

Language Skills

1. Match the words under column 'A' with their synonyms under column 'B'.

'A'		'B'
pretentious	—	showy
grave	—	serious
at any rate	—	anyhow
acquaintance	—	familiarity
exhaustion	—	extreme weakness
tramp	—	the sound of walking
somewhat	—	a little
undergone	—	suffered
worthiness	—	merit

2. Read the following words and use them in your own sentences:

at any rate	—	At any rate he wanted to win the competition.
to give new life	—	The minor escape from the accident gave him a new life .
wild-goose chase	—	The hunter was angry because he was sent out on a wild-goose chase .
a great deal	—	Shakespeare wrote a great deal of his work in lovely verse.
in a large measure	—	The economy of a country is based in a large measure on farming.

3. Fill in the blanks with the given words:

to linger about; resolved; wild-goose chase; all the more

- I **resolved** at once to go to that school at Hampton.
- My mother was troubled with a grave fear that I was starting out on a **wild goose chase**.
- I hardly expected to see her again, and thus our parting was **all the more** sad.
- I continued **to linger about** her, and to impress her in all the ways I could with my worthiness.

4. Write the antonyms of the following words:

pretentious	—	natural/unaffected
consent	—	forbid
elevated	—	lowly/base
somewhat	—	hugely
economize	—	spend

5. Given below are the detailed meanings of the words you have read in chapter search and correct word against each meaning:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (i) the meeting point of two lines or surfaces moving towards each other | adjoining |
| (ii) an area of land or water through which explosive mines have been placed | coal mine |
| (iii) a craft for travelling on water | ship |
| (iv) any inorganic substance formed in the earth | coal |
| (v) the master of a merchant vessel | captain. |

2

Forgetting

सम्पूर्ण पाठ का हिन्दी रूपान्तरण

रेलयात्रियों द्वारा खोए हुए और अब बिक्री के लिए लन्दन के एक बड़े स्टेशन पर रखे हुए सामान की सूची प्रकाशित हुई है और बहुत-से आदमी जिन्होंने वह सूची पढ़ी है, अपने साथियों की विस्मृति पर आश्चर्यचकित हैं। यदि इस विषय पर सांख्यिकीय आँकड़ों का लेखा-जोखा उपलब्ध हो, फिर भी मुझे सन्देह है कि यह देखने में आएगा कि विस्मृति सामान्य है। यह मानव की याददाश्त की कार्यकुशलता है न कि अकुशलता जो मुझे आश्चर्य में डाल देती है। आधुनिक मनुष्य टेलीफोन के नम्बरों को याद रखता है। उसे अपने मित्रों के पते भी याद रहते हैं। उसे उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शराब उत्पन्न करने की तिथि याद रहती है। उसे दोपहर व रात्रि के भोजन की निमन्त्रण तिथियाँ याद रहती हैं। उसकी स्मृति में अभिनेताओं, अभिनेत्रियों, क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ियों, फुटबाल के खिलाड़ियों तथा हत्यारों के नाम भरे रहते हैं। वह आपको बता सकता है कि कई वर्ष पूर्व अगस्त के महीने में कैसा मौसम था और उस देहाती होटल का नाम भी, जहाँ उसने ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बहुत बुरा भोजन किया था। उसके साधारण जीवन में, पुनः उसे लगभग सभी चीजें याद रहती हैं, जिनको याद रखने की उससे उम्मीद की जाती है। लन्दन में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो प्रातः वस्त्र पहनते हुए किसी वस्त्र को पहनना भूल जाते

हो? सौ में से एक भी नहीं। कदाचित् दस हजार में एक भी नहीं। ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो घर के बाहर जाते समय सामने का द्वार बन्द करना भूल जाते हैं? शायद कोई भी नहीं। और ऐसा पूरे दिन होता रहा है, सोने का समय आने तक लगभग प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ठीक समय पर ठीक वस्तु याद रखता है तथा एक साधारण व्यक्ति भी सीढ़ियों से ऊपर चढ़ने से पहले बत्ती बुझाना कभी नहीं भूलता।

