common room and chat for a while.
 The sparrows *would* come and pick up crumbs from any hand.
5. 'Wish' जाहिर करने हेतु या 'Wish' के बाद भी 'Would' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
I would know (like to know) what my duty is.
I wish it would stop raining.
6. Unreal situation में Conditional clause के पूर्व या बाद प्रयुक्त होनेवाले Clause में भी 'Would' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 If I were a king, I *would* make you my queen.
 Were you the P.M., you *would* try to establish friendly relations with China.
 They *would* be killed, if the car slipped down the road.

Uses of 'Can'

1. 'Can' का प्रयोग योग्यता (ability), क्षमता (capacity) तथा शक्ति (power) व्यक्त करने हेतु होता है; जैसे—
 He *can* run a mile in four minutes.
 She *can* play tennis very well.
 Can you speak French ?
 2. 'Can' का प्रयोग 'May' की भाँति अनुमति व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, यद्यपि इस अर्थ में 'May' ही ज्यादा शुद्ध है; जैसे—
 You *can* take one of these books, if you like.
 You *can* go now.
 You *can* take casual leave and visit your parents.
- Note :** आजकल Permission माँगने हेतु भी 'May' के अर्थ में 'Can' का प्रयोग हो रहा है, पर विद्यार्थियों को सलाह दी जाती है कि इस अर्थ में वे 'May' का ही प्रयोग करें; जैसे—
Can (May) I come in, sir ?
3. सम्भावना (possibility) व्यक्त करने के लिए भी 'Can' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 Anybody *can* make a mistake.
 Can it be murder ?
 4. आदत (habit) या स्वभाव (nature) बताने हेतु भी 'Can' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 A liar *can* cheat anyone.
 He *can* criticise you.

5. आग्रह (request) करने हेतु भी 'Can' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Can you come here ?
Can you do me a favour ?

Note : 'Can' का प्रयोग Full Verb के रूप में भी 'भोजन, पेय पदार्थ आदि को ताजा बनाए रखने हेतु अनुकूलित डिब्बा में बंद रखना' के अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—
 Please *can* the curd so that it may not turn sour.
 Food, drink, etc. are *canned* to keep fresh.

Uses of 'Could'

- 'Could' का प्रयोग Indirect Speech में 'Can' के Past Tense form के रूप में होता है, जब Reporting Verb *Past Tense* में हो तथा Reported Speech में 'Can' का प्रयोग हो; जैसे—
 D.S.— The teacher said, "He *can* teach English."
 I.S.— The teacher said that he *could* teach English.
 D.S.— She said, "I *can't* climb up the hill."
 I.S.— She said that she *couldn't* climb up the hill.
- भूतकालीन क्षमता (capacity), योग्यता (ability), शक्ति (power) व्यक्त करने हेतु भी 'Could' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 In my younger days I *could* run four miles at a stretch.
 Till last year I *could* read without glasses.
 He was so strong that none *could* defeat him.
 We found that we *could* speak English fluently.
- सम्भावना (possibility) या अनिश्चितता (uncertainty) का भाव व्यक्त करने हेतु भी 'Could' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 You *could* do, if you tried hard.
 We *could* succeed, if we all pulled together.
 If only I had some working capital, I *could* have started this work.
 If only my brother were here, we *could* have decided it.
- विनम्र अनुरोध (polite request) या विनम्र प्रश्न (polite question) हेतु भी 'Could' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Could I have a word with you ?
Could you, please, take me to the Principal ?
Could I have a glass of water, please ?
Could I speak to the Headmaster ?
- Permission देने के अर्थ में भी 'Could' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 Could I use your pen ? Yes, of course, you *could*.
 Could I take your help ? No, of course, you *couldn't*.

Uses of 'May'

1. 'May' का प्रयोग अनुमति माँगने तथा देने के लिए होता है; जैसे—
May I come in, please ? Yes, you may.
May I go home now ? No, you mayn't (can't).
May I open the window ?
You may go home now.

Note: आजकल 'Cannot' के Contracted form के सुविधाजनक होने के कारण denial of permission हेतु 'Mayn't' की जगह 'Can't' का प्रयोग हो रहा है ।

2. सम्भावना (Possibility) व्यक्त करने हेतु भी 'May' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
She may agree or she may not.
He may be elected president of the club.
The war may come to an end soon.
It may rain all afternoon.
3. 'May' का प्रयोग इच्छा (wish) व्यक्त करने हेतु भी होता है; जैसे—
May his soul rest in peace !
May God bless you !
May the devil take him !
May you prosper in that you do !
4. 'May' का प्रयोग उद्देश्य (purpose) बताने वाले Subordinate Clause में भी होता है; जैसे—
Use fertilizers so that you may have a rich harvest.
Eat that you may live.
Work hard that you may pass.
Obey your parents that you may prosper in your life.
5. अनिश्चितता (uncertainty) तथा आश्चर्य (wonder) व्यक्त करने हेतु भी 'May' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
How old he may be !

