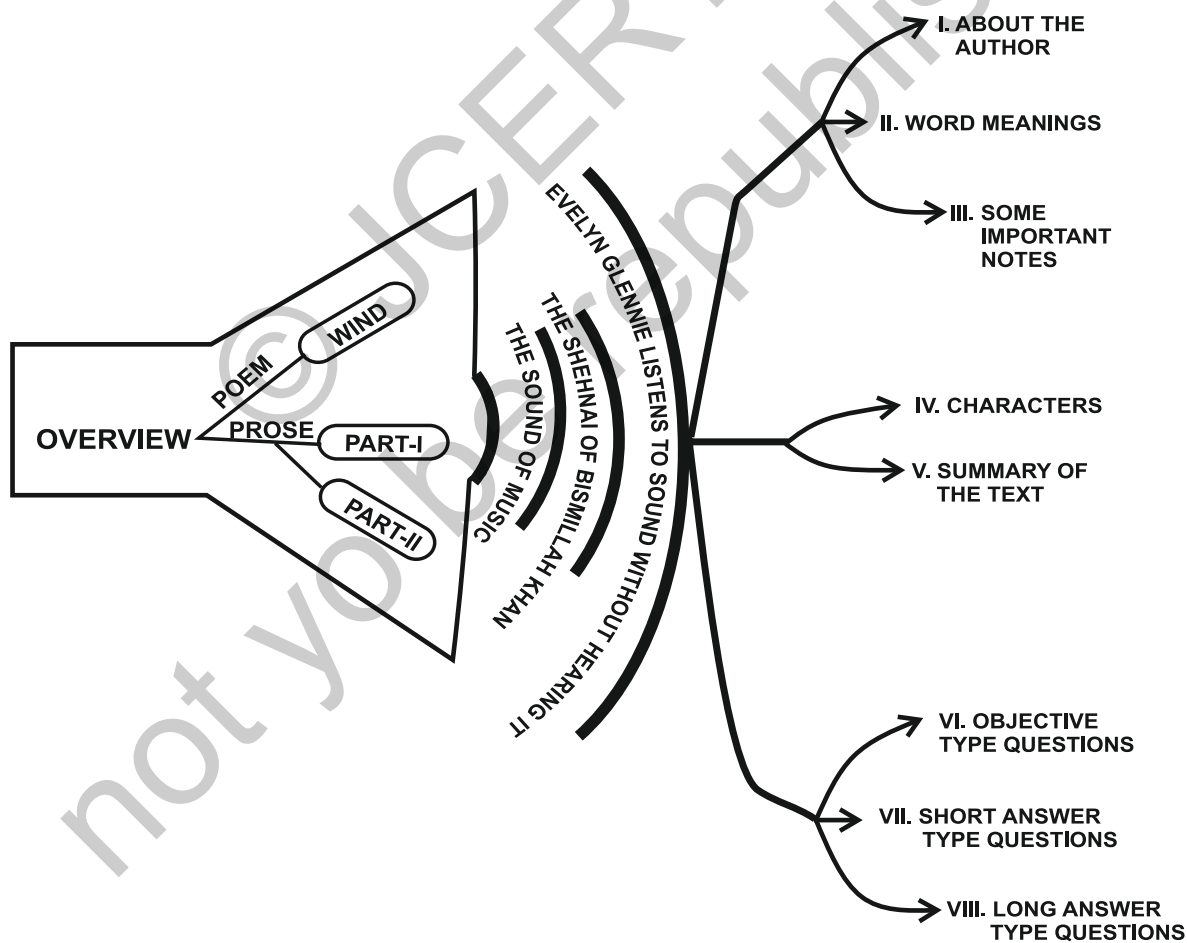


## The sound of The music

Chapter  
02



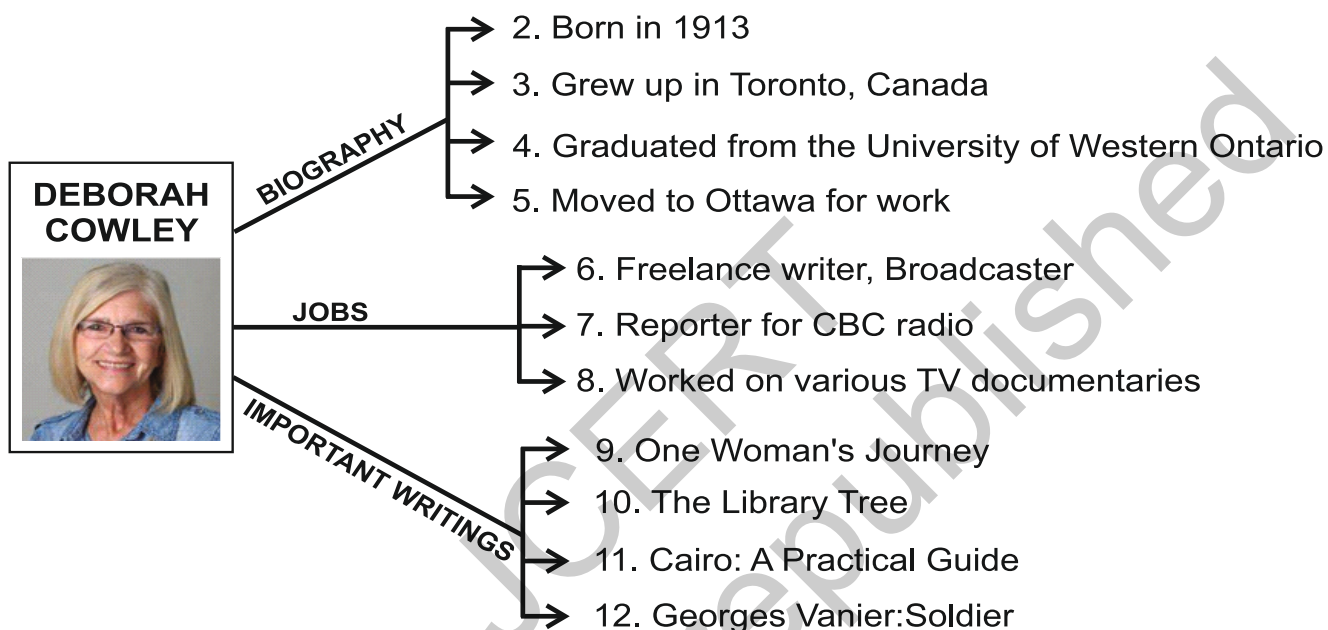
## 1.A.

THE SOUND OF THE MUSIC”(संगीत की ध्वनि)

## 1.A.A.

Part I: EVELYN GLENNIE LISTENS TO SOUND WITHOUT HEARING IT (एवलिन ग्लेनी ध्वनि को बिना सुने महसूस कर लेती है)

## I. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

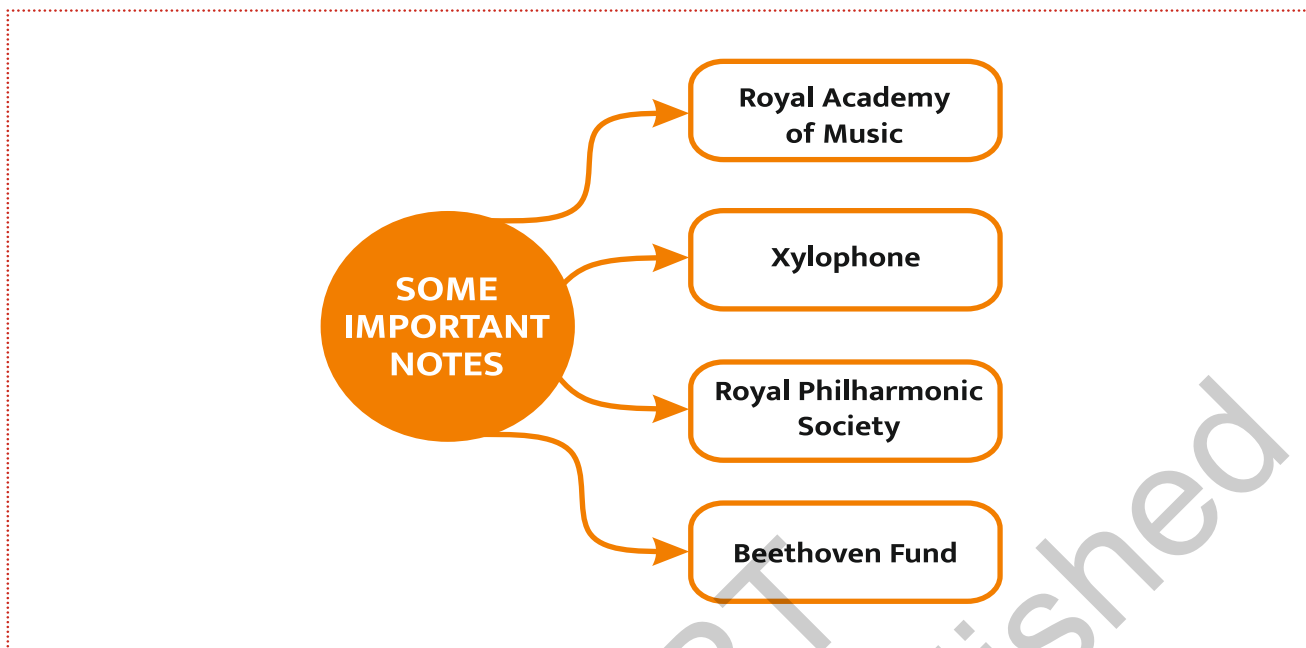


## II. WORD MEANINGS

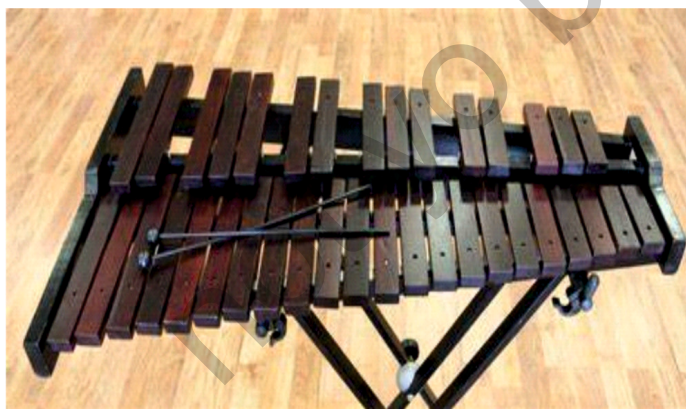
WORDS	PRONUNCIATION	MEANINGS
1. Rush	रश	To move forward with hurry/ haste (तेजी से भागना)
2. Jostle	जोस्टल	Push roughly (धकेलना)
3. Slight	स्लाइट	Small and thin (छोटा)
4. Daunting	डॉन्टिंग	Appalling, frightening (डरावना)
5. Aspiring	एस्पायरिंग	Desiring and working to achieve a Particular goal (अभिलाषी, आकांक्षी)
6. Gradual	ग्रैजुअल	Step by step (उत्तरोत्तर, क्रमिक)

