

A Gurubhakt Girl: Kalibai

Textual Activities

Activity – I

A. Question 1. Choose the correct alternatives

सही विकल्पों को चुनिए

1. The prince and the British were in favour of.....

- (a) running the schools
- (b) closing the schools
- (c) opening the schools
- (d) helping the schools ()

2. Kalibai saved....

- (a) Nanabhai
- (b) Thakkar bapa
- (c) Sengabhai
- (d) Gandhiji ()

Answer. 1. (b) 2. (c)

B. Question 1. Say whether the following statements are True or False

बतायें कि निम्न कथन सत्य हैं या असत्य हैं

- 1. Nanabhai refused to close the school because he wanted to teach the students. ()
- 2. Sengabhai was a policeman. ()
- 3. Kalibai cut the rope with a knife. ()
- 4. Patriotism is to love our motherland and work for her welfare. ()
- 5. Kalibai was a teacher. ()

Answer.

- 1. True
- 2. False
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. False

C. Answer the following questions

निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

Question 1. Why was the Praja Mandal of Dungarpur formed?

डूंगरपुर के प्रजा मण्डल को क्यों बनाया गया?

Answer. The Praja Mandal of Dungarpur was formed to conduct a campaign against closing of schools and demanding the end of the colonial rule.

प्रजा मण्डल स्कूलों को बन्द करने के विरुद्ध एक अभियान का संचालन करने तथा औपनिवेशिक शासन के अन्त की माँग करने के लिए बनाया गया।

Question 2. Who was Nanabhai Khant? What did he do?

नानाभाई खांट कौन थे? उन्होंने क्या किया?

Answer. Nanabhai Khant was a teacher. He ran a school in his house to teach the students.

नानाभाई खांट एक अध्यापक थे। वह विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाने के लिए अपने घर में एक स्कूल चलाते थे।

Question 3. Why did the police take Sengabhai dragging on the road?

पुलिस सेगा भाई को घसीटते हुए सड़क पर 'क्यों ले गई?

Answer. The police took Sengabhai dragging on the road because he had continued to teach the children despite Nanabhai's death.

पुलिस सेगाभाई को घसीटते हुए सड़क पर ले गई क्योंकि नानाभाई की मृत्यु के बावजूद वह बच्चों को पढ़ाता रहा था।

Question 4. Who was Kalibai? What did she do?

कालीबाई कौन थी? उसने क्या किया?

Answer. Kalibai was a Bheel teenaged girl. She cut the ropes with a sickle to free his teacher.

कालीबाई किशोरावस्था की एक भील लड़की थी। उसने अपने अध्यापक को आजाद करने के लिए रस्सियों को एक हंसिये से काट दिया।

Activity – II**Question 1. Fill in the blanks with missing letters**

छूटे हुए अक्षरों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरिए

- (a) m_vem_nts
- (b) pr_nc_
- (c) c_mp_ _gn
- (d) p_tr_ot_sm

- (e) p_l_ce
(f) unc_nsc_0_s

Answer.

- (a) movements
(b) prince
(c) campaign
(d) patriotism
(f) unconscious

B. Question 1. Arrange the following words given in the box below according to their order in the dictionary. Write them in your notebook.

नीचे बॉक्स में दिए गए निम्न शब्दों को शब्दकोश में उनके क्रम के अनुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए। उन्हें अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

| |
|---|
| vehicle, police, prince, protest, teacher, rope, murder, traditional, thirteen, today, activist |
|---|

Answer. activist, murder, police, prince, protest, rope, teacher, thirteen, today, traditional, vehicle.

Activity – III

Read the following sentences.

निम्न वाक्यों को पढ़िये।

Study the following sentences and observe the use of the word 'the' in them.

निम्न वाक्यों का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा इनमें शब्द 'the' के प्रयोग का ध्यानपूर्वक निरीक्षण कीजिए।

Kalibai ran towards the truck with a sickle to cut the ropes and free Sengabhai. She reached her teacher and cut the rope with one stroke of the sickle.

