



GYAN KENDRA NOKHA

Lesson - 1

Arjun Dev Chohan
classmate

DHARAM JUDDHA

Date _____
Page _____

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

extension - विस्तार, फैलाव ।

crisp - अर्जवान, स्फूर्तिदायक ।

pithy lines - स्तारगर्भित पंक्तियाँ ।

chorus - सामूहिक स्वर, सामूहिक गान ।

literary - साहित्यकी ।

stray - भटक जाना, भटकना ।

issues - मुद्दे ।

Dewry - दृष्टि ।

mythological - पौराणिक ।

Contemporary - समकालिन ।

beyond - उसी परे । उससे आगे ।

conjecture - अनुमान, अटकलबाजी ।

significant - महत्वपूर्ण ।

Scriptures - धर्मग्रंथ ।

aggrieved - दुःखित ।

agitated - विचलित ।

uncharitably - कठोर, निर्दयी, दृशाहीनता से ।

orthodox - रूढ़ीवादी, परंपरागत ।

attitude - स्वभाव, प्रवृत्ति ।

repeatedly - अक्सर ।

identity - पहचान ।

bestow - अर्पण करना, प्रदान करना ।

sake - सातिर, के लिए ।

cherish - पालन करना ।

bond - बंधन ।

Senseless - अर्थाहीन, नासमझ, वैमतेलब ।

injustice - अन्याय ।

Lend - सहायता करना ।

Venerated - पूजनीय ।

immoral - अनैतिक ।

wanton - व्यर्थ, बेकार, निरर्थक ।

- Profession - पेशा, व्यवसाय।
- Basically - मूलतः।
- Appear - ~~कस्तुतः~~ सामान्य पड़ना, प्रतीत होना।
- Short - लघु।
- Rather - परंतुतः।
- Indifferently - निरुपेक्षाता से।
- Circle - क्षेत्र।
- Till that time - उस समय तक।
- Meant - मतलब था।
- Widow remarriage - विधवा पुनर्विवाह।
- folk - समूह।
- historical - ऐतिहासिक।
- theme - विषय वस्तु।
- arrival - आगमन।
- in terms of - के संदर्भ में, से सम्बन्धित।
- dramatic - नाटकीय।
- literature - साहित्य।
- modern - आधुनिक।
- theatre - नाट्यशाला।
- include - शामिल करना, सम्मिलित करना।
- educated - शिक्षित।
- rights - अधिकार।
- Darling - प्रिय।
- Care for - चिन्ता करना, देखभाल करना।
- linked - जुड़ा हुआ।
- Whatever - जो भी।
- hell - नरक।
- considered - मानना, विचार करना।
- Bargain - मोलभाव करना।
- Wherever - जहाँ भी।
- Race - दौड़।
- Sans - के बिना।

B. 1.) What was the question that padma wanted to know from her parents?

⇒ 'What is identity of a woman' was the question that padma wanted to know from her parents.

2.) How many brothers and sisters did padma have?

⇒ Padma had no brother and sister.

3.) Why was padma unhappy with her father?

⇒ Padma was unhappy with her father because her father cared more for money than for her.

4.) For whom is life hell according to padma's mother?

⇒ According to padma's mother a woman whose husband is dead life is hell.

5.) What, according to padma is the identity of the human race?

⇒ According to padma the identity of a woman is the identity of the human race.

C.1. 1.) 'Father cares more for money than for me.' Why does padma say so? Have you ever felt like padma? Explain.

Objective Questions

1. Who is the author of Dharam Juddha?
(i) John Melton (ii) Arjun Dev Charan
(iii) Moti Nisani (iv) None of these
2. Arjun's arrival on the scene is significant not only in terms of dramatic literature but also of _____.
(i) Ancient theatre (ii) Recently theatre
(iii) Modern theatre (iv) None of these
3. Dharam Juddha is the story of a girl educated through the scriptures like the Ramayan, the Mahabharata etc.
(i) a young (ii) an old
(iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) None of these
4. Padma feels aggrieved and _____ by the uncharitably orthodox attitude of society towards women.
(i) Irritated (ii) Stunned
(iii) Dazed (iv) Agitated
5. Padma repeatedly questions her parents and her teachers about the rights and the identity of _____.
(i) a man (ii) a girl
(iii) a woman (iv) None of these