7. Deteriorate	डिटिरीअरैट	Degenerate, drop (बिगड़ना)
8. Urge	अर्ज	Impulse, Itch (तीव्र इच्छा)
9. Severely	सीवियरली	Seriously, gravely (कठोरतापूर्वक)
10. Impaired	इम्पेर्ड	mentally or physically unfit (बिगड़ा हुआ)
11. Pursue	पर्सू	Carry further or advance (पाने की कोशिश करना)
12. Percussionist	परक्युशनिस्ट	One who plays percussion
13. Potential	पोटेंशियल	Capability (अन्तर्निहित शक्ति)
14. Sheer	शीर	Absolute, Pure (विशुद्ध)
15. Determination	डिटरमिनेशन	Resolve, decision (पक्का इरादा, निर्णय)
16. Onwards	ऑनवाडर्स	Ahead, along (आगे बढ़ता हुआ)
17. Solo	सोलो	A musical composition for a single voice or instrument (एकल गायन या वादन)
18. Hectic	हेक्टिक	Overactive (व्यस्ततापूर्ण)
19. Intriguing	इन्ट्रीगिंग	Fascinating (दिलचस्प)
20. Bushy	बुशी	Jungly (जंगली)
21. Pours	पोर्स	Shed, shower (बरसाना)
22. Tingles	टिंगल्स	Shiver (सिहरन)
23. Resonances	रेजोनेंस	Echo (प्रतिध्वनि)
24. Enormous	इनॉर्मस	Large, huge (विशाल)
25. Priority	प्रायोरिटी	Precedence (प्राथमिकता)
26. Percussion	परकशन	The beating of a musical instrument (आघात-वादन)
27. Handicapped	हैंडीकेप्ड	Disabled (विकलांग)

### III. SOME IMPORTANT NOTES

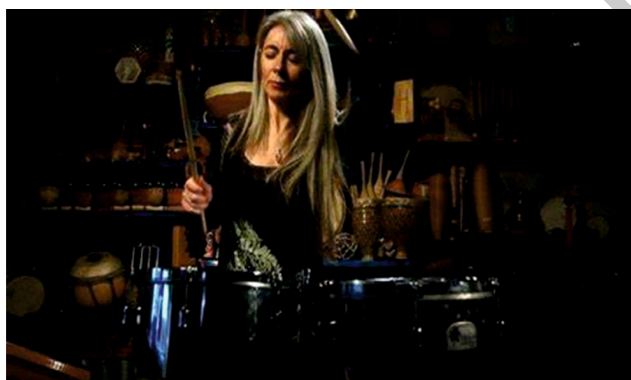
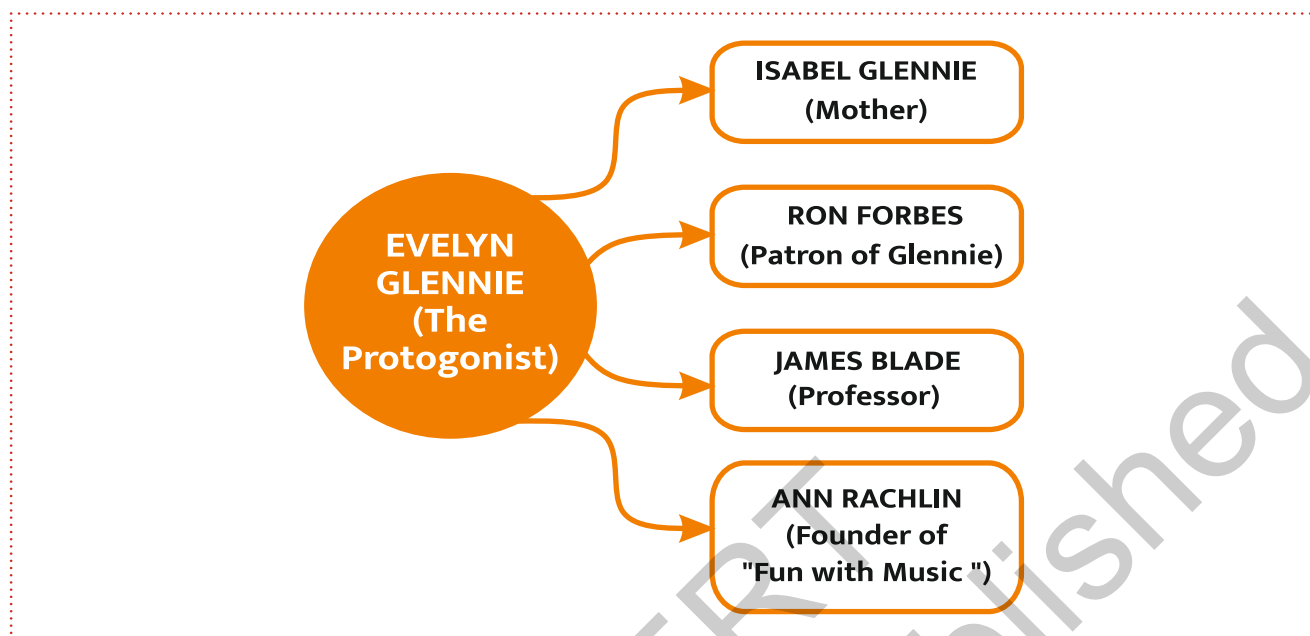


1. **Royal Academy of Music:** An academy with special facilities for the fine arts in London, UK. It was established in 1822 by John Fane and Nicolas-Charles Bochsa.
2. **Xylophone:** A musical instrument consists of wooden bars struck by mallets.
3. **Royal Philharmonic Society:** A British music society to promote performances of instrumental music in London.
4. **Beethoven Fund:** A fund organized by Ann Rachlin which mainly focused on helping deaf children who could enjoy the pleasures of music by attending her Fun with Music concerts.





## IV. CHARACTERS



1. **Evelyn Glennie:** The famous multi-percussionist who was deaf but overcame the difficulties through strong determination and hardwork. She lost her hearing power at a very early age but did not lose her passion for music. Guided by Ron Forbes she began to feel music instead of listening to it. She joined the Royal Academy of Music and captured most of its top awards. She is considered

as an inspiration to all disabled persons.

2. **Isabel Glennie:** Mother of Evelyn Glennie who first noticed Evelyn's loss of hearing.
3. **Ron Forbes:** Ron Forbes was a percussionist who taught Evelyn to recognise different tones of music.
4. **James Blades:** An English percussionist and the professor of Evelyn Glennie at the Royal Academy of Music.
5. **Ann Rachlin:** A person associated with the Beethoven Fund for deaf children who remarked that Evelyn was a shining inspiration for the deaf children.

## V. SUMMARY OF THE TEXT



### SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

The text begins with a seventeen years old girl who is waiting for a train on a crowded platform. She is nervous yet excited as it is her first day at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music. She aspires to be a musician but unfortunately she is deaf. Then we come to know that the girl is Evelyn

Glennie who has lost her hearing at the age of eleven. Her loss of hearing is gradual and her mother first realizes it. Her teacher advises her to visit a specialist and also to attend a school for deaf. But Evelyn is determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music. She begins to learn xylophone and her talent is recognised by Ron Forbes. After Forbes' advice she also begins to feel music. From this point Evelyn starts her journey to be the legendary multi-percussionist with a mastery of some thousand

instruments. She joins some orchestra, completes a three years course in the Royal Academy of Music, London. Gradually she becomes successful, by doing hard work and determination. The author then tells us how fascinating her performances are. Though she is deaf she can speak flawlessly in Scottish, French and Japanese. Evelyn here comments that as she is not deaf from birth, she can learn the things till her impairment. As for music she accepts that it's her inner quality. Though she is deaf, she can feel every beat of music. Here the author also discusses Evelyn's achievements i.e her award from the Royal Philharmonic Society, praises from master percussionist James Blade and Ann Rachlin the founder of Beethoven Fund for deaf children. Finally we can say that everything she achieves and goes through in life, not only inspires the handicapped but also every normal person with a dream.

## पाठ का सारांश

पाठ की शुरुआत एक सत्रह साल की लड़की से होती है जो एक भीड़ भरे प्लेटफॉर्म पर ट्रेन की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है। वह नर्वस हैं फिर भी उत्साहित हैं क्योंकि प्रतिष्ठित रॉयल संगीत अकादमी में उनका यह पहला दिन है। वह एक संगीतकार बनने की ख्वाहिश रखती है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह बहरी है। इसके

बाद हमें पता चलता है कि लड़की एवलिन ग्लेनी है जिसने ग्यारह साल की उम्र में अपने सुनने की क्षमता खो दी है। उसकी सुनने की क्षमता धीरे-धीरे कम होती है और उसकी माँ को पहले इसका एहसास होता है। उसकी शिक्षिका उसे किसी विशेषज्ञ के पास जाने और बधिरों के स्कूल में जाने की सलाह देती है। लेकिन एवलिन एक सामान्य जीवन जीने और संगीत में अपनी रुचि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्पित है। वह जाइलोफोन सीखना शुरू करती है और उसकी प्रतिभा को रॉन फोर्ब्स द्वारा पहचाना जाता है। फोर्ब्स के सलाह के बाद उसे भी शरीर के विभिन्न अंग द्वारा संगीत का अहसास होने लगता है। इस बिंदु से एवलिन प्रसिद्ध बहु-परक्युसिनिस्ट बनने की अपनी यात्रा शुरू करती है। वह कुछ ऑर्केस्ट्रा में शामिल हो जाती है। रॉयल एकेडमी ऑफ म्यूजिक, लंदन में तीन साल का कोर्स पूरा करती है। धीरे-धीरे वह सफल हो जाती है। यह सब उसकी कड़ी मेहनत और दृढ़ संकल्प के कारण होता है। लेखक तब हमें बताते हैं कि उसका प्रदर्शन कितना आकर्षक है। हालाँकि वह बहरी है, लेकिन वह स्कॉटिश, फ्रेंच और जापानी में त्रुटिपूर्ण ढंग से बोल सकती है। एवलिन यहाँ टिप्पणी करती है कि चूंकि वह जन्म से बहरी नहीं है, वह अपनी बधिर होने तक चीजों को सीख ली है। जहां तक संगीत की बात है तो वह स्वीकार करती हैं कि यह उनका आंतरिक गुण है। हालांकि वह बहरी है, वह संगीत की हर धड़कन को महसूस कर सकती है। यहां लेखक एवलिन की उपलब्धियों पर भी चर्चा करते हैं, जैसे कि रॉयल फिलहारमोनिक