यह मानना चाहिए कि कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में याददाश्त अपनी सामान्य पूर्णता से कम कार्य करती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह केवल बहुत ही व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम करने वाला व्यक्ति ही हो सकता है जो अपने चिकित्सक द्वारा बताई गई दवा को लेना सदैव याद रख सकता है। यह और अधिक आश्चर्यजनक है क्योंकि दवाई उन मामूली वस्तुओं में से एक है जो याद रखनी चाहिए। नियमानुसार यह सोचा जाता है कि दवाई भोजन से पहले, भोजन करते समय या भोजन के पश्चात् ली जाती है, और भोजन स्वयं दवाई की याद दिलाने वाला होना चाहिए। फिर भी यह एक तथ्य है कि नैतिक विभूतियों के अतिरिक्त बहुत ही कम लोग नियमित रूप से दवाई लेना याद रखते हैं। कुछ मनोवैज्ञानिक हमें बताते हैं कि हम वस्तुओं को इसलिए भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि हम उनको भूलने की इच्छा रखते हैं और यह भी हो सकता है कि बहुत से लोगों को गोलियों और काढ़ा (पीने वाली तरल दवाइयाँ) लेने से घृणा होने के कारण वे निर्धारित घण्टे पर उनको लेना भूल जाते हैं। फिर भी इससे यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि मुझे जैसा दवाईओं का जीवनपर्यन्त भक्त उनको लेने में किस प्रकार भुलक्कड़ हो सकता है, जैसा कि वे लोग जो सबसे अधिक अनिच्छा से उनको लेते हैं। एक नई और बहुत विज्ञापित दवाई के आते ही मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता होती है। फिर भी चाहे दवाई मेरी जेब में रखी हो, दवाई लेने का समय पास आते ही मैं भूल जाता हूँ। दवाई बेचने वाले उन दवाईयों से बहुत धन कमाते हैं, जिन्हें खाना लोग भूल जाते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि विस्मृति (भुलक्कड़) का सर्वसामान्य रूप पत्रों को डाक में डालने के मामलों में होता है। यह इतना सामान्य है कि मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण पत्र को मुझसे मिलकर जाते व्यक्ति को डाक में डालने के लिए देने पर विश्वास करने में अनिच्छुक हूँ। उसकी स्मृति पर मुझे इतना कम विश्वास होता है कि पत्र देने से पहले मैं उसे शपथ दिला देता हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरा अपना सम्बन्ध है, कोई भी व्यक्ति जो मुझे डाक में डालने के लिए पत्र देगा वह चरित्र को बहुत कम परखने वाला होगा। चाहे मैं पत्र हाथ में ही लिए होऊँ फिर भी मैं सदैव पहले लैटर बॉक्स (पत्र-पेटिका) से आगे निकल जाता हूँ, तभी मुझे याद आता है कि मुझे पत्र डाल देना चाहिए था। पत्र को हाथ में लिए-लिए थककर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसे मैं अपनी जेब में रख लेता हूँ और उसके बारे में बिल्कुल भूल जाता हूँ। इसके बाद नियंत्रित और शांत जिंदगी चलती है जब तक कि ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ नहीं बन जाती कि मुझसे उलझन भरे शर्मनाक प्रश्न नहीं किए जाते हैं और मैं अपनी गलती के साक्ष्यों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए पत्रों को जेब के बाहर नहीं निकालता हूँ। यह माना जा सकता है, कि ऐसा दूसरे लोगों के पत्रों में मेरी रुचि कम होने के कारण होता होगा, किन्तु यह स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि मैं उन थोड़े से पत्रों को भी डालना भूल जाता हूँ जिनको मैं स्वयं लिखना याद रखता हूँ।

जहाँ तक रेलगाड़ियों और टैक्सियों में सामान छोड़ने की बात है, ऐसे मामलों में मैं बड़ा अपराधी नहीं हूँ। छड़ियों और पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त मैं लगभग किसी भी वस्तु को याद रख सकता हूँ और प्रायः पुस्तकों को भी मैं याद रख सकता हूँ। मुझे छड़ियों को रख पाना पूरी तरह असम्भव लगता है। उनके प्रति मेरी रुचि पुराने फैशन की है और मैं उनको प्रायः खरीदता रहता हूँ परन्तु मैं ज्यों ही किसी मित्र के घर जाता हूँ अथवा रेलगाड़ी में यात्रा पर जाता हूँ, तब एक अन्य (दूसरी) छड़ी खोई हुई वस्तुओं की दुनिया में चली जाती है। खो जाने के डर से, मैं छाता ले जाने का साहस नहीं करता। मजबूती से जकड़कर पकड़े रखने वाले किसी छाता वाहक ने क्या कभी छाता न खोने का ऐसा यश पाया?