6. According to Padma the identity of a woman is the identity of _____ race.
- (i) the girl (ii) human being
(iii) the human (iv) None of these
7. According to Padma's mother life is _____ for her.
- (i) Bad things (ii) wanton
(iii) Senseless (iv) Hell
8. Padma's father cares more for _____ than for me.
- (i) money (ii) coins
(iii) pennies (iv) None of these
9. A home is considered a place for _____.
- (i) negotiation (ii) Bargaining
(iii) Borrow (iv) None of these
10. What about a woman whose husband is dead?
- (i) life is sweet for her
(ii) life is interesting for her
(iii) life is hell for her
(iv) None of these
11. Padma's mother _____ the bond.
- (i) refuse (ii) ignore
(iii) indore (iv) cherish
12. Marriage _____ identity to a woman.
- (i) provide (ii) lends
(iii) Borrows (iv) identity

Lesson-2 YAYATI C. Rajgopalchari

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

Taken from - सँ लिया गया हँ ।

Spiritual - आध्यात्मिक ।

Compiled - संग्रहित । संकलित ।

edited - सम्पादित ।

published - प्रकाशित ।

Publication division - प्रकाशन विभाग ।

Ministry - मंत्रालय ।

information - सूचना ।

Broadcasting - प्रसारण ।

Rendered - प्रस्तुत किया हुआ ।

ancestors - पूर्वजों ।

defeat - पराजित करना । हराना ।

follow - अनुसरण किया । पालन किया ।

dictates - निर्देशों ।

advised - अराधना किया, पूजा किया ।

intense - बहुत गंभीर, गहरा ।

devotion - धर्मनिष्ठा, भक्ति ।

devoted - समर्पित ।

welfare - भलाई ।

Subjects - प्रजाओं ।
 Prematurely - समय से पूर्व / अकालम् ।
 attained - प्राप्त किया ।
 destroys - बर्बाद करना , नष्ट करना ।
 brings on - लाता है ।
 miseries - दयनीय अवस्थाएँ , दुःख , विपत्ति ।
 needless - अनावश्यक ।
 describe - वर्णन करना ।
 vigorous youth - उत्साही भवानी ।
 suddenly - अचानक ।
 blighted - नष्ट किया , बर्बाद किया ।
 Horror - भय , आँतक ।
 accentuated - अधिक महत्व प्रदान करना ।
 pangs of recollection - थोड़े-थोड़े दर्द ।
 haunted - अक्सर आते रहना ।
 desire - इच्छा , अभिलाषा ।
 sensual - शारीरिक सुख लेनेवाला ।
 virtuous - चरित्रवान , गुणी , सदागी ।
 accomplished - आजकारी , पुण , त्रिपुण ।
 appealed - अनुरोध किया , विनती किया ।
 piteously - दयापूर्वक , कृपापूर्वक ।
 affection - स्नेह , प्यार , ममता ।
 unexpectedly - आशा के विपरीत ।
 prematurely - अकालम् , समय से पूर्व ।
 restraint - संयमित ।
 denying - इन्कार किया ।
 lawful - कानून के अनुसार , नियमित ।
 burden - बोझ या भार ।
 vigour - मानसिक तथा शारीरिक बल ।
 bidding - आँमत्रित करना ।
 mock - हँसी , मजाक उड़ाना ।
 take upon - खुद पर लेना ।

Powering - उद्वेलना।

Realised - महसूस किया।

Corn - अनाज।

cattle - गवई।

Pose - उत्पन्न करना, जन्म देना।

Regained - पुनः प्राप्त किया।

Retired - चल जाना, सेवा निवृत्त होना।

austerities - तपस्या, व्रत।

in due course - उचित समय पर।

★ The story of yajati has been taken from Mahabharata.

★ Who compiled and edited the story of yajati?
Chaman Lal.

★ The story of yajati has been rendered in english by C. Raggopalachari.

★ Who was the one of the ancestors of the pandavas?
Emperor Yajati

★ Who had never known defeat?
Yajati

★ Who became famous as a ruler devoted to the welfare of the subjects?

⇒ Yajati.

★ Who became prematurely old by the curse of Sukracharya?

⇒ Yajati

★ Who was the wife of yajati?

⇒ Devayani.

1.) Who was Emperor Yayati?

⇒ Emperor Yayati was one of the ancestors of the Pandavas.

2.) How did Yayati become old? Who cursed him?

⇒ Yayati became old by the curse of Sukracharya for having wrong his wife Devyani.

3.) Was Yayati devoid of sensual desires?

