

3.2 the fall of Troy

Part 1

Warming up!

Chit – chat

- Do you know stories from any epics or mythological poems?
- Who is your mythological Character? What do you like about that character?
- Who is your favourite warrior?
- If you could visit a place in the ancient world or the mythological world, which place would you choose? Which event would you like to see?

Ans. Yes I know

Hanuman ji is my mythological characters my favourite warrior is Shivaji Maharaj I like to see fort and all traditional places

Building a Story

Form groups of eight. The group leader prepares slips of paper for each of the seven points given below and distributes them among the others. The group sits in a circle, taking their seats according to the number on the slip they have. Then each one completes the sentence on his/her slip without sharing it with the others. The group leader collects the slips and reads all the sentences aloud as one continuous passage. Does the story make sense? The group then works on the story to make it more meaningful and interesting.

- Ans. 1. Once there was a beautiful princess.
2. Who lived in a beautiful palace in a large forest.
3. She ate only fresh fruits, vegetables and salads for every meal.
4. She went on a voyage to the Arctic Circle.
5. There she saw frozen seas, ice bergs and a variety of sea animals.
6. She was thrilled to see so many different things, which she had never seen before.
7. That is why she decided to visit a new place every year.

English Workshop

1. Find antonyms of the following from the passage.

(a) barren

Ans. Fertile

(b) offended

Ans. Pleased

(c) cowardly

Ans. Brave

(d) peace

Ans. War

(e) surrender

Ans. Attack

(f) exposed

Ans. Protected

(g) defenceless

Ans. Safe

2. Correct the following sentences using facts from the passage.

(a) Troy traded in cattle and grass, with other cities.

Ans. Troy traded in goods and grain with other cities.

(b) During war, Trojans jumped over the fort gates and their soldiers to fight the enemy.

Ans. During war, Trojans came out of the open fort gates to fight the enemy.

(c) Helen eloped with Menelaus.

Ans. Helen eloped with Paris.

(d) The Greek armies and heroes always defeated the Trojans.

Ans. Sometimes the Trojans seemed to have the better of the fight and sometimes the Greeks.

(f) Both the enemies were eager to continue fighting.

Ans. The Trojans were tired of being shut up in their city and the Greeks were longing to see their homes again.

(e) Troy was attacked because it was a strong, rich city.

Ans. Troy was attacked because its Prince Paris had persuaded Helen, the wife of a Greek king Menelaus, to elope with him.

3. State the counter-action for the following actions.

Action	Counter-action (Answer)
(a) Helen eloped with Paris.	Greece declared war against the Troy.

(b) The Greeks sailed to Troy and attacked it.	The Trojans fought hard and the siege continued for ten years.
(c) Hector was killed by Achilles.	Achilles himself was killed later by a poisoned arrow.
(d) The siege continued for ten long years.	The Trojans fought hard and the fighting went on daily.

4. From either of our two Indian epics, find out which battle/war lasted the longest? Write down about its cause, the enemy armies, its heroes, its duration and the final outcome.

Ans.

	Ramayana	Mahabharata
Cause	In Ramayana, there was a war between Rama and Ravana as the latter had kidnapped Sita to take revenge for his sister (Ravana's) revenge of insult.	Mahabharata was the battle fought between the Pandavas and the Kaurava for their kingdom, Hastinapura.
Enemy Armies	Ravana's army.	Duryodhan's army.
Heroes	Rama was the hero of Ramayan.	The Pandavas were heroes of Mahabharata.
Duration	13 Days	18 Days
Final outcome	Rama finally defeated Ravana with the help of his Brother and Hanuman.	Duryodhan was finally defeated by the Pandavas.

5. Underline the subject in the following sentences:

- (a) Paris had brought her to Troy.
- (b) The Greeks waited to take revenge on Troy.
- (c) The Greek armies sailed to Troy.
- (d) The Trojans, too, fought hard.
- (e) The fighting went on.

• Here, we see that the '-ing' form of the verb 'fight' is used as a subject in 'The fighting went on'. It does the work of a noun. When the '-ing' form of a verb is used as a noun, it is known as a gerund or verbal noun. Read the following examples of gerunds:

- Gardening is an art.
- I enjoy reading poems.

- **Cooking is a science.**
- **I like reading more than writing.**
- **Rewrite the above sentences using other appropriate gerunds in place of the ones given here.**

Ans. Do it your own

Part 2

English Workshop

1. Find and write the Greek and Trojan names used in the story (Part I and II).

Ans. • Trojan names: Paris, a prince of Troy, King Priam, Hector.

• Greek names: Helen, Menelaus, Achilles, Odysseus, and Agamemnon.