सोसायटी से उनका पुरस्कार, मास्टर परक्युसिनिस्ट जेम्स ब्लेड और बधिर बच्चों के लिए बीथोवेन फंड के संस्थापक एन रचलिन की प्रशंसा। अंत में हम कह सकते हैं कि वह जो कुछ भी हासिल करती है और जीवन में गुजरती है, वह न केवल विकलांगों को बल्कि हर सामान्य व्यक्ति को सपने देखने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

## VI. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Music academy?

- A. 10 years old
- B. 17 years old
- C. 11 years olds
- D. 80 years old

**Answer: B**

2. Evelyn was going to -

- A. France
- B. India
- C. Europe
- D. London

**Answer: D**

3. Who was deaf in the lesson?

- A. Evelyn
- B. Ron Forbes
- C. The author
- D. Evelyn's mother

**Answer: A**

4. When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed?

- A. by the age of 3
- B. by the age of 5
- C. by the age of 8
- D. by the age of 11

**Answer: D**

5. Isabel Glennie was Evelyn's-

- A. Mother
- B. Mother in law
- C. Teacher
- D. Father

**Answer: A**

6. Who spotted Evelyn's potential?

- A. her father
- B. Ron Forbes
- C. mother
- D. her husband

**Answer: B**

7. Where was the Royal music Academy?

- A. London
- B. New York
- C. Paris
- D. India

**Answer: A**

8. What did Evelyn want to pursue?

- A. Dance
- B. music

C. Literature

D. none

**Answer: B**

9. How long was the course that Evelyn pursued at the Royal Academy of Music?

A. 5 years

B. 6 years

C. 3 years

D. 4.5 years

**Answer: C**

10. Why did people discourage Evelyn to pursue music?

A. it was not considered good

B. it was difficult

C. it was a crime

D. because she was deaf

**Answer: D**

11. What did Ron Forbes advise Evelyn?

A. forget music

B. feel music with her body

C. listen to music

D. none

**Answer: B**

12. How did Evelyn hear music?

A. through drums

B. through fingers

C. by feeling vibrations through her different parts of body-

fingers, hair, feet

D. all

**Answer: C**

13. How did Evelyn perform at the audition of the Royal Academy of Music?

A. Scored the second-highest

B. Scored the highest

C. Displayed bravery

D. Spoke fluently

**Answer: B**

14. Men with \_ was a trouble for Evelyn.

A. Short beard

B. Long hair

C. Bushy beard

D. Grey hair

**Answer: C**

15. Why did these men give trouble to Evelyn?

A. Evelyn couldn't read their eyes

B. Evelyn couldn't read their lips

C. Evelyn couldn't read their smile

D. They spoke very low

**Answer: B**

16. What was life for Evelyn?

A. food

- B. music
- C. study
- D. all

**Answer: B**

17. What did Evelyn want to spread through her music?

- A. message of love, peace and happiness
- B. music is not difficult
- C. music is not difficult for deaf people
- D. deaf people can learn music

**Answer: A**

18. The special girl of the story is -

- A. Evelyn Glennie
- B. Jimmy German
- C. Evelyn Jones
- D. Richard Charchil

**Answer: A**

19. Who was Ron Forbes?

- A. Evelyn's father
- B. A doctor
- C. Evelyn's friend
- D. Music teacher of her school

**Answer-D**

20. What did she notice a girl playing one day?

- A. Violin

- B. Tabla
- C. Guitar
- D. Xylophone

**Answer -D**

## VII. Short Answer Type Questions

1. How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?

**Answer:** Evelyn was only seventeen years old when she was selected for the Royal Academy of Music, London.

2. Why was Evelyn "nervous yet excited" as she waited for the train?

**Answer:** Evelyn was excited despite her nervousness as going to the Royal Academy of Music, London was a dream come true for her. It excited her to think that despite her hearing impairment she had made her way to such a prestigious institute.

3. When and how was Evelyn's hearing problem noticed?

**Answer:** Evelyn was only eight-year-old when her hearing problem was noticed by her mother. When she was eight years old, she did not respond to

a call for a performance on piano. Thus her mother realized that something was wrong with her hearing.

4. Who advised Evelyn's parents to take her to a specialist? Why?

**Answer:** Evelyn's headmistress advised her parents to consult a specialist because her performance in school had deteriorated and her marks began to fall due to her deafness.

5. When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed? What advice was given to her?

**Answer:** Evelyn's deafness was gradual. By the time she was eleven, her marks had deteriorated. Her teachers advised her parents to take her to a specialist. The specialist discovered that her hearing was badly impaired because of gradual nerve damage. He advised her parents that she should be fitted with hearing aids and sent to a school for the deaf.

6. How did Evelyn Glennie respond to the discovery of her deafness?

**Answer:** On learning about her deafness, Evelyn Glennie felt at first that her future was dark and

bleak. However, instead of giving up, she decided to lead a normal life like other children and pursue her dream of learning music.

7. How did Evelyn's teachers respond when she expressed her desire to play a xylophone?

**Answer:** Her teachers felt that she would not be able to play the xylophone because of her impaired hearing and they discouraged her from doing so.

8. What kind of recognition did Evelyn get at the Royal Academy of Music?

**Answer:** When Evelyn was seventeen, she joined the Royal Academy of Music. She scored the highest marks in the history of the academy. She was one of the most brilliant students of the academy and won many top awards during her three-year course.

9. Why did Evelyn remark that men with bushy beards give trouble to her?

**Answer:** It was difficult for Evelyn to read the movements of the lips of the men with bushy beards in order to grasp what they were saying. She jokingly remarked



that men with bushy beards gave her trouble.

10. Which qualities of character enabled Evelyn to achieve unprecedented success in life?

**Answer:** Strong determination and hard work enabled Evelyn to become successful in life. Instead of giving up, she decided to fight against her difficulties and lead the life of a normal person. She was devoted to music and her sincere efforts helped her to become a legendary multi-percussionist.

11. How did Evelyn get admission in the Royal Academy of Music, London?

**Answer:** Evelyn auditioned for admission to Royal Academy of Music, London. Her score in the audition was one of the highest in the history of the academy. Therefore, she got selected for a three-years course.

12. How was she able to hear sounds and vibrations?

**Answer:** She was able to hear sounds and vibrations by sensing them through her body and her mind. Being deaf, she could not hear with her ears so she had trained and sensitized her body and mind.

13. How did Ron Forbes help Evelyn to pursue her music career?

**Answer:** When other teachers discouraged her from pursuing a career in music, Ron Forbes, encouraged and helped Evelyn to continue with music. He noticed her potential and decided to help her develop it. He told Evelyn to train different parts of her body to sense musical notes. He tuned two drums with different notes to make her sense the higher ones from the upper part of her body and the lower ones from her waist down.

14. What did James Blades say about Evelyn's music?

**Answer:** James Blades remarked that God may have taken away her sense of hearing but he has given her something extraordinary. What we hear, she feels, far more deeply than any of us. She is a talented musician who expresses music so beautifully.

15. How is Evelyn a source of inspiration to people who are in any way disabled?

**Answer:** Evelyn's achievements, gained through determination and hard work, are an example for other handicapped people. They gain confidence from her



example and believe that they too can achieve their goals in life by overcoming their challenges and disabilities with firm determination.

16. Name the various places and causes for which Evelyn performs.

**Answer:** Evelyn performs in concerts internationally. In addition, she also gives concerts free of charge in prisons and hospitals. In addition, she holds classes for young musicians.

17. What are Evelyn's main achievements?

**Answer:** Evelyn has brought percussion to the front of the orchestra. She has given inspiration to those who are handicapped. Besides this, she has brought great pleasure to millions.

## VIII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Evelyn is an inspiration to all. Justify.

**Answer:** Despite her disability, Evelyn rose to great heights as a musician. When she plays the xylophone, she can sense the sound passing up and stick into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she can feel

the resonances flowing into her body. On a wooden platform, she removes her shoes so that the vibrations pass through her bare feet and upper legs.

Not surprisingly, Evelyn delights her audiences. What we hear, she feels — far more deeply than any of us. That is why she expresses music so beautifully. Apart from the regular concerts, Evelyn also gives free concerts in prisons and hospitals. She also gives high priority to classes for young musicians. In 1991 she was presented with the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award.

Evelyn Glennie has already accomplished more than most people twice her age. She has brought percussion to the front of the orchestra, and demonstrated that it can be very moving. She has given inspiration to those who are handicapped, people who look to her and say, 'If she can do it, I can.' And, not the least, she has given enormous pleasure to millions.