⇒ Yes, Yayati was devoid of sensual desires.

4.) What was the reply of his eldest son?

⇒ His eldest son replied that women and servant will mock at me. If I were to take upon myself your old age.

5.) Why did he become angry?

⇒ He became angry because his three sons had declined to do as he wished.

1.) What are the symptoms of an old man?

⇒ Wrinkles, debility and grey hairs are the symptoms of an old man.

2.) Who was Puru? Did he accept his father's proposal?

⇒ Puru was the youngest son of Yayati. Yes, he accepted his father's proposal.

3.) Sensual desire is everlasting. Whose thought is this?

⇒ Sensual desire is everlasting. This is thought of Yayati.

4.) Why did Yayati resume his old age?

⇒ Yayati knew that sensual desire is never quenched by indulgence. So, he resumed his old age.

5.) Do corn, gold, cattle and woman satisfy the desire of a man?

⇒ No, corn, gold, cattle and woman do not satisfy the desire of a man.

1.) What was Yayati famous for?

⇒ Yayati was famous for a ruler devoted to the welfare of his subjects.

2.) Why did Yayati call his sons?

⇒ Yayati called his sons for give his old age.

3.) What did he say to them?

⇒ He said to them one of you ought to bear the burden of my old age and give his youth in return.

4.) Which son agreed to give yoyati his youth and take his old age?

⇒ The youngest son, Puru agreed to give yoyati his youth and take his old age.

5.) Why did yoyati go to the garden of Kubera?

⇒ Yoyati enjoyed life for long but he was not satisfy. So, he went to the garden of Kubera to spent his time with an apsara maiden.



Lesson-3 A Silent Revolution Kunal Verma (एक शांत क्रांति)

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

Conceived - कल्पना किया।

Communication - संचार।

Standard - स्तर।

Interesting - रोचक।

Edition - संस्करण।

talks about - चर्चा करता है।

Latest - हाल का, नवीनतम, आधुनिकतम।

means - साधन।

Global - वैश्विक, दुनिया भर का।

Digital - अंकीय, अंक संबन्धित।

ability - क्षमता, योग्यता।

text - मूल, पाठ्य।

Alphanumeric - वर्ण संख्यात्मक।

like - की तरह, की पंजा।

Electronic mail - इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाक।

etno - मंडारण, संग्रह करना।

THE GRAND MOTHER Ray young Bear

classmate

Date _____
Page _____

Native - जनजाति ।

Novelist - उपन्यासकार ।

Growing up - बढ़ना या पनपना ।

Tribal - जनजातीय ।

Tribe - जनजाति, समूह, वर्ग ।

Settlement - बसाव, आश्रय ।

encouraged - प्रोत्साहित किया जाना ।

maternal - ननिहाल, मातृवंशी ।

published - प्रकाशित ।

often - प्रायः, अक्सर ।

Switches - बदलना ।

Present - प्रस्तुत ।

all loving and all-inspiring - विलकुल प्यारा
और प्रेरणादायक ।

Quickly - शीघ्रता से ।

Scarf - दुपट्टा ।

Shopping bag - खरीदारी का थैला ।

Warm - गर्म ।

Damp - भीगा, गीला ।

Stirring - हलचल पैदा करना ।

ashes - राख, धुँआँ ।

Who was the poet of the Grand mother?

⇒ Ray young Bear.

When did the poet Ray young bear born?

⇒ 1950.

When was his first book published?

⇒ 1968.

Who was encouraged to learn english?

⇒ maternal grandmother.

growing up on the Mesquaki tribal settlement

⇒ Iowa.

What is the colour of grandmother's scarf?

⇒ Purple.

What material the shopping bag was made of?

⇒ Plastic.

From where was a voice coming?

⇒ Rock.

Someone stirring ashes from a _____
at night?

⇒ Sleeping fire.

Ray Young Bear is a _____ poet.


⇒ American.

He often switches between English and _____
to express himself more fully:

⇒ the Meskwaki language.

B.1.

1.) The speaker sees his grandmother from two miles away. F

2.) The grandmother's scarf was red. F 

3.) The shopping bag was made of jute. F

4.) The poet felt hands on his head. T

5.) The grandmother's hands were too hot. F

6.) Her hands were warm with smell of roots. T

7.) A voice was coming from a mountain. F

B.3. 1.) From what distance does the poet recognise his grandmother?

⇒ The poet recognises his grandmother from a mile away.