जब हम किसी वाक्य में एक एकवचन गणनीय संज्ञा के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं (विशेष अर्थ में नहीं हो), हम सामान्यतया indefinite article 'a', 'an' का प्रयोग करते हैं। लेकिन जब हम उसी समान चीज की चर्चा अगले वाक्य में करते हैं तो उससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार से article 'the' का प्रयोग definite article 'the' का प्रसंगार्थ (referent) प्रयोग कहलाता है। इस प्रकार से यहाँ article the एक definite article है। इसके अलावा हम 'the' का प्रयोग अद्वितीय (unique), निश्चित (the definite), सार्वभौमिक (universal) तथा किसी स्थान/स्थिति में विशेष चीजों के बारे में चर्चा के लिए, करते हैं।

For example

उदाहरण के लिए

The sun, the moon, the sky, the stars, the world

- (i) The is also used before the names of
- (ii) The mountain ranges as the Aravalis
- (iii) The groups of islands as the Andmans
- (iv) The big rivers as the Ganga
- (v) The historical buildings and monuments as the Taj Mahal
- (vi) The holy books as the Ramayan
- (vii) The musical instruments as the Flute
- (viii) The directions as the North
- (ix) The magazines, newspapers as the Champak, the Rajasthan Patrika

Now fill in the blanks with a/an/the.

अब रिक्त स्थानों को a/an/the से भरिए।

- 1. earth revolves round the sun.
- 2. I am student of class V.
- 3. English is..... interesting subject.
- 4. Kota is situated on the bank of... Chambal.
- 5. My brother is..... engineer.
- 6. A Bhopa of Devnarayanji plays on Jantar.
- 7. Mehrangarh fort is in Jodhpur.
- 8. Kalibai was..... brave girl.
- 9. The cow is..... holy animal.
- 10..... camel is called..... ship of the desert.
- 11. I have a bunch of keys..... bunch has many keys in it.
- 12. I have a bat and a racket at home. I use.....bat to play cricket and..... racket to play tennins.

Answer.

- 1. The
- 2. a
- 3. an
- 4. the
- 5. an
- 6. the
- 7. The
- 8. a
- 9. a
- 10. a, the
- 11. The
- 12. the, the

Activity – IV

In the lesson you read the words teacher, activist, student, etc. Listen to your teacher reciting the poem given below and follow him/her.

पाठ में आपने teacher, activist, student आदि शब्दों को पढ़ा। अपने अध्यापक के द्वारा नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़ते/उच्चारण करते हुए सुनिये तथा उनका अनुसरण कीजिए।



A singer sings songs.
A weaver weaves clothes.
A dancer moves body.
A potter makes pots.
ए सिंगर सिंग्स सोंग्स ।
ए वीवर वीज् क्लोस् ।
ए डांसर मूव्ज् बोडी ।
ए पॉटर मेक्स् पोस् ।



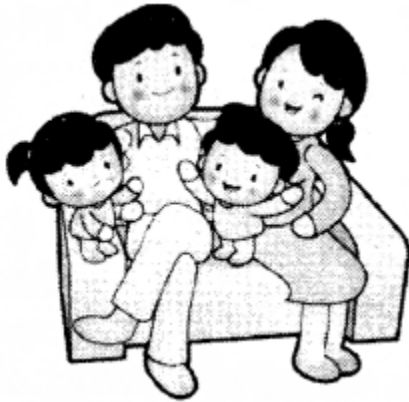
A priest worships God.
A soldier serves in the army.
A teacher teaches us.
A begger begs for money.
ए प्रिस्ट् वर्शिप्स गॉड ।
ए सोलुजुर सर्वज् इन दी आर्मी ।
ए टीचर टीचर् अस् ।
ए बेगर बेग्स् फॉर मनी ।



A driver drives a vehicle.
 A writer writes prose.
 A shopkeeper sells things.
 A customer buys those.
 ए ड्राइवर ड्राइव ए वीकल् ।
 ए राइटर राइट्स प्रोन् ।
 ए शोपकीपर सेल्ज् थिंग्ज् ।
 ए कस्टमर् बॉइज् दो ।



A painter paints pictures.
 A doctor treats patients.
 An ironsmith makes things of iron.
 A goldsmith makes ornaments.
 ए पेन्टर् पेन्ट्स् पिक्चर्ज् ।
 ए डॉक्टर ट्रीट्स् पेशेन्ट्स् ।
 एन आइरनस्मिथ मेक्स् थिंग्ज् ऑफ आइरन् ।
 ए गोल्डस्मिथ मेक्स् ऑरनामेन्ट्स् ।



Bther and sister play together.
Father takes our care.
Mother always loves us,
Moving fingers in hair.
ब्रदर एंड सिस्टर प्ले टुगेदर ।
फादर टेक्स् आउअर् केयर् ।
मदर ऑलवेज् लज् अस् ।
मुर्विंग फिंगरस् इन हेयर् ।

Activity – V

Question 1. Yesterday you saw an accident in which a girl was injured badly. Write in five sentences what you did to save the girl.