2. How did Evelyn identify music?

**Ans:** – Music created sensation in her skin, in her cheekbones and even in her hair. While using

the xylophone she used sticks, so that the sound produced by the xylophone passed through the sticks and while using drums, she learned towards the dream, so that she could feel the echo flowing into her body. Again, whenever

she used to perform, she performed on a wooden platform and removed her shoes, so that she could feel the vibrations of the musical instruments passing through the floor, into her feet and up her legs. Thus Evelyn used to

## Part II -The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan

(बिस्मिल्ला खान की शहनाई)



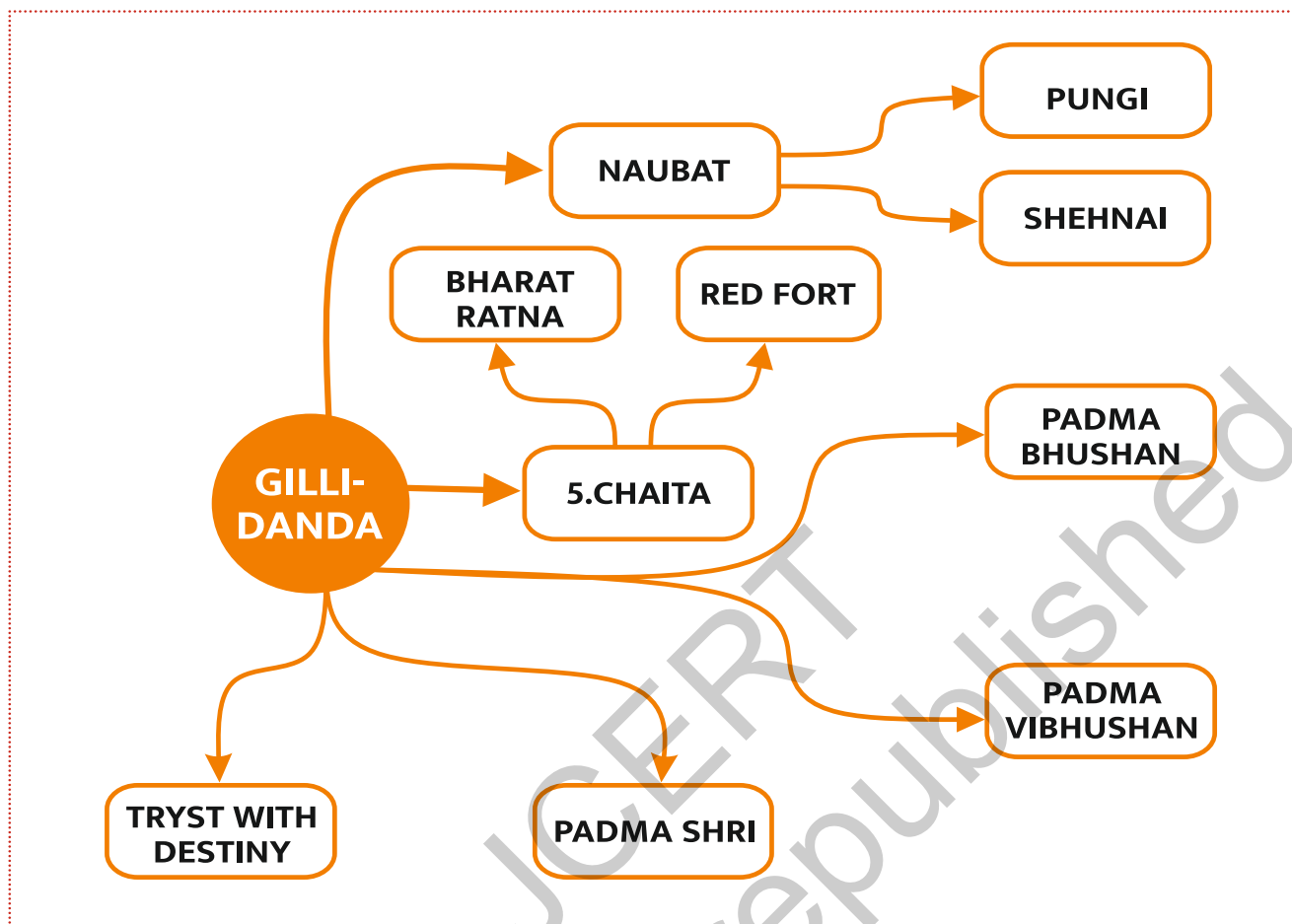
“Even if the world ends, the music will still survive.”

## II. WORD MEANINGS

WORDS	PRONUNCIATION	MEANINGS
1. Emperor	एम्परर	the male ruler of an (सम्राट्)
2. Shrill	श्रिल	shar (तीक्ष्ण, कर्णभेदी)
3. Generic	जेनेरिक	applicable to an entire or group (जातिगत)
4. Barber	बार्बर	a hairdresser who cuts hair and shaves beards as a trade (नाई)
5. Hollow	हालो	a cavity or space in something (छेद)
6. Melodious	मलोडीअस	musical (श्रुतिमधुर)
7. Royalty	रॉइअल्टी	royal house, royal line (राजसी सत्ता)
8. Auspicious	आस्पिशस/ऑस्पिशस	auguring favorable circumstances and good luck (मंगलसूचक)
9. Indispensable	इन्डिस्पेन्सबल	absolutely necessary (परम आवश्यक)
10. Component	कम्पोनन्ट	element (अंश)
11. Ensemble	आन्साम्बल	group of musicians playing or singing together (कलाकारों की टुकड़ी)
12. Ancient	एन्शन्ट / ऐन्चन्ट / ऐन्शन्ट	very old (पुराना)
13. Ancestors	ऐन्सेस्टर्ज	forefathers (पूर्वज)
14. Fascinated	फैसनैटड / फैसनैटिड	mesmerized मोहित
15. Apprentice	अप्रेन्टिस / अप्रेन्टिस / अप्रेन्टिस	works for an expert to learn a trade (चेला)
16. Haunt	हॉन्ट	shelter (आश्रय)
17. Solitude	सालिटूड	seclusion (एकान्त)

18. Improvise	इम्प्रवाइज़	perform without preparation (कामचलाव प्रबंध करना)
19. Beyond	बीआन्ड / बीऑन्ड / बिऑन्ड	Further (आगे)
20. Recital	रिसाइटल	performance of music or dance especially by soloists (गायन प्रस्तुति)
21. Tryst	ट्रिस्ट	a date; usually with a member of the opposite sex (पूर्वनिश्चित मुलाकात)
22. Maestro	माइस्ट्रो	an artist of consummate skill (उस्ताद संगीतज्ञ)
23. Souvenirs	सूव नीर / सूवनिर	relic, token, memento (स्मारिका)
24. Celluloid	सेल्युलाइड	medium that disseminates moving pictures (चलचित्रपट)
25. Venture	वेन्चर	adventure (साहसिक कार्य)
26. Recognition	रिकग्निशन	identification (पहचान)
27. Auditorium	ऑडिटोरियम	the area of a theater or con cert hall where the audience sits (प्रेक्षागृह)
28. Coveted	कॉवेटेड	greatly desired (बेहद मांग में)
29. Glinting	ग्लिंटिंग	Glisten (चमकता हुआ)
30. Exceedingly	इक्सीडिंगली	Too much (बहुत सा)
31. Yearning	यर्निंग	hungriness, longing (चाह, ललक)
32. Heritage	हेरिटेज	inheritance (उत्तराधिकार)
33. Devout	डिवाउट	god-fearing (धार्मिक)
34. Prolonged	प्रलाँगड	extended, lengthened (लंबित, लम्बित)
35. Funeral	फ्यूनरल	a ceremony at which a dead person is buried (अंतिम संस्कार)

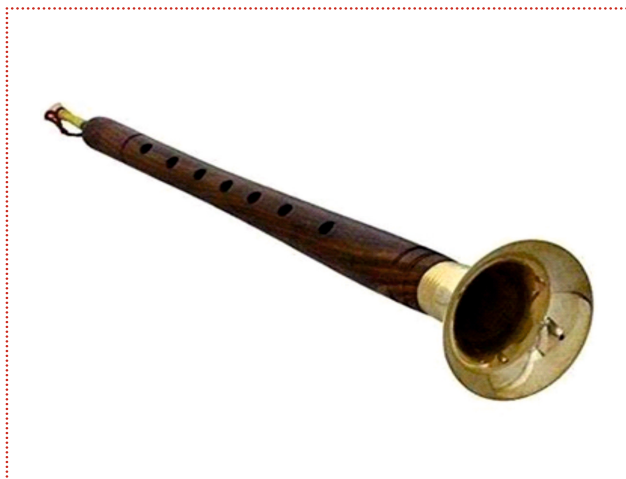
### III. SOME IMPORTANT NOTES



1. **Pungi:** Pungi or been is an Indian musical instrument mostly played by a cobra charmer.



2. **Shehnai:** The shehnai is an Indian musical instrument which is made of wood with a double reed at one end and a metal or wooden bell at the other.





3. **Naubat:** The Naubat stands at music five times a day. It was also called Hathipol, as visitors dismounted from their elephants here.
4. **Gilli-danda:** Gilli danda is one of the oldest games in India. The game requires two sticks, a large one called a danda which is used to hit a smaller one, the gili. Standing in a small circle, the player balances the gili on a stone in an inclined manner (somewhat like a see-saw) with one end of the gili touching the ground while the other end in the air.



5. **Chaita:** Chaita is semi-classical song, sung in the Hindu calendar month of Chait. It comes in the series of season songs, like Kajari, Hori, and Sawani, and is traditionally sung in the villages and towns of Uttar Pradesh and the Bhojpur regions of Bihar.
6. **Bharat Ratna :** The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of

India. The award is conferred in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order, without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. The recipients receive a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a peepal leaf-shaped medallion.

7. **Red Fort :** The Red Fort or Lal Qila is a historic fort in Old Delhi that served as the main residence of the Mughal Emperors. It was built by Shah Jahān in the mid-17th century and remains a major tourist attraction in India.