फिर भी हममें से कुछ लोग अपनी विस्मृति (भुलक्कड़पन) के कारण अपनी बहुत-सी सम्पत्ति को यात्रा के दौरान खो देते हैं। जबकि एक औसत इंसान अपने पहुँचने के स्थान पर अर्थात् गंतव्य स्थान पर अपने सामान सहित सुरक्षित पहुँच जाता है। वर्ष में रेलगाड़ियों में खोई हुई वस्तुओं की सूची बताती है कि वयस्क व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा युवा व्यक्ति अपनी वस्तुएँ अधिक खोते हैं और सामान्यतया गम्भीर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा खिलाड़ियों की स्मृति (याददाश्त) बहुत खराब होती है। उदाहरण के लिए काफी अधिक संख्या में फुटबॉल की गेंदे और क्रिकेट के बल्ले इन खिलाड़ियों द्वारा खो दिए जाते हैं। यह कार्य उन लड़कों के लिए सरल होता है जो खेल से लौटते हुए अपने सामान को भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि उनकी कल्पनाएँ खेल के मैदान के विचारों से भरी रहती हैं और उनके मस्तिष्क ऊँची कल्पनाओं से भरे होते हैं। कुछ खिलाड़ियों के मस्तिष्क अपनी हार के कारण और भ्रम के कारण भरे हुए रहते हैं। वे अपनी उपलब्धियों को अपनी भूलों का परिणाम बताते हैं। वे स्वयं को बाहरी संसार से अलग देखते हैं। जब खिलाड़ी रेलगाड़ियों से उतरते हैं तब उनकी स्मृति (याददाश्त) उन गेंद और बल्ले लेने जैसे कार्यों को याद रखने से रोक देती है। शेष बचे हुए दिन में वे काल्पनिक संसार में विचरण करते हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि ऐसा ही उनको (मछली पकड़ने वाले) काँटेबाज के बारे में कहा जा सकता है जो मछली पकड़ने का अपना काँटा भूल जाते हैं। सामान्य रूप से काँटेबाजों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे सबसे अधिक कल्पनाओं में खोए रहते हैं और एक मछली पकड़ने वाला जो मछली पकड़ने के बाद अपने कार्य में विस्मृति (भुलक्कड़पन) को बताने के लिए विवश होता है, उसके द्वारा वास्तव में मछली पकड़ने के काँटे को भुला दिया जाता है क्योंकि वह कल्पना-संसार के सपनों में खोया रहता है। उसकी विस्मृति (भुलक्कड़पन) उसके एक दिन के कार्य के बारे में एक बहुत बड़े आनन्द के लिए सम्मान की बात होती है। वह मछली पकड़ने के अपने काँटे को भूल जाता है, जैसे कि कवि एक पत्र को डालना भूल जाता है क्योंकि उसका मस्तिष्क अधिक वैभवशाली सामग्री से भरा होता है। मुझे इस प्रकार की विस्मृति (भुलक्कड़पन) एक प्रकार का सदगुण प्रतीत होती है। विस्मृत

(भुलक्कड़) व्यक्ति एक ऐसा व्यक्ति होता है जो अपने जीवन को सर्वश्रेष्ठ ढंग से संवार रहा होता है इसलिए उसके पास औसत दर्जे के कार्यों को याद रखने के लिए समय नहीं होता है। पत्र को पत्र-पेटिका में डालने के लिए कौन सुकरात या कॉलरिज पर यकीन कर सकता था? उनकी आत्मा इन वस्तुओं से ऊपर थीं (अर्थात् वे अपने दार्शनिक उच्च विचारों में डूबे रहते थे)।

इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या अच्छी याददाश्त का होना आवश्यक है, प्रायः वाद-विवाद छिड़ता रहा है और भूल करने वाले व्यक्ति कभी-कभी अपनी श्रेष्ठता मनवाने का प्रयास करते रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति, जो पूर्णरूप से स्मरण करने वाला यन्त्र है, प्रथम श्रेणी की बुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति कभी नहीं होता। वे बच्चों या बड़ों के विविध दृष्टान्तों का उल्लेख करते हैं, जिनकी आश्चर्यजनक स्मृतियाँ थीं और कहने को उनमें कोई बुद्धि नहीं थी। फिर भी मैं सोचता हूँ कि कुछ मिलाकर, महान् लेखक व महान् संगीतकार विलक्षण स्मरण शक्ति वाले हुए हैं। जिन कवियों को मैं जानता हूँ उनकी याददाश्त उन शेरर दलालों से कहीं अच्छी थी जिनसे मैं परिचित रहा हूँ। वास्तव में स्मृति उनकी कला की आधी ही धरोहर है। इसके विपरीत ऐसा लगता है कि राजनेताओं में भुलक्कड़पन का तत्व अधिक होता है। दो राजनेताओं को एक ही घटना का स्मरण करने दो— उदाहरणार्थ किसी मन्त्रिपरिषद् की बैठक में क्या हुआ था— और उनमें से प्रत्येक आपको कहेगा कि दूसरे राजनेता की कहानी अत्यधिक गलत है या तो उसकी स्मृति छलनी जैसी है या वह सच को झूठ में बदलने वाला दुस्साहसी है। राजनेताओं की आत्मकथाओं तथा भाषणों में तथ्यों को बार-बार चुनौती दी जाती है, यह इस पहलू को दर्शाती है कि संसार ने अभी तक आदर्श राजनेताओं को उत्पन्न करना आरम्भ नहीं किया है, ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनमें महान् कवियों के समान याददाश्त व बुद्धि कौशल दोनों ही तत्व मिलते हों।