2. List all the words related to 'war' from both parts of the story.

Ans. Strong wall, enemy, attack, a strong fortress, brave soldiers, kings, heroes, revenge, siege, fought, force, battles, armies, arrow, wounded, victory, burn, kill, weapons, enemies, and armour are some of the words related to the war that is used in the story.

3. Note the following constructions carefully and then use them to express your ideas:

(a) A horse big enough to hold men inside it...

Ans. Our school auditorium was big enough to hold a grand function.

(b) The Greeks were tired of the long war.

Ans. We were tired of the long wait for the bus.

(c) They are afraid of the long voyage home, too..

Ans. The children were afraid of the commotion.

(d) They made it too big to go inside your city.

Ans. The bed was too big to be kept in the room.

(e) They were so excited that they paid no attention to his words.

Ans. The teenagers were so excited that it was difficult to control them.

4. Put the following events in the order in which they took place. Number them accordingly.

(a) The Trojans found a Greek man under the big wooden horse.

Ans. 6

(b) They broke down part of the wall and brought the horse in.

Ans. 8

(c) The cunning Odysseus thought of a plan.

Ans. 1

(d) The Greeks burnt their tents and sailed away.

Ans. 4

(e) Troy was burnt down.

Ans. 12

(f) The Greeks built a big wooden horse.

Ans. 2

(g) The great heroes hid inside the horse.

Ans. 3

(h) The priest warned the Trojans not to break the wall.

Ans. 7

(i) The Trojans were happy to see the Greek ships go.

Ans. 5

(j) The Trojans slept soundly.

Ans. 9

(k) The Greeks came out of the horse and opened the gates.

Ans. 10

(l) The Greek army entered the city.

Ans. 11

5. Form pairs. Imagine you are a pair of Trojans and you have come to know about Odysseus's plan. Make a counter plan to defeat the Greeks. Write down your plan as you would explain it to your fellow Trojans.

Ans. Listen to Trojan, I have come to know from one of our Spy about Odysseus's plan that the big wooden horse that will come close to us won't be an offering to the god of the sea but it is a conspiracy.

There will be many soldiers hidden inside that wooden horse who will attack us on reaching here. So I have a plan, we will pretend to show them that we are assuming wooden horse as our destiny and as an offering to the god of the sea. But as soon as that horse will come close to us we will destroy it with cannons and save our Troy.

Language Study:

6. Refer to the Language Study pages and read the following entries:

(a) Refer to the Language Study pages and read the following entries:

- 1. word**
- 2. phrase**
- 3. clause**
- 4. sentence**

(b) A phrase is a meaningful group of words. Read the following phrases :

- **the wise Odysseus**
- **a great horse of wood**
- **a skillful engineer**
- **the greatest heroes**
- **the secret of opening and shutting the entrance**
- **on the seashore outside the walls**
- **in the darkness**
- **watching for the return of the fleet**
- **part of their strong wall**

• **write three phrases on your own.**

Ans. (1) delicate leaves of the tree

(2) the deep waters of the ocean

(3) the only daughter of the king.

All the above phrases are parts of sentences they do not form a complete sentence by themselves. A sentence expresses a complete idea. You know that it has a subject and a predicate. A sentence has at least one finite verb in it.

Read the following examples:

- **The tents had been burnt.**
- **The shore was deserted.**
- **The Greek ships had all gone.**

• **Write three sentences using your own ideas.**

Ans. (1) The boy ate the mangoes greedily.

(2) They are going on a trip.

(3) We found a snake under a tree.

(c) When we read the story of 'The Fall of Troy', we see that here (as elsewhere), many sentences express two or more complete ideas linked together. For example: When the Trojans dragged him out, the man pretended to be very frightened of them. They wanted also to kill me and offer me as a sacrifice to the sea-god but I escaped and hid from them.

In the darkness the fleet sailed back, and the leading ship, which was Agamemnon's, bore a red light high on its mast.

All these sentences consist of clauses. A clause has a subject and a verb. Some clauses can stand by themselves as a complete sentence.

Example: The man pretended to be frightened of them.

But some clauses do not make complete sense by themselves.

Example: When the Trojans dragged him out

It is only when we read the entire sentence that we understand what is being said.

Thus, we have seen that a clause is a part of a sentence and there are two types of clauses:

(a) Main clause - It can stand by itself.

(b) Subordinate or dependent clause : It depends on the main clause, and is incomplete without it.

Note that a sentence can have two or more main clauses or a main clause and one or more dependent clauses, but we cannot have a sentence without a main clause.

• Identify one example of a main clause and one example of a dependent clause from page 74.