8. **Tryst with Destiny :** Tryst with Destiny was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, at midnight of 14 August 1947.
9. **Padma Shri :** Padma Shri or Padma Shree, is the fourth-highest civilian award of India. The

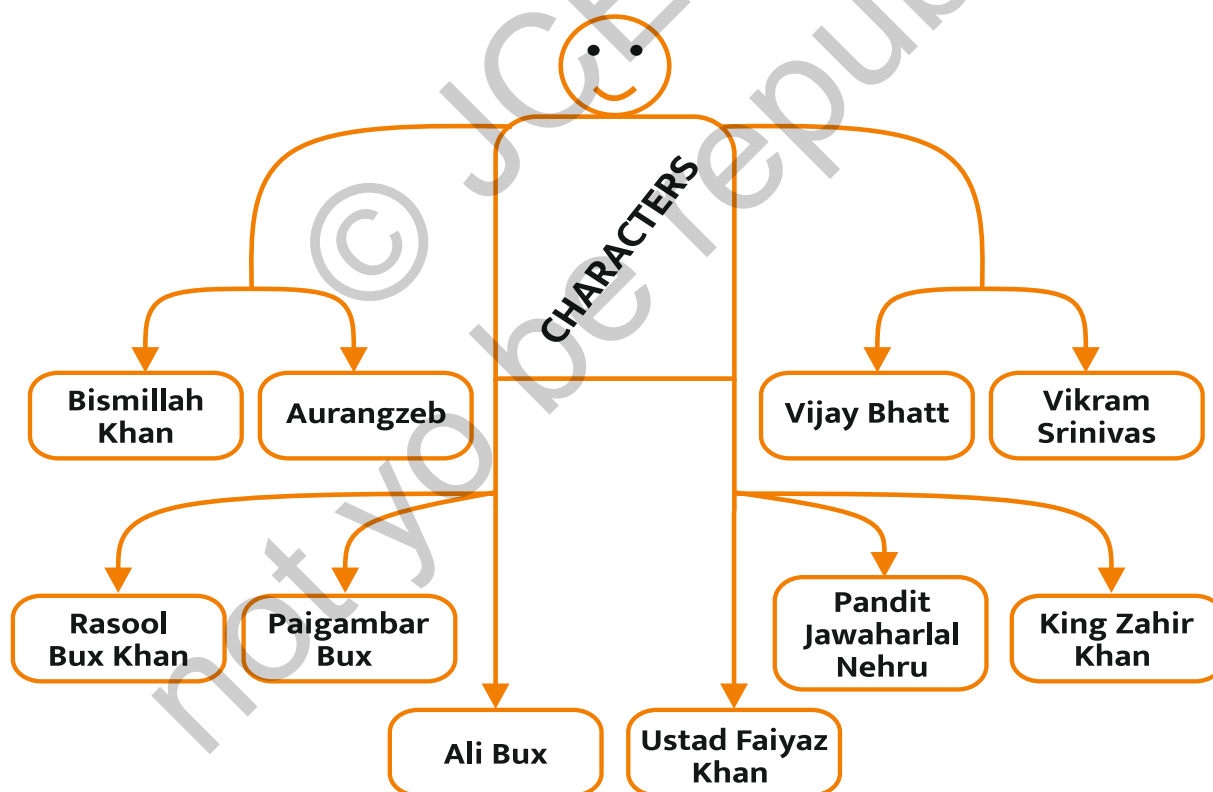
award is conferred in recognition of distinguished contribution in the arts, education, industry, literature, science, acting, medicine, social service and public affairs.

- 10. Padma Bhushan:** The Padma Bhushan is the third-highest civilian award in India, after the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Vibhushan and followed by the Padma Shri. The award is given for distinguished service of a high

order without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex.

- 11. Padma Vibhushan:** The Padma Vibhushan is the second-highest civilian award of India after the Bharat Ratna. The award is given for exceptional and distinguished service. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

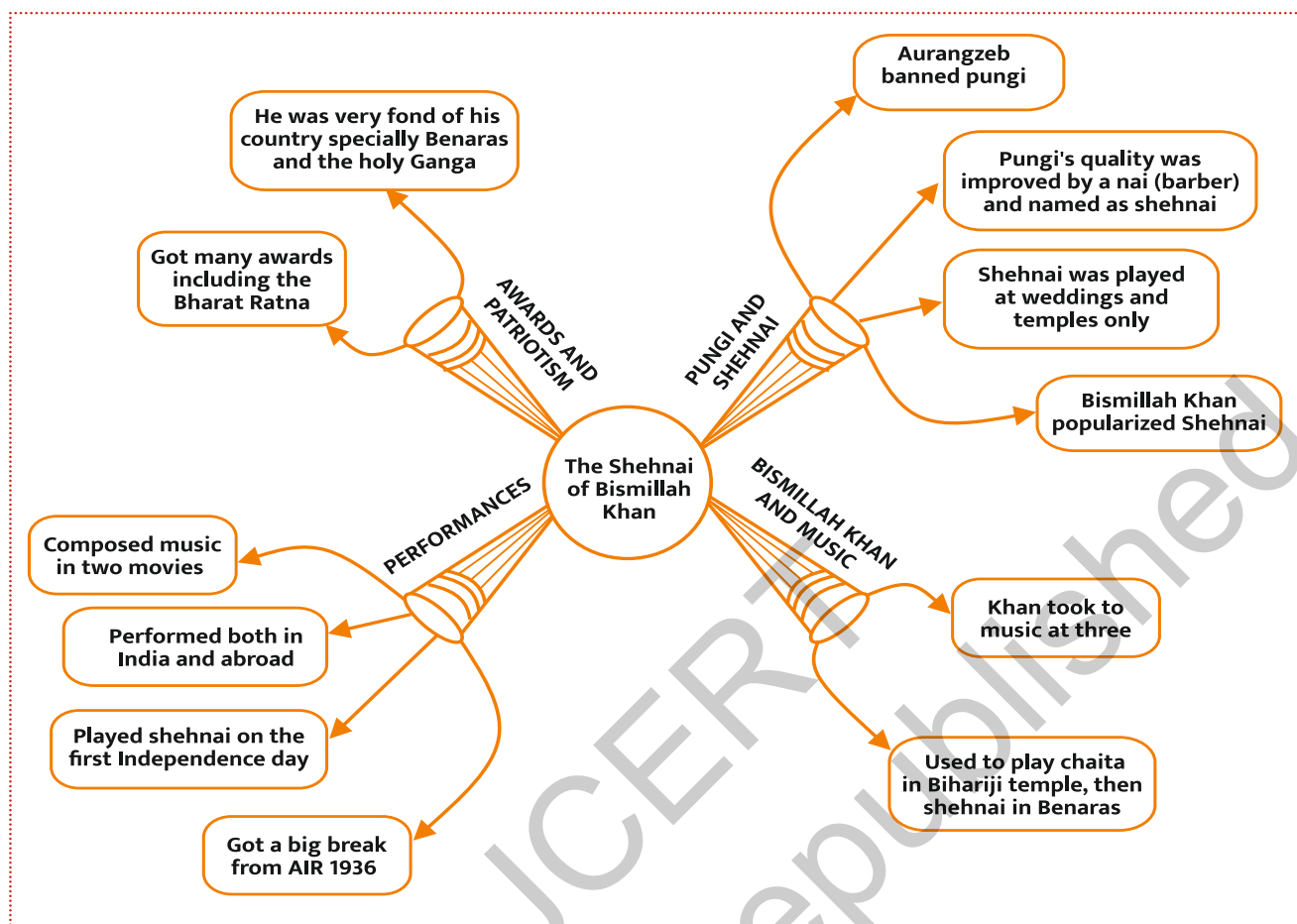
#### IV. CHARACTERS



1. **Bismillah Khan:** Ustad Bismillah Khan was an Indian musician who popularized the shehnai, a musical instrument. He was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001.
2. **Aurangzeb:** Aurangzeb was the third son of the Emperor Shah Jahān and Mumtaz Mahal. He is considered as the last of the great Mughal emperors. Under him the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent, although his policies helped lead to its destruction.
3. **Rasool Bux Khan:** He was the grandfather of the legend Ustad Bismillah Khan. He served as the Shehnai-Nawaz of the Bhojpur king's court.
4. **Paigambar Bux:** Father of Bismillah Khan and a great shehnai player.
5. **Ali Bux:** Bismillah Khan's uncle who was employed to play the shehnai at the Vishnu temple of Benaras.
6. **Ustad Faiyaz Khan:** Faiyaz Khan is a legend of Hindustani Classical music. He belonged to the legendary Agra Gharana. He was known for his robust voice and impeccable gayaki and taankari.
7. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of independent India and a key leader of the Indian National Congress and the Independence movement.
8. **King Zahir Khan:** King of Afghanistan who gifted persian carpets and other souvenirs to Bismillah Khan.
9. **Vijay Bhatt and 10. Vikram Srinivas:** Indian film makers who used Bismillah Khan's competitions in their films.



## V. SUMMARY OF THE TEXT



### SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

In this text, we learned about Bismillah Khan, the legendary shehnai player, and how shehnai emerged as a musical instrument. The Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb banned a musical instrument called pungi to be played in his court because of its shrill unpleasant sound. A barber from a family of professional musicians improved its sound with a hollow stem, wider and longer than that of pungi, made seven holes on it, and closed and opened the holes simultaneously producing soft and melodious music.

As the instrument was made by a barber or a nai and was firstly played at 'Shah', i.e. king's court hence it was named as the shehnai. Earlier it was just played in temples and at weddings. Later on, Bismillah Khan played it on stage.

Bismillah belonged to a family of renowned musicians. His grandfather, father, and other relatives were all shehnai players. During his childhood, he would visit the temple of Bihariji to sing the Bhojpuri Chaita and at the end he was rewarded with a 1.25 kg laddoo by the local maharaja. At the

age of three, he visited his uncle, Ali Bux in Benaras. He saw his uncle playing shehnai at the Vishnu temple of Benaras and was captivated by it. Then he started learning shehnai and practiced at the temple of Balaji, Mangala Maiya and the holy banks of the Ganga. The water of Ganga inspired him to invent new raagas that were considered beyond the range of the shehnai. When he was fourteen, he performed at the music conference of Allahabad and was praised by Ustead Faiyaz Khan. In the year 1938, Air India Radio in Lucknow was opened and gave Bismillah his biggest break. He soon became the often heard shehnai player on the radio. On 15th August 1947, the day of India's independence, Khan was the first Indian to greet the nation with his shehnai.

Bismillah Khan performed in several countries. His first foreign performance was in Afghanistan where the king liked his performance a lot and gave him a lot of gifts. He also composed music for two movies- a Hindi film called 'Goonj Uthi Shehnai' directed by Vijay Bhatt and a Kannada venture called "Sanadhi Apanna" by Vikram Srinivas. Khan was also the first Indian to perform at the Lincoln Centre Hall in the USA. He also took part in the Montreal, Cannes, and Tokyo festivals. An auditorium in Tehran –Tahar Mosiquee Ustead Bismillah Khan- was

named after him. He was given awards like- Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, and also the Bharat Ratna. He said that music is the highest heritage and had to be taught to the children. He was very attached to India, specially to Benaras, the holy Ganga and monastery of Dumraon. A student once asked him to set up a shehnai school in the USA, promising him to create the same environment as Benaras. But Bismillah asked him whether he would also get the river Ganga there?