साथ-ही-साथ सामान्य रूप से अच्छी याददाश्त इतनी औसत होती है कि हम एक व्यक्ति को जो इसे नहीं रखता, उसे सनकी या झक्की कहते हैं। मैंने एक ऐसे पिता के बारे में सुना है जो बच्चों को घुमाने वाली चार पहियों वाली गाड़ी में अपने बच्चे को घुमाने ले गया था और अपने भ्रमण के दौरान उजली धूप के प्रलोभन में रूक गया और शराब पीने के लिए मधुशाला में प्रवेश कर गया। बच्चे को गाड़ी में बाहर छोड़कर वह शराब पीने के बाद वहाँ से पिछले दरवाजे से बाहर निकल गया। थोड़ी देर बाद उसकी पत्नी को कुछ खरीददारी करनी थी, वह उस शराबखाने के सामने से गुजरी जहाँ अपने बच्चे को सोता हुआ देखकर भयभीत हो गई। अपने पति के व्यवहार पर नाराज होकर उसने उसे सबक सिखाने का निश्चय किया। अपने मन में कल्पना करते हुए कि जब वह बाहर आएगा और बच्चे को गायब देखेगा, वह बच्चा गाड़ी वहाँ से ले गई। वह घर पहुँची यह सोचते हुए कि उसका पति घबराया हुआ चेहरा और काँपते हुए होंठों के साथ शीघ्र ही यह सूचित करेगा कि बच्चे को चुरा लिया गया है। वह उसकी दशा का क्रोध के साथ आनन्द उठाएगी। लेकिन वास्तविकता इसके विपरीत निकली, जब दोपहर के खाने से तुरन्त पहले उसका पति प्रसन्नतापूर्वक मुस्कराता हुआ आया और पूछा, “मेरी प्रिय, आज खाने में क्या बनाया है?” बच्चे के विषय में वह भूल गया था कि वह उसे अपने साथ बाहर ले गया था। किसी दार्शनिक से नीचे स्तर के कितने लोगों में इस प्रकार का भुलक्कड़पन होगा। मुझे आशंका है कि इसमें से अधिकांश लोग ऐसी ही कमजोर स्मरण शक्ति लेकर जन्म लेते हैं। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो किसी भी आधुनिक बड़े शहर में परिवार व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चल ही नहीं सकती है।

EXERCISE

Explanation

Explain with reference to the context the following:

1. A list and murderers.

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

Once a list of articles lost by railway passengers was published in London. Many people were astonished by the forgetfulness of their fellows.

Explanation: In these lines, the writer tells us that once a list of articles lost by railway passengers has been published at great London station. Seeing the list many people were astonished at the forgetfulness of their fellows. He says that if written records of data about the things which travellers forget in train compartment were available than it would be common to find that forgetfulness is common in the travellers. The author wonders that it is on the success of human society rather than on its failure. He further says that modern man/people remembers long telephone numbers, addresses, date of old articles, appointment for lunch or dinner, names of actor, actresses, cricketers footballers and murderers.

2. Certain forget to take.

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author points out clearly forgetting in some matters. Forgetting may be due to carelessness, indifference and being busy in some matters.

Explanation: In these lines, the author says that some psychologists say that it is due to the antipathy to pills and potions. The author does not agree to this theory outright. Giving his example he says that he is

a life-long devotee of medicines. He wishes to have them at the regular time. But it often happens that the medicine in his pocket and he wishes to have it, yet he forgets it most unwillingly.

The author draws a very solid conclusion that chemists earn lots of money out of those medicines which so many people forget to take. As they forget to take medicine, they take more time to cure. The more time they take, the more medicines they have to buy from chemists.

3. **The commonest about it.**

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author says that memory works less than usual in some matters. People forget to post the letters at proper time. The author himself is forgetful of posting letters.

Explanation: The author thinks that the most common form of forgetfulness takes place in the matter of posting letters. This type of forgetfulness is so common that the author is always unwilling to give an important letter to post to a person who has come to visit him. He has very little confidence in the memory of the visitor. And if he has to give the letter to him to post, he puts him on his oath to post the letter.

The writer further says that if anyone asks him to post a letter is a poor judge of character because even if he puts the letter in his hand, he forgets to post it even when he passes from the first pillar box. He puts the letter in his pocket and totally forget to post it.

4. **After that remember to write.**

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author says that when he forgets to post other's letter than he had to face many embarrassing questions and the forgetfulness might be thought as a result of lack of interest in other people things.

Explanation: In these lines, the author tells his condition when he forget to post other's letter. He says the life become tame, quiet and he had to face embarrassment because he forget to post the letter. He is asked many questions and he had to take out the letter from his pocket. He says, it might be thought because of the lack of interest in other peoples work or letters but it cannot be the explanation as he himself forgets to post some of the letters that he himself remember to write.

5. **As for leaving achieved this?**

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author explains that he does not forgot things except books and walking-sticks. So, he is not a offender in forgetting things.

Explanation: In these lines the author says that he does not forget things in trains and taxis mostly so he is not guilty in these matters. He can remember almost anything except books and walking-sticks. He can remember books many times but he feels quite impossible to remember about the walking-sticks. He like to buy walking-sticks as his taste is old fashioned for them so he buy them frequently but whenever he goes to visits his friends house or travel by train than he forgets about the stick and looses it. He does not carry an umbrella with him because of the fear of loosing it mostly. He asks "Does the person who holds his umbrella tightly has never forgotten his umbrella?"