4.) What are the two things in first eight lines which the speaker associate with his grandmother?

⇒ The purple scarf and the plastic shopping bag are the two things in first eight lines which the speaker associates with his grandmother.

What helps the speaker to recognise his grandmother from a mile?

⇒ The shape of the speaker's grandmother to see his grandmother from a mile.

5.) In the poem, the poet feels the tender-touch of his grandmother. Explain the lines

⇒ In the lines, If I felt hands on my head I would know that those were her hands. the poet feels the tender-touch of his grandmother.

ON HIS BLINDNESS

John Milton

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

well known - सुप्रसिद्ध, सुविख्यात ।

Puritan - कट्टर धर्मपंथी ।

Century - शताब्दी ।

widely - विस्तृत रूप से ।

acknowledged - अभीरवीकृत ।

eye-sight - आँख की रौशनी ।

insight - अंतर्दृष्टि ।

maximum - अधिकतम ।

Composed - रचना किया ।

epic - महाकाव्य ।

along with - के साथ, तथा ।

highly - ऊच्च रूप से ।

thoughtful - विचारशील, विचारपूर्ण ।

everlasting - अनंत, स्थायी ।

creations - रचनाएँ ।

grand style - शानदार शैली ।

Petrarchan Sonnet - चौदह पंक्ति वाली कविता ।

octave - अष्टक ।

whereas - यद्यपि ।

sestet - सषट्क ।

Deprived - वंचित, दुस्खीन ।

Consider - सोचना, विचार करना ।

Spent - चली गयी ।

Ere - पूर्व, पहले ।

hide - छिपाना ।

lodged - रहना ।

Soul - आत्मा ।

Bent - झुकना, मोड़ना ।

therewith - उनके साथ ।

maker - सृष्टिकर्ता ।

account - विवरण ।

lest - कहीं ऐसा न हो ।

Wide - ड़ांतना ।

Doth - करना, (Does का पुराना रूप)

exact - वलकुल, ठीक - ठीक ।

Fondly - प्रेमपूर्वक ।

Prevent - रोकना, मना करना ।

mummu - बुढ़बुढ़ाना, बहुत तेजी से व़ालना ।

Bear - रखना, सहन करना ।

Mild - शांत ।

yoke - जुआल ।

State - पढ़, अवस्था ।

Kingly - राजा की तरह ।

Bidding - उगादेश ।

★ = ★

Who is the poet on his Blindness?

John Milton.

In which year John Milton borning?

9 December 1608.

Where was born in John Milton?

London, in Bread street.

He was a well known puritan poet of the

17th.

He was know for his

Grand style.

"On his Blindness" is a sonnet.

Petrarchan.

The opening eight lines of the poem are called

Octave.

The concluding six lines of the poem are

called

sestet.

- Page _____
- ★ When I _____ how my light is spent.
consider.
 - ★ And that one talent, which is death to hide
_____ with me useless,
lodged.
 - ★ My true account, lest he, returning
chide.
 - ★ Doth God exact day-labour, light _____?
Denied.
 - ★ I fondly ask: but patience, to _____
prevent.
 - ★ God doth not need either men's work or
his own
gifts.
 - ★ His state is _____
kingly.
 - ★ They also serve who only _____ and wait.
stand.

B. 1.) What is meant by 'my light is spent'?

⇒ My light is spent means blindness.

2.) Why is the world 'dark and wide' to the poet?
⇒ The poet is deprived of his eye-sight. So
the world appears 'dark and wide' to the
poet.

3.) Who is the 'maker' in this sonnet?

⇒ The God is the maker in this sonnet.

4.) Is God a hard task master?

⇒ Yes, God is a hard task master.

5. ⇒ Does God require his appreciation?

⇒ No, God does not require his appreciation.

6. ⇒ Is Milton afraid of the Almighty?

⇒ Yes, Milton is afraid of the Almighty.

7. ⇒ Discuss the meaning of the closing line, "They also serve who only stand and wait."

⇒ The meaning of the closing line, "They also serve who only stand and wait" is that God helps them who have faith and power to wait. It is also said that no body can get anythings before time and in excess of his luck.

CLASS - 10th

English Grammar and Translation की पुस्तक की सहायता से अध्ययन करें -

1. Tense , Determiner , Modals / (have / had to , must , should , need , ought to and their Negative forms .
2. Paragraph writing - Student life , School garden
3. Composition - Notice Writing , Message , Telegram
4. Letter writing