Uses of 'Might'

1. 'May' के Past Tense form के रूप में 'Might' का प्रयोग Indirect Speech में होता है, जब Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported Speech में 'May' का प्रयोग हुआ हो; जैसे—
D.S.— He said, "I may stand for election to Assembly."
I.S. — He said that he might stand for election to Assembly.
D.S.— The boy said, "I may have done so."
I.S. — The boy said that he might have done so.
2. अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सन्देहास्पद सम्भावना (Probability) हेतु भी 'Might' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
I may pass. — *I might pass.*
The Congress may win. — *The Congress might win.*
The patient may recover. — *The patient might recover.*

⇒ Write an application to the Headmaster of your school for help from the poor Boys' fund

TO

The Headmaster,

Bryan Kendra DON, NOKHA

Through → The class teacher
Six.

most respectfully I beg to submit that I am a poor student of class VII of your school. My father can't afford (पैसे नही) to meet the expenses of my education. I can't

afford to purchase books and therefore request you to grant me a sum of 250 Rupees from the poor Boys' fund to enable me to purchase books.

for this act of kindness I shall ever remain grateful to you.

Your most obedient
pupil

⇒ Write an application to the Headmaster of your school for leave on the ground of sister's marriage.

TO.

The Headmaster,
Gyan Kendra, NOKHA
Through - The class Teacher
Sir,

most respectfully I beg to submit that the marriage ceremony of my elder sister is going to take place on the 19th march. The marriage party will leave for Patna on the 18th march.

I therefore, request you to grant me leave for three days, that is, from the 18th march to 20th march.

Your most obedient pupil

13. Write a letter to your friend telling him about your visit to a fair.

My dear Shekhar,

I had been thinking of writing to you for the last several days. But I had a mind to pay a visit to the Sonapur fair. So, I purposely (जान-बूझकर) delayed (देर की) it. I thought I would better write to you after my return from the fair so that I might relate (बयान करना) to you my experience (अनुभव) there.

The Sonapur fair is held in a very large area. I think it is the second largest fair in the world. Here all kinds of beasts and birds—from the smallest to the largest—are sold. There are innumerable shops and they have a brisk (अत्यधिक) sale. The largest market is the cattle market where cows, buffaloes, horses, camels, elephants, etc., are sold. In the fair there are many hotels, theatrical companies (नाटक-कंपनियाँ), circus parties, etc. There is a very large crowd in the fair, and the rush at the Harihar Nath temple is the heaviest.

The evening at the fair is very troublesome (कष्टदायक). As a large number of people cook food together, there is much smoke. I especially enjoyed the bird market very much, because here I saw a thousand varieties of birds at one place. Most of them were rare (दुर्लभ) and had been brought from far-off places.

I enjoyed my visit to the fair, but I missed you very badly.

Yours sincerely,

12. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to behave well in school.

My dear Narendra,

I am glad to receive your letter today and to learn that you have been admitted (भरती होना) to the Zila School. I am sure your experience of the first day at school must be a very happy one. However, I write this to warn you against pitfalls (खतरा). There are many bad boys, just as there are many good boys in the school. You should try to be in the company (संगति) of good boys only. Your teachers will help you in this matter. Always try to avoid (दूर रहना) the company of wicked and idle boys. You should also be punctual and careful about your lessons. You should show the greatest respect to your teachers, otherwise you would learn nothing. You should behave with your fellow-students as you would with your brothers. I hope, you will bear my instructions (हिदायतों) in mind. If you do, you will turn out a very good boy.

Yours affectionately,

5. You want to visit a friend's house after examination is over. Write a letter to your father asking his permission for it.

My dear Father,

I have just received your kind letter. You have asked me to come home after my examination is over. I am sorry to tell you that I do not want to go home just then.

A friend of mine has asked me to visit his house after my examination is over. His father lives at Barauni. I want to visit my friend's house. I have never been to Barauni. I want to see the Oil Refinery. My friend has assured me that he will show me round the Refinery.

I shall be very tired after my examination is over. I think that my visit to my friend's house will provide relaxation to me. I shall stay at my friend's house for three or four days. Then I will start for home.

Please permit me to visit my friend's house after my examination is over. If you do not give me your consent, my friend will be disappointed.

Your loving son,