6. **Few of us their errors.**

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author tells that some persons have lost many things because of forgetfulness. These persons often forget to take their luggage while getting down form the train. The author says that young mostly forgotten their things rather than the adults.

Explanation: The author says that there are some persons who forget to take their luggage while descending form the train. Usually the ordinary travellers reach to their homes safe without forgetting anything in the train. But the example mentioned in the beginning of the essay occurs mostly with the young travellers. In the opinion of the author sportsmen have also worse memory than an earnest minded person. Many footballs and cricket bats were forgotten by there sportman. It may be because the sportman who is returning after playing the game, have their imagination still filled with the perception of the game. In his mind he is recalling the mistakes he had made while playing.

7. **For the rest Utopia.**

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author is telling about the sportsmen and anglers who forget things.

Explanation: In these lines the author is telling that the sportsman keeps on recalling the mistakes which

he made while playing, therefore for the rest of the day he is a citizen of dreamland. The same happens with the angler, who forgets his fishing-rod. It is said that the anglers are mostly lost in their imaginations. An angler is lost in his imagination so he forgets about the fishing-rod.

8. The questions their art.

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

Here, the author says the topic of having a good memory is always a matter of discussion. Men with intelligent minds are also liable to commit mistakes. They may have sometimes tried to claim their superiority in intelligence but the author refuses to accept their claims.

Explanation: The author says that the topic of 'having a good memory has always been a topic of discussion and men with weak memory have tried to prove them superior. Those men who claim superiority but forward the argument that a person who has a very good memory like a machine is barely a man of first grade intelligence. In the opinion of author this argument is wrong. They submit the examples of so many cases of children or men. In the opinion of author these children or men possessed very good memory but they had no intelligence at all. But according to the opinion of author great authors and music composers may be of good memory and intelligent also.

The author says that among the poets and stock-brokers in his knowledge, the poets have a better memory because it is the one of the main part or half substance of their art.

9. At the same him a lesson.

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

The author tells about a person with strange memory.

Explanation: In these lines, the author tells that if a person lacks in ordinary memory, everyone so think him as a strange person. He says that he had heard about a father who take out his baby in perambulator and to take a break, he moves into a pub for a glass of beer leaving the baby in perambulator outside. After few minutes his wife passed through the pub as she was going for shopping. As she saw her baby outside the pub, sleeping in perambulator, she was horrified. She was very angry at her husbands's behaviour and decided to teach him a lesson.

10. She wheeled great modern city.

Reference to context: These lines are taken from the lesson "**Forgetting**". The writer of this essay is **Robert Lynd**, a great modern essayist.

In these lines the author shows and points out a father's carelessness. A father took his baby in a pram. He entered into a public house for a glass of beer and leaves the baby at the door of public house alone. He came out through the door of the saloon bar and forgot the child. A little later, his wife went past the bar. She discovered her sleeping baby in the pram. Angry at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.

Explanation: His wife imagined how her husband would feel frightened when he came out of the bar and saw the child missing. She brought the pram with the child home. She thought that her husband would inform her that the child had been stolen. His face would be white and his lips would be trembling. She would enjoy his state angrily. But the reality was otherwise. Her husband returned home. He had no worry of the child. He was cheerful and smiling. He asked affectionately his wife what she had prepared for lunch that day. Such was the forgetfulness of the father that he had completely forgotten about his child. The author asks a question that how many men below or except the philosopher are such absent minded. The author thinks that most of us are born with ordinary efficient memories. And if it was not like this than the family could not survive in modern society.

Comprehension

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them:

1. Certain forget to take.

Questions with their answer:

(i) Why do we forget things according to certain psychologists?

Ans: According to certain psychologists we forget things because we wish to forget them.

(ii) Why do people often forget to take medicines at the appointed hours?

Ans: People forget to take medicines at the appointed hours because they have great dislike for medicines.

(iii) What delights the author most?

Ans: The introduction of a new medicine delights the author most.

(iv) How do the chemists make their fortunes?