Ustad Bismillah Khan is the best shehnai player. His life is a perfect example of the rich, cultural heritage of India, one that effortlessly accepts that a devout Muslim like him can very naturally play the shehnai every morning at the Kashi Vishwanath temple.

## पाठ का सारांश

अध्याय में, हमने प्रसिद्ध शहनाई वादक बिस्मिल्लाह खान के बारे में सीखा और जाना कि कैसे शहनाई एक वाद्य यंत्र के रूप में उभरी। मुगल बादशाह, औरंगजेब ने अपने दरबार में पुंगी नामक वाद्य यंत्र की तीखी अप्रिय आवाज के कारण उसे बजाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया था। पेशेवर संगीतकारों के परिवार के एक नाई ने एक खोखले तने के साथ उसकी आवाज में सुधार किया। पुंगी

की तुलना में चौड़ा और लंबा, उस पर सात छेद किए, और एक साथ नरम और मधुर संगीत का उत्पादन करते हुए छेदों को बंद और खोल दिए। चूंकि वाद्य यंत्र एक नाई द्वारा बनाया गया था और सबसे पहले 'शाह' यानी राजाओं के दरबार में बजाया गया था, इसलिए इसे शहनाई नाम दिया गया। पहले यह सिर्फ मंदिरों और शादियों में बजाया जाता था। बाद में मंच पर बिस्मिल्लाह खां ने इसे बजाया।

बिस्मिल्लाह प्रसिद्ध संगीतकारों के परिवार से ताल्लुक रखते थे। उनके दादा, पिता और अन्य रिश्तेदार सभी शहनाई वादक थे। बचपन में वह भोजपुरी चैता गाने के लिए बिहारी जी के मंदिर जाते थे और अंत में उन्हें स्थानीय महाराजा द्वारा 1.25 किलो के लड्डू से पुरस्कृत किया जाता था। तीन साल की उम्र में, वह बनारस में अपने चाचा अली बक्स से मिलने गए। उसने अपने चाचा को बनारस के विष्णु मंदिर में शहनाई बजाते देखा और उससे मोहित हो गया। फिर उन्होंने शहनाई सीखना शुरू किया और बालाजी के मंदिर, मंगला मैया और गंगा के पवित्र तट पर अभ्यास किया। गंगा के पानी ने उन्हें नए रागों का आविष्कार करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जिन्हें शहनाई की सीमा से परे माना जाता था। जब वे चौदह वर्ष के थे, तब उन्होंने इलाहाबाद के संगीत सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुति दी और उस्ताद फैयाज खान ने उनकी प्रशंसा की। 1938 में लखनऊ में एयर इंडिया रेडियो खोला गया

और बिस्मिल्लाह को उनका सबसे बड़ा ब्रेक मिला। वह जल्द ही रेडियो पर सबसे ज्यादा सुने जाने वाले शहनाई वादक बन गए थे। 15 अगस्त 1947 को, भारत की स्वतंत्रता के दिन, खान पहले भारतीय थे जिन्होंने देश को अपनी शहनाई से बधाई दी।

बिस्मिल्लाह खान ने कई देशों में प्रदर्शन किया। उनका पहला विदेशी प्रदर्शन अफगानिस्तान में था जहां राजा ने उनके प्रदर्शन को बहुत पसंद किया और उन्हें बहुत सारे उपहार दिए। उन्होंने दो फिल्मों के लिए संगीत भी तैयार किया- एक हिंदी फिल्म जिसे विजय भट्ट द्वारा निर्देशित 'गूँज उठी शहनाई' और विक्रम श्रीनिवास द्वारा 'सनाधि अपन्ना' नामक एक कन्नड़ वेंचर कहा जाता है। खान संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में लिंकन सेंटर हॉल में प्रदर्शन करने वाले पहले भारतीय भी थे। उन्होंने मॉन्ट्रियल, कान और टोक्यो समारोह में भी भाग लिया। तेहरान में एक सभागार - ताहर मस्जिद उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खान के नाम पर रखा गया। उन्हें पद्म श्री, पद्म भूषण, पद्म विभूषण और भारत रत्न जैसे पुरस्कार भी मिला है। उन्होंने कहा कि संगीत सर्वोच्च विरासत है और इसे बच्चों को सिखाया जाना चाहिए। उनका भारत से बहुत लगाव था, विशेष रूप से बनारस, पवित्र गंगा और डुमरांव के मठ से। एक बार एक छात्र ने उन्हें बनारस जैसा माहौल बनाने का वादा करते हुए यूएसए में एक शहनाई स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिए कहा। लेकिन बिस्मिल्लाह ने

उनसे पूछा कि क्या उन्हें वहां गंगा नदी भी मिलेगी?

उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खान सर्वश्रेष्ठ शहनाई वादक हैं। उनका जीवन भारत की समृद्ध, सांस्कृतिक विरासत का एक आदर्श उदाहरण है, जो सहजता से स्वीकार करता है कि उनके जैसा एक धर्मनिष्ठ मुसलमान हर सुबह काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर में स्वाभाविक रूप से शहनाई बजा सकता है।

## VI. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was Aurangzeb banned in his royal palace?

- A. Playing of musical instruments
- B. Playing of Sitar
- C. Playing Pungi
- D. All of these

**Ans:- C**

2. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of Pungi in his royal palace ?

- A. It was very unpleasant
- B. It had a shrill sound
- C. It was considered to be a noise maker
- D. All of these

**Ans:-D**

3. Who thought of improving the tonal quality of the pungi?

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. A barber
- C. A musician
- D. None of them

**Ans:-B**

4. Where was Shehnai traditionally played ?

- A. In temples
- B. In Auspicious Ceremonies
- C. In wedding ceremonies
- D. All of these

**Ans:-D**

5. Where did Bismillah Khan would regularly go to sing the bhojpuri song 'Chaita'.

- A. At the Ganga ghat
- B. At the Durga temple
- C. At the Jama Masjid
- D. At the Bihariji temple

**Ans:- D**

6. After finishing the song 'Chaita' what did he get as a prize from the local Maharaja?

- A. Small box of laddu
- B. Some of clap for his song
- C. Big box of laddu weight 1 kg
- D. Big laddu of weighing 1.25 kg

**Ans:- D**

7. What was the profession of Bismillah Khan's grandfather ?
- A. He was a minister of the state Benaras
  - B. A sepoy
  - C. The shehnai Nawaz of the Bhojpuri king's court
  - D. None of these

**Ans:- C**

8. What did King Zahir Shah gifted to Bismillah Khan?
- A. A priceless golden chain
  - B. A priceless golden shehnai
  - C. Priceless Persian carpets and other souvenirs
  - D. All of these

**Ans:-C**

9. Why was the event of Shehnai playing on 15th august a historic one?
- A. Because it was India's first independence day
  - B. Because Nehru and Gandhi present at the ceremony
  - C. Because people appreciate the performance of the Bismillah Khan
  - D. Because Bismillah Khan became popular

**Ans:- A**

10. Which is India's highest civilian award that Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded in 2001?
- A. The Padma Shri
  - B. The Padma Bhushan
  - C. The Bharat Ratna
  - D. The Padma Vibhushan

**Ans:-C**

11. While in Benaras, Bismillah Khan missed the unique \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. Monastery of Dumraon
  - B. Nature of the Benaras
  - C. love for the Benaras
  - D. All of these

**Ans:- A**

## **VII. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?

**Answer:** Aurangzeb banned the playing of musical instrument pungi because it had a loud, shrill, and unpleasant sound. He prohibited its play in the royal court.

2. How did the improved and modified pungi get its new name?

**Answer:** It is believed that the barber (nai) who improved the pungi, played his improved

and modified instrument in the chamber of the Emperor (Shah). From the combination of the two words shah and nai, the new instrument got its new name shehnai.

3. How is a shehnai different from a pungi?

**Answer:** Shehnai has a better tonal quality than pungi. It is a natural hollow stem pipe with holes on its body and is longer and broader than the pungi. When some of the holes are closed and opened while it is played on, soft and melodious sounds are produced instead of the loud, jarring sound of a pungi. Thus, shehnai is, in a way, an improvement upon the pungi.

4. Where was the shehnai traditionally played? Why?

**Answer:** The music of the shehnai was melodious and soft. It was made a part of the naubat or traditional ensemble of nine instruments found at royal courts. Soon, it came to be believed that it was auspicious. Therefore, it came to be played in the holy temples and on the happy auspicious occasions of weddings.

5. Although the shehnai was played in temples and at weddings. How did Bismillah Khan change this?

**Answer:** The shehnai was traditionally played in royal courts, temples and weddings. Ustad Bismillah Khan brought the instrument onto the classical stage by adding new raagas and modifying old ones.

6. Where and how did Bismillah Khan begin his career in music?

**Answer:** Bismillah Khan began his career in music at the age of five by singing the Bhojpuri Chaita in the Bihariji temple regularly in his native town Dumraon in Bihar. At the end of the song the local Maharaja would give him a big laddu weighing 1.25 kg as a prize.

7. What significance did the Ganga have in Bismillah Khan's life?

**Answer:** The young Bismillah Khan often sat on the banks of the Ganga to practice his music there in solitude. The flowing waters of Ganga inspired him to improvise and invent raagas which were earlier considered beyond the range of the shehnai. In fact, when his student invited him to head a shehnai school in the USA, Khansaab asked him if he



would be able to transport River Ganga as well, implying thereby that he could not live without the Ganga.

8. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

**Answer:** Bismillah Khan got his big break in 1938. All India Radio opened in Lucknow and Bismillah Khan played shehnai on radio. He soon became an often-heard player on radio.

9. Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehnai on 15 August 1947? Why was the event historic?

**Answer:** On 15 August 1947, Bismillah Khan played shehnai from the Red Fort prior to the speech of Pandit Nehru. The event was historical because it was on the occasion of the declaration of India's Independence from British Rule. On that day, Bismillah Khan was the first Indian to greet the nation with his shehnai.

10. How did India honour and reward the great musician, Bismillah Khan?

**Answer:** India honoured Bismillah Khan by conferring on him the greatest national awards – the Padma Shri, the Padma Bhushan,

and the Padma Vibhushan. He was also awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2001, the highest civilian award in India.

