
RIICO
GROW WITH RAJASTHAN
missiongyan
LET'S LEARN TOGETHER
ई-पाठशाला
ENGLISH कक्षा-10
MADAM RIDES THE BUS +
THE TREES
THE NECKLACE
ONE SHOT
06 OCT 2026 | 3:00 PM

RIICO
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1) Madam rides the Bus

2) The Trees

3) The Necklace



(Footprints without feet)

Ch-7

The Necklace

(~ G. D. Maupassant)