- Ans:** The chemists make their fortune out of the medicines, people forget to take.
- 2. The commonest have posted it.**
Questions with their answer:
- (i) Does the author believe a departing visitor to post an important letter?**
Ans: The author does not believe a departing visitor to post an important letter. He does not rely on his memory.
- (ii) When does the commonest form of forgetfulness occur?**
Ans: The commonest form of forgetfulness occurs in the matter of posting letters.
- (iii) What is the weakness of the author posting a letter?**
Ans: The weakness of the author about posting a letter is that he forgets to post a letter. He remember it when he has past the letter box.
- (iv) Does the author post a letter at the first letter box?**
Ans: The author does not post a letter at the first letter box. When he has past the first letter box, he remembers that he ought to have posted it.
- 3. As for even achieved this?**
Questions with their answer:
- (i) What does he often prefer to buy?**
Ans: He often prefers to buy walking-sticks.
- (ii) What is the author forgetful of?**
Ans: The author is most forgetful of books and walking-sticks.
- (iii) What is the most common weakness described in the passage?**
Ans: The most common weakness described in the passage is carrying an umbrella.
- (iv) What is he most afraid of carrying?**
Ans: He is most afraid of carrying umbrellas because he fears to lose it.
- 4. His loss of above such things.**
Questions with their answer:
- (i) Why is his loss of memory really a tribute?**
Ans: When a fisherman thinks about his day's sport of fishing, he has an intense feeling of enjoyment. Thus, his loss of memory is really a tribute to that intensity of his enjoyment.
- (ii) How does the author justify fisherman's forgetting the fishing-rod and the poet's to post a letter?**
Ans: The author justifies fisherman's forgetting the fishing rod and the poet's to post a letter by telling that their minds are filled with much more impressive matter.
- (iii) What do you mean by the sentence "Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter?"**
Ans: The sentence "Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter?" means that their minds are filled with so glorious matter that they cannot remember things of average quality such as posting a letter.
- (iv) What does the word 'mediocre' stand for?**
Ans: The word 'mediocre' stands for the things of average quality.
- 5. A man, they say of the truth.**
Questions with their answer:
- (i) Why has the memory of statesman been compared with a sieve?**
Ans: The statesmen have bad memories. They forget things easily. They cannot retain the facts and figures correctly as a sieve cannot retain any substance.
- (ii) Is it true that perfect memory means great intelligence?**
Ans: No, a man with perfect memory has no intellect to speak of.
- (iii) Who have better memories – the poets or the stock-brokers?**
Ans: The poets have better memories than the stock-brokers.
- (iv) How will you define an ideal statesman?**
Ans: An ideal statesman is a person who has the genius of memory and of intellect combined.
- 6. On the other hand, of intellect combined.**
Questions with their answer:
- (i) What way does the author suggest to test the memory of the statesmen?**
Ans: To test the memory of the statesmen, ask them what happened at a particular Cabinet meeting.
- (ii) What each statesman will say about the story told by other statesman?**

Ans: Each statesman will say about the story told by other statesman to be incorrect.

(iii) What do you understand by the expression 'an audacious perverter of truth' used in the passage?

Ans: The expression 'an audacious perverter of truth' means 'that man is impudent, he changes truth into falsehood'.

(iv) Why are the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesman frequently challenged?

Ans: The facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesman are frequently challenged because they do not have good memories.

7. I had heard her sleeping baby.

Questions with their answer:

(i) Where did the father go leaving the baby alone in the perambulator?

Ans: Leaving the baby alone in the perambulator the father went into a public house for a glass of beer.

(ii) Describe the story of the father, the baby and the perambulator in brief.

Ans: One sunny morning a father took the baby out in a perambulator and left it with the baby lying in it outside a public-house.

(iii) When did the wife see her baby?

Ans: When the wife went for some shopping, she saw her baby in the perambulator outside the public house.

(iv) Why was the wife full of horror?

Ans: The wife was full of horror because she discovered her baby alone in the perambulator outside the public-house.

Short Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each:

1. Why is the memory of sportsmen worse than that of other ordinary people?

Ans: The memory of sportsmen worse than that of other ordinary people because their minds are full of the play, the playfield, their achievements or their errors. They are separated from their outward surroundings and so they easily forget their things while leaving the train.

2. What are the most common things we often forget according to Robert Lynd?

Ans: The commonest form of forgetfulness can be seen when railway passengers leave their articles when they reach their destination. People forget to take medicine at the proper time. Some people forget their important letters to post.

3. What do certain psychologists tell us about forgetting?

Ans: According to certain psychologist men forget things because they wish to forget. It is possible that people forget taking medicine due to their dislike for pills and potions.

4. Who do you think is the most absent-minded person on the basis of your study of the essay 'Forgetting'?

Ans: On the basis of our study of the essay 'Forgetting', we can say that the father, who took his baby in a perambulator for walking and forgot to bring it back is the most absent-minded person.

5. What is absent-mindedness?

Ans: Absent-mindedness is a kind of virtue by which a man can make the best of his life.

6. Who is a poor judge of character and why?

Ans: A person who entrusts a letter to the author to post is a poor judge of man's character. It is so because the author always forgets to post a letter. He does not remember to post even his own letters.

7. Who have bad memories? What way does the author suggest to test their memory?

Ans: Statesmen or politicians have bad memories. To test their memory, the author suggests that two politicians should be asked to try to recall the same event for example at some Cabinet meeting.

Long Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. How does the author defend the absent-mindedness? Give examples in support of your answer.

Ans: Introduction: If statistical records were available on 'forgetting', it would be found that absent-mindedness is common.

His wonder: He says it is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels his wonder.

Forgetfulness is a tribute: He takes the example of the angler who forgets his fishing-rod. His forgetfulness is really a tribute to the intensity of his enjoyment in thinking his day's sport.