11. What advice did Bismillah Khan give Indian youth?

**Answer:** Bismillah Khan had a great regard for Indian music and the rich heritage of Hindustani music. He wanted that children must not cut off their bond from this grand tradition which was fascinating even for the people of the west. He advised Indians to teach their children music, as it was Hindustan's richest tradition.

12. What offer did Bismillah Khan's student make to him? What was his reply?

**Answer:** Bismillah Khan's student, who himself was settled in the USA, him to head a shehnai school in the USA. He promised that he would create the environment of Benaras by erecting temples like those in India. Bismillah Khan refused the proposal because he would not live away from Hindustan, specifically, from Benaras, the River Ganga and Dumraon.

13. Why is Ustad Bismillah Khan a legend?

**Answer-** Bismillah Khan is a legend because he did something which has historical significance. He played the shehnai on the day India got Independence before the speech of the prime minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He played it to signify that something all spacious for the whole country was about to happen.

### VIII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. What was the story behind the name given to the new instrument, shehnai?

**Ans:** As pungi was banned by Aurangzeb due to its unpleasant sound, a barber tried to give it a new shape. He took a pipe with a hollow stem, longer and broader than the pungi and made seven holes on the body of the pipe. This time a sweet, melodious sound was coming from it. When he started blowing air into the pipe and closing and opening different holes. He played it for the first time in the royal residence of the Shah or the Mughal king. The first part of the word 'sheh stands for shah' and the second part of the word 'nai' stands for the Indian

term used for a barber, 'nai'. So this instrument was named as Shehnai.

2. How was Bismillah Khan associated with the film world?

**Answer:** Film director Vijay Bhatt heard Bismillah Khan at a festival. He was so impressed by Bismillah Khan that he named a film after the shehnai – Gunj Uthi Shehnai. The film was a huge hit and one of Bismillah Khan's compositions Dil ka khilona hai toot gaya turned out to be very popular. In spite of his great success in the film world, Bismillah Khan's experience in the film world was limited to two films – Vijay Bhatt's 'Gunj Uthi Shehnai' and Vikram Srinivas's 'Sanadhi Apanna'. Bismillah Khan, however, made it clear that he could not come to terms with the artificiality and glamour of the film world and returned to Benaras.

3. How was Ustad Bismillah Khan honoured by the entire world?

**Ans:** Ustad Bismillah Khan was honoured with many awards. In 2001, He received India's highest civilian award- Bharat Ratna. Not only in India, he spreaded the spark of his talent through his work all over the world. He



performed in the United States of America at the prestigious Lincoln centre hall, He also took part in the world Exposition in Montreal in the Cannes Art festival and in the Osaka trade fair. He was so famous all over the world that in Tehran an auditorium named after him.

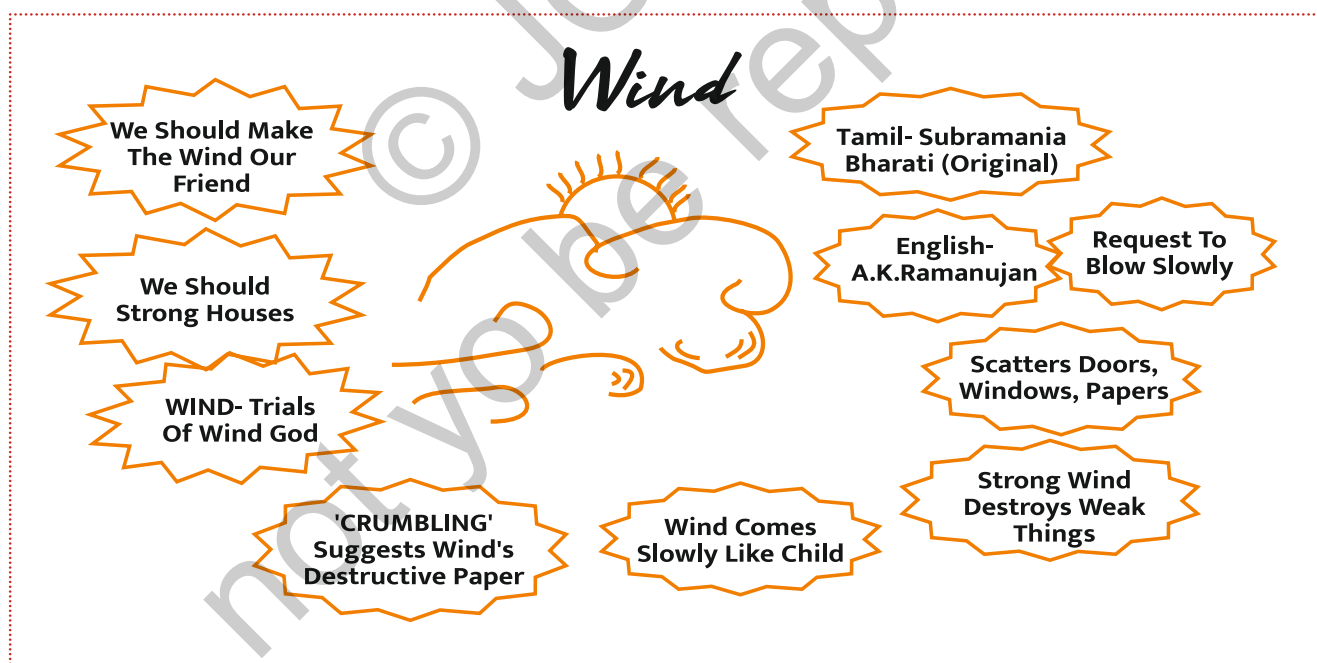
4. How does Bismillah Khan embody India's rich cultural and secular tradition?

**Answer:** Indian culture has always displayed a liberal attitude to all communities and religions. The society and its cultural heritage is a blend of various religious and

ethnic groups. Bismillah Khan's life perfectly represents this blend. Although he was a devout muslim, he began his singing career by singing Chiata in Bihariji temple and practicing shehnai in Vishnu temple and Mangala Maiya temple of Varanasi. He practiced the shehnai on the banks of the Ganga and played it in the Kashi Vishwanath temple every morning.

### 1.B. WIND (POEM)

[The poem is originally written by Subramania Bharati in Tamil and translated into English by A.K. Ramanujan.]



## I. SUBRAMANIA BHARATI-



1. Also known as Subramania Bharati
2. Tamil author, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist, social reformer and polyglot.
3. Born on the 11th of December 1882.
4. Acting as the pioneer of modern Tamil poetry, Subramania Bharati was given the title of "Mahakavi Bharati."
5. Some important books- Kuyil Pattu, Panchali Sapatham and Kannan Pattu,

## II. A.K. RAMANUJAN-



1. Indian poet
2. Born in 1929 and who died at sixty-four years old in Chicago, Illinois.
3. Wrote in numerous genres and in both English and Kannada.
4. A playwright, folklorist, and translator.
5. Received the Sahitya Akademi Award after his death in 1993.
6. Honored with the title of Padma Shri.

## III. WORD MEANINGS

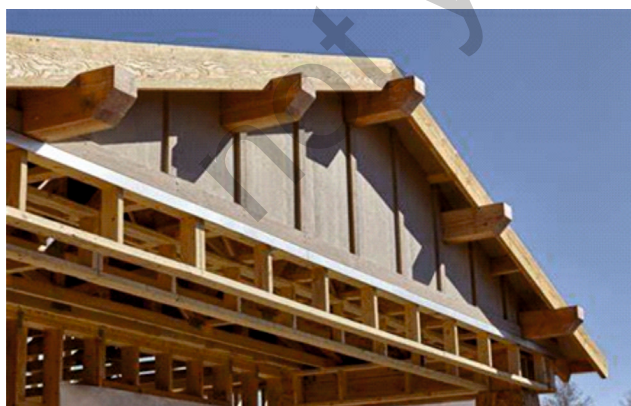
1. Softly -slowly (धीरे से)
2. Shutters-windows
3. Scatter - spread(बिखेर देना)
4. Tore - separated by pulling- (फाड़े)
5. Poking fun - laughing at (मजाक उड़ाना)
6. Weaklings - weak (कमजोर)
7. Frail -weak (कमजोर)
8. Rafter - a wooden beam (कड़ी)
9. Crumbling -breaking up (टूटते हुए)
10. innow— to blow chaff,to Separate (उड़ाकर फेंकना)
11. Firmly - strongly (मजबूती से)
12. Steadfast - firm (अटल)
13. Roar— loud sound (गरजना)
14. Flourish - to develop (प्रबल बनाना)

#### IV. SOME IMPORTANT NOTES

1. **Shutters-Shutters**, are a type of window consisting of a frame of horizontal rails and vertical stiles. It is used for a variety of reasons, like controlling the amount of sunlight entering the room, enhancing privacy and security, and simply enhancing the aesthetics of a home or building.



2. **Rafters-** Rafters are loading bearing structural members that are used in roof construction. They typically run from the ridge board or hip of the roof at a sloping angle to the roof wall plate, columns, or roof beams, depending on the support system adopted for the entire roof structure.



3. **The wind god-** The lord of wind or 'vayu' is regarded as a god or deity in Hindu mythology. He is also known as the spiritual father of Hanuman, Bhima, and Madhva. The Hindus often called him as Anila or Pavana.

#### V. SUMMARY OF THE POEM

This poem talks about the power of the wind. In the beginning, the poet is asking the wind to blow slowly. According to him the wind should not be strong and it should come in a delicate and soft form. He then describes how destructive the wind is. It shatters doors and windows and scatters paper. Also, when the wind is too strong it pushes the books down from the shelves. After that, he asks the wind to see the damage done to him.

Also, whenever the wind is strong, all the weak things like plants, children etc. get scared and sometimes get hurt. In the opening part of the poem, the poet is referring to the wind as a small child. At first, he said it comes as slowly as a child does. Later on, we learn that it turned disastrous like a youth full of energy, violence and destruction.

In the next part he continuously

repeated the word 'crumbling' to emphasize that everything collapses in front of the strong wind. Therefore, the poet wants to say that when the wind is too strong and powerful, everything breaks. He says that weak houses, weak doors, beams, wooden structures, bodies of people, animals etc all fall and break. In addition, everything that is vulnerable reacts by breaking or falling in the face of difficulty. Hence, the poet says that whenever weak people face difficulty or challenge in life they break or weaken.