कल आपने एक दुर्घटना देखी जिसमें एक लड़की बुरी तरह से घायल हुई। पाँच वाक्य लिखिए कि आपने उसे बचाने के लिए क्या किया।

Answer.

1. I saw a girl lying on the road.
2. Her blood was here and there.
3. I took him to a hospital.
4. I donated my blood to save her life.
5. I brought the medicines instructed by the doctor. Then she was safe.

Comprehension Passages

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below :

Passage : 1

When the Quit India Movement was announced on 9 August, 1942, the people came out in an open opposition to colonial rule. Social activists in Dungarpur inspired by the Gandhian leader Thakkar Bapa established the Dungarpur Sevak Sangh. The Sevak Sangh used to run schools for Dalits and tribals in the district. They taught the students about patriotism and bravery. The British forced the prince of Dungarpur to stop the Sevak Sangh from running these schools.

Questions.

1. The passage is about
 - (a) Thakkar Bapa
 - (b) The Prince of Dungarpur
 - (c) Dungarpur Sevak Sangh ()
 - (d) Schools

2. (i) When was Quit India movement announced ?
(ii) Why did the people come out ?
3. (i) Who inspired social activists?
(ii) Who established the Dungarpur Sevak Sangh?
4. (i) What service did the Sevak Sangh do ?
(ii) What did the Sevak Sangh teach about?

Answers.

1. (c) Dungarpur Sevak Sangh
2. (i) Quit India Movement was announced on 9 August 1942.
(ii) The people came out in an open opposition to colonial rule.
3. (i) The Gandhian leader Thakkar Bapa inspired social activists.
(ii) Social activists established Dungarpur Sevak Sangh
4. (i) The Sevak Sangh used to run schools for Dalits and tribals.
(ii) The Sevak Sangh taught about patriotism and bravery.

Passage : 2

The state police went to Rastapal village on 19 June 1947 to close the school which was running in the house of Nanabhai Khant. Nanabhai refused to close the school. The police then beat up Nanabhai severely. He fell unconscious. They took him away with them for jailing him. However, Nanabhai died of his injuries on the way before the police could reach their camp. After this the police beat up the teacher Sengabhai Bheel who had continued to teach the children despite Nanabhai's death

Questions.

1. The passage is about
(a) Nanabhai
(b) state police and the school
(c) Sengabhai
(d) Rastapal village ()
2. (i). Why did the police go to Rastapal village ?
(ii) In whose house was the school running?
3. (i) How did the police torture Nanabhai ?
(ii) How did Nanabhai die ?

- 4.(i) Why did the police beat Sengabhai Bheel?
(ii) Why was Nanabhai punished by the police ?

Answers.

1. (b) State police and the school
2. (i) The police went to Rastapal village to close the school.
(ii) The school was running in the house of Nanabhai Khant.
3. (i) The police beat up severely and took him away for jailing him.
(ii) Nanabhai died of his injuries on the way to camp.
4. (i) The police beat Sengabhai Bheel because he continued to teach the children.
(ii) Nanabhai was punished by the police because he refused to close the school.

Passage : 3

This unjust murder of a girl student of the school for trying to save her teacher made the Bheels angry. They assembled from the surrounding villages. A massive twelve thousand people fully armed with bows, arrows, swords and their traditional drums gathered in the town. The prince was forced to release the leaders of the Praja Mandal from jail. The people of the village constructed a statue of the brave thirteen year old girl Kalibai in Rastapal.

Questions.

1. This passage is about
(a) Bheels
(b) teacher
(c) the brave girl Kalibai
(d) the Prince ()
2. (i) Why was the girl murdered ?
(i) Why were the Bheels angry?
3. (i) How were people fully armed ?
(ii) Why was the prince forced ?
4. (i) Whose statue was constructed ?
(ii) How many people gathered in the town?

Answers.

1. (c) the brave girl Kalibai
2. (i) The girl was murdered because she was trying to save her teacher.
(ii) The Bheels were angry because a girl student was murdered unjustly.
3. (i) People were armed with bows, arrows, swords and their traditional drums.
(ii) The prince was forced to release the leaders of the Praja Mandal from jail.
4. (i) Kalibai's statue was constructed.
(ii) Twelve thousand people gathered in the town.