Forgetfulness is a virtue: An angler forgets his fishing-rod as the poet forgets to post a letter. Their minds are filled with more glorious matter. Absent-mindedness of this kind seems to the author all but a virtue.

Conclusion: The absent-minded man is often a man who is making the best of life. He therefore has no

time to remember the mediocre. His soul is above such insignificant things as taking medicine, posting letter and remembering fishing-rod and other things.

2. What does Robert Lynd say in defence of forgetfulness?

Ans: The author, Robert Lynd says that his forgetfulness is not related with forgetting articles in compartment of trains. He is forgetful in posting letters. Even when he carries the letter in his hand, he remembers to post the letter when the first letter-box is left behind. Then tired of holding the letter in his hand, he puts letter in his pocket for safety and forgets all about the letter. Later, he remember to produce the letter from his pocket when a number of embarrassing questions are asked. Some people may think that author forgets to post other people's letters due to lack of interest. But the author rejects this argument because he says that he forgets to post his own letters also.

The author is also forgetful about books and walking-sticks. He says that he can often remember books but he can never remember walking-sticks. Whenever he pays a visit to his friend's house or goes on a journey in a train, he forgets his walking-sticks and he has to buy a new one. In the same way, he says that he dare not carry an umbrella for fear of losing it.

3. According to Robert Lynd, "It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder." Discuss the statement with suitable examples.

Ans: Introduction: People are born with good memories. Only a few people have dull memories.

Efficiency of human memories: Modern man has efficient memory. He remembers even telephone numbers. He remembers the addresses of his friends. He remembers the dates of good celebrations. He remembers appointments for lunch and dinner. His memory is crowded with the names of actors and actresses. He remembers the names of cricketers and footballers and murderers. He can tell you what the weather was like in a long past August and the name of the provincial hotel at which he had a vile meal during the summer.

In his ordinary life modern man remembers almost everything that he is expected to remember. Almost everybody remembers to do the right thing at the right moment from morning till the sleeping time in the night. Even an ordinary man seldom forgets to turn off the lights before going upstairs.

Inefficiency of human memory: Forgetfulness is common. In some matters memory works with less than its usual perfection. The things people generally forget are taking medicine and posting letters. Some people forget their walking-sticks, umbrellas and books. Sportsmen forget footballs and cricket bats. Anglers forget their fishing-rods.

Conclusion: These cases are only a few. People work with efficient memories. Hence the statement that it is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder, is justified.

4. Describe those things which a modern man seldom forgets, according to Robert Lynd.

Ans: Introduction: The author is astonished at the absent-mindedness of the people. He is surprised to see the forgetfulness of these people. He does not feel any sympathy for the people of this type.

Things which are seldom forgotten: It is a fake absent-mindedness of a individual person, who forgets at a particular movement. Modern man does not forget a telephone number. Even the addresses of the friends and relatives are kept in the memory properly. Celebrated dates are remembered by a modern man as well.

Remembering the dates: Thus modern man also remembers the appointments for lunch and dinner. He has a great list of names in his mind of actors and actresses. He also remembers so many cricketers, footballers and murderers.

Conclusion: In fact he can tell you the things which were happened in long-past. So, in the ordinary life, one remembers almost all the things which are expected to be remembered.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the most suitable option:

1. The same may be said, no doubt, of anglers who forget their
(a) nets (b) baskets (c) **fishing-rods** (d) lunch boxes
2. Absent-mindedness of this kind to me all but a virtue.
(a) **seems** (b) goes (c) comes (d) vanishes
3. The ordinary man arrives his destination with all his bags and trunks safe.
(a) on (b) to (c) **at** (d) for
4. A number of footballs and cricket bats, for instance, were forgotten.
(a) heavy (b) countable (c) respectable (d) **considerable**
5. In his ordinary life, again, he remembers almost everything that he is to remember.
(a) **expected** (b) hoped (c) required (d) supposed

6. The absent-minded man is often a man who is making..... of life and therefore has no time to remember the mediocre.
 (a) **the best** (b) the worst (c) own (d) himself
7. The commonest form of forgetfulness, I suppose, occurs the matter of posting letters.
 (a) over (b) **in** (c) upon (d) on
8. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency that any wonder.
 (a) impels (b) dispels (c) propels (d) **compels**
9. A list of lost by railway travellers and now on sale a great London station has been published.
 (a) arsenal (b) arteries (c) artillery (d) **articles**
10. I can remember almost anything books and walking sticks.
 (a) **except** (b) accept (c) decept (d) precept
11. If it were not so, the institution of the family could not in any great modern city.
 (a) revive (b) **survive** (c) derive (d) connive
12. I not to carry an umbrella for fear of losing it.
 (a) **dare** (b) fare (c) care (d) share
13. As for leaving articles in trains and in taxis, I am no great in such matters.
 (a) enemy (b) **delinquent** (c) fool (d) opponent
14. Most of us, I fear, are born with prosaically memories.
 (a) sufficient (b) **efficient** (c) little (d) no
15. Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to him a lesson.
 (a) forget (b) **teach** (c) read (d) memorise
16. Certain tell us that we forget things because we wish to forget them.
 (a) physicians (b) **psychologists** (c) neurologists (d) homeopaths
17. So common is forgetfulness that I am always to trust a departing visitor to post a important letter.
 (a) unwilling (b) disinclined (c) **reluctant** (d) inclined
18. A man, they say, who is a remembering machine is seldom a man of the first intelligence.
 (a) prefect (b) imperfect (c) **perfect** (d) effect
19. The fishing rod of reality is forgotten as he daydreams over the of the fishing rod of Utopia.
 (a) **feats** (b) feasts (c) feet (d) freaks
20. Modern man remembers even numbers.
 (a) book (b) directory (c) **telephone** (d) road
21. There are, it must be admitted, some matters which the memory works with less than its usual perfection.
 (a) for (b) in (c) **in regard to** (d) about