In the next stanza, he addresses wind as Pawan, the 'wind god' and he says that wind means the mighty god's trials; it shakes people and those who are weak fall down and get crushed. Therefore, here the poet made a comparison between wheat and people. Just as we sort the wheat to separate the grain from the chaff, so the wind god separates the strong ones from the weak ones. Also, weak things fall and crumble when there is a strong wind.

After that, the poet wants us to befriend the wind i.e. the suffering

in our life. He says that we should be ready for problems as they will come and not listen to us. Apart from this, we should build strong houses and close the doors of our house firmly so that storms cannot enter them. Moreover, the poet says that we should make our heart and body strong to face these challenges. And when we are strong enough to face the challenges then we will not feel trouble.

The poet also places the wind on a pedestal and compares it to God. The poet says that the wind is a deity and we praise it daily. He also says all the weak things will be destroyed if they face the storm but the stronger will grow much stronger while facing the strong wind. Thus, the poet gives us this message that we should make ourselves physically and mentally strong to face these challenges. Also, we will be happy when we become their friends. Like friends they will help us to become stronger and better because the challenges and difficulties of life make us better.



## पाठ का सारांश

यह कविता हवा की शक्ति के बारे में बात करती है। शुरुआत में कवि हवा को धीरे-धीरे बहने के लिए कह रहा है। उनके अनुसार हवा तेज नहीं होनी चाहिए और यह नाजुक और नरम रूप में आनी चाहिए। फिर वह बताता है कि हवा कितनी विनाशकारी है। यह दरवाजों और खिड़कियों को चकनाचूर कर देता है और कागज बिखेर देता है। इसके अलावा, जब हवा बहुत तेज होती है तो यह किताबों को अलमारियों से नीचे धकेल देती है। उसके बाद, वह हवा से अपने से हुए नुकसान को देखने के लिए कहता है।

साथ ही, जब भी हवा तेज होती है तो सभी कमजोर चीजें जैसे पौधे, बच्चे आदि डर जाते हैं और कभी-कभी चोटिल हो जाते हैं। कविता के शुरुआती भाग में कवि हवा को एक छोटे बच्चे के रूप में संदर्भित कर रहा है। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह उतना ही धीरे-धीरे आता है जितना कि एक बच्चा आता है। लेकिन बाद में, यह ऊर्जा, हिंसा और विनाश से भरे एक युवा की तरह विनाशकारी हो जाता है।

अगले भाग में उन्होंने लगातार 'क्रम्बलिंग' शब्द को दोहराया ताकि इस बात पर जोर दिया जा सके कि तेज हवा के सामने सब कुछ ढह जाता है। इसलिए कवि कहना चाहता है कि जब हवा बहुत तेज और शक्तिशाली होती है, तो सब कुछ टूट जाता है। उनका कहना है कि कमजोर घर, कमजोर दरवाजे, बीम, लकड़ी के ढांचे, लोगों के शरीर, जानवर आदि सभी गिरकर टूट जाते हैं। इसके अलावा,

जो कुछ भी कमजोर है, वह कठिनाई का सामना करने या गिरने पर प्रतिक्रिया करता है। इसलिए कवि कहता है कि जीवन में जब भी कमजोर लोगों को कठिनाई या चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ता है तो वे टूट जाते हैं या कमजोर हो जाते हैं।

अगले छंद में, वह हवा को 'पवन देवता' के रूप में संबोधित करते हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हवा का अर्थ है शक्तिशाली भगवान का परीक्षण; यह लोगों को हिला देता है और जो कमजोर हैं वे इससे गिरकर कुचले जाते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ कवि ने गेहूँ और लोगों की तुलना की है। जैसे हम भूसी से अनाज को अलग करने के लिए गेहूँ को छाँटते हैं, वैसे ही पवन देवता बलवानों को कमजोरों से अलग करते हैं। साथ ही, तेज हवा चलने पर कमजोर चीजें गिरती हैं और उखड़ जाती हैं।

उसके बाद कवि चाहता है कि हम हवा यानि अपने जीवन में आने वाले कष्टों से मित्रता करें। उनका कहना है कि हमें समस्याओं के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए क्योंकि समस्याएं आती रहेगी और हमारी नहीं सुनेगी। इसके अलावा हमें मजबूत घर बनाने चाहिए और अपने घर के दरवाजों को मजबूती से बंद करना चाहिए ताकि तूफान उनमें प्रवेश न कर सके। इसके अलावा, कवि का कहना है कि हमें इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए अपने दिल और शरीर को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। और जब हम चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए पर्याप्त मजबूत होंगे तो हमें परेशानी नहीं होगी।

कवि हवा को एक ऊँचा आसन पर रखता है और उसकी तुलना ईश्वर से करता है। कवि कहता है कि वायु एक देवता है और हम प्रतिदिन उसकी स्तुति करते हैं। वह यह भी कहता है कि तूफान का सामना करने पर सभी कमजोर चीजें नष्ट हो जाएगी लेकिन तेज चीजें हवा का सामना करते हुए मजबूत से मजबूत हो जाएगा। इस प्रकार, कवि हमें यह संदेश देता है कि हमें इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए खुद को शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। साथ ही, जब हम उनके दोस्त बनेंगे तो हमें खुशी होगी। वे हमें मजबूत और बेहतर बनने में मदद करेंगे क्योंकि जीवन की चुनौतियाँ और कठिनाइयाँ हमें बेहतर बनाती हैं।

## VI. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the poet of this poem?

- A. Subramania Bharati.
- B. W.B. Yeats.
- C. P B Shelley
- D. Phoebe Cary.

**Answer-A**

2. Here the poet talks about the power of

- A. Cloud
- B. Man
- C. Wind
- D. None of the above

**Answer-C**

3. The poet is asking the wind to blow

- A. Fastly
- B. Rapidly
- C. Both A and B
- D. Slowly

**Answer-D**

4. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ doors and windows.

- A. Shatters
- B. Creates
- C. Repairs
- D. None of the Above

**Answer-A**

5. What is the meaning of the word 'crumbling'?

- A. Breaking up
- B. To join
- C. To to love
- D. To hate

**Answer-A**

6. All the weak things \_\_\_\_\_ when they face strong wind.

- A. Revive
- B. Collapses
- C. Become strong
- D. All of the above

**Answer-B**

7. We can make friends with the wind god if we are—
- A. Strong
  - B. Weak
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above

**Answer-A**

9. What sort of houses does the poet ask us to make?
- A. Huts
  - B. Weak houses
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Strong houses

**Answer-D**

10. Who is affected by the wind?
- A. Weak
  - B. Strong
  - C. People
  - D. Animals

**Answer-A**

## VII. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why does the poet ask the wind to fly slowly?

**Answer:** The poet asks the wind to blow gently so that the earthly peace and order can be retained. He knows that a strong wind causes great damage to structures

which are not very strong. The wind damages window shutters, throws books off shelves, and tears their pages and brings rain. It disturbs everything and everyone. So, the poet pleads for the welfare of society.

2. What is the loss that the wind causes in the poet's room?

**Answer:** The wind causes a lot of damage in the poet's room. It breaks the shutters of the windows, it scatters the poet's papers on the floor. It even throws his books and tears the pages. Then it brings rain and messes everything up.

3. How does the wind make fun of weak things?

**Answer-** The wind pokes fun at various weak things by separating them from the strong and then crushing them with its force. Wind is a strong force of energy that can destroy its surroundings. It blows and throws out everything that is not strong to resist its force. The wind that is too strong and does not deal friendly with the weak.

4. What happens when the wind strengthens?

**Answer:** When a strong wind blows, it destroys everything.

It breaks the shutters of the windows, scrapes the papers, pulls the books off the shelves and tears the pages of the books. Because of this strong wind, weak houses, weak doors, beams, wooden structures, bodies of people, animals etc all fall and break.

5. What type of houses should we build to withstand the force of the wind?

**Answer:** We should build very strong houses, which have strong doors and windows because the wind will not be able to get on them.

6. Why does the poet use the word crumbling repeatedly in the poem?

**Answer:** The poet continuously repeated the word 'crumbling' to emphasize that everything collapses in front of the strong wind. Actually 'crumbling' in the poem 'Wind' suggests to be fragile or weak. Here the poet wants to say that when the wind is too strong and powerful, everything breaks. Weak houses, weak doors, beams, wooden structures, bodies of people, animals etc all will fall and break facing the wrath of wind. In addition, everything that

is vulnerable reacts by breaking or falling in the face of difficulty.

7. Why does the poet urge us to "make the heart steadfast" in the poem "Wind"?

**Answer:** The poet advises us that in the face of difficulties and challenges in life, one should have determination and courage. The wind crumbles up weak structures and puts out a weak fire, but has no effect on the stronger structure, in fact, it bubbles up a stronger fire more intensely. Similarly, a firm heart can withstand all adversities.

8. How can we make friends with the wind?

**Answer:** The wind makes fun of weak things. So, we should always make sure that we are both mentally and physically healthy. Thus the wind will teach us to overcome the troubles and upheavals in life.

9. Why do we have to befriend the wind?

**Answer:** The poet wants us to befriend the wind i.e. the suffering in our life. He says that we should be ready for problems as they will come and not listen to us. So we



have to make our heart and body strong to face these challenges. And when we are strong enough to face the challenges then we will not feel trouble. Also, we will be happy when we become their friends. Like friends they will help us to become stronger and better because the challenges and difficulties of life make us better.

10. Why does the poet address the wind as a God?

**Answer:** The poet addresses wind as Pawan, the 'Wind God'. According to him, wind or the sufferings of life metaphorically means the mighty God's trials. It shakes people and those who are weak fall down and get crushed.

11. Why does the poet place the wind on a pedestal?

**Answer:** The poet places the wind on a pedestal and compares it to God. To him, the wind is a deity and we praise it daily.

12. Why does the poet compare the wind with a child in the opening part of the poem?

**Answer:** In the opening part of the poem, the poet compares the wind to a small child. At first, it comes as slowly as a child does. Later on, we learn that it turned disastrous like a youth full of energy, violence and destruction.