Language skills

1. Write the meanings of the following words in English and also use them in your own sentences:

- (i) **absent-mindedness**: inattentive or forgetful behavior
 He was **absent-minded** in the class of maths, so he achieved less marks.
- (ii) **vintages** : era/ period/ high- quality
 He possess **vintage** motor cars.
- (iii) **vile** : extremely unpleasant
 The **vile** queen tried to get rid of her stepdaughter.
- (iv) **methodical** : well ordered
 Their movement were slow and **methodical**.
- (v) **moral giants**: people particular about taking things.
 The **moral giants** always do their work before deadline.
- (vi) **reluctant**: unwilling/ hesitant
 He was **reluctant** to choose mathematics.
- (vii) **circumstances**: situation
 Whatever be the **circumstances**, you should, never loose hope.
- (viii) **delinquent** : lawless
 Provision is made for truant and **delinquent** children.
- (ix) **mediocre**: ordinary

- She belongs to a **mediocre** family.
- (x) **fallible** : error-prone
She was **fallible** in maths but she never failed in it.
- (xi) **audacious** : bold/ daring
Successful people are **audacious** and not afraid take risks.
- (xii) **perambulator** : pram
The mother took the baby out in the **perambulator**.
- (xiii) **public-house** : pub or licensed stores to sell alcoholic drink
He went to **public-house** on every Saturday.
- (xiv) **quivering**: tremble or shake
Every muscle of his face was **quivering**.
2. **Write the synonyms of the following word:**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| indignant | — | dissatisfied/ resentful |
| vile | — | unpleasant |
| perfect | — | ideal |
| relish | — | delight/ pleasure |
| tribute | — | praise/ accolade |
| pause | — | cease/ stop |
| anticipating | — | expect/ predict |
3. **Write the antonyms of the following words:**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------|
| fallible | — | infallible |
| forget | — | remember |
| antipathy | — | affinity/ liking |
| quivering | — | steady/ stillness |
| audacious | — | timid |
4. **Read the following homophones and use them in your own sentences to get their meaning:**
- (i) **sale** — They told the customer that the house was not for **sale**.
sell — She earn a living by **selling** her drawings.
- (ii) **weather** — I checked the news to find out the **weather** condition for tomorrow.
whether — I am doubtful **whether** she will join us or not.
- (iii) **expect** — Everybody came to the party **expect** Suman.
accept — They **accepted** the invitation of her birthday party.
- (iv) **seem** — He **seems** to be a wise man.
seam — My bags have very strong **seam**.
- (v) **prescribe** — The doctor **prescribed**, the medicine to the patient.
proscribe — Mobile phones are **proscribed** while driving in India.
5. **Given below are the detailed meanings of the words you have read in chapter. Search and write the correct word against each. The first letter of the word is given as a hint:**
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) persons who study the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behaviour in a given context | Psychologists |
| (ii) persons who catch fish with hook, bait and a rod | Anglers |
| (iii) a hand-carriage for children | Perambulator |
| (iv) a skilled, experienced, and respected political leader | Statesman |
| (v) the science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large quantities | Statistical records |

3

The Ant and the Grasshopper

सम्पूर्ण पाठ का हिन्दी रूपान्तरण

जब मैं बहुत छोटा बालक था, तब मुझे ला फॉन्तेन की कल्पित कहानियाँ मौखिक याद कराई गईं और प्रत्येक कहानी से मिलने वाली नैतिक शिक्षा सावधानीपूर्वक मुझे समझाई गई। जो कहानियाँ मैंने याद की, उनमें से एक कहानी 'चींटी और टिड्डा' थी, जिसका उद्देश्य बच्चों को यह ज्ञानवर्द्धक शिक्षा देना था कि इस असार संसार में परिश्रम को पुरस्कार मिलता है तथा चालबाजी और आलस्य को दण्ड मिलता है। इस प्रशंसनीय कहानी में (मैं वह बात कहने के लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ जिसे हम विनम्र भाव से परन्तु भूल से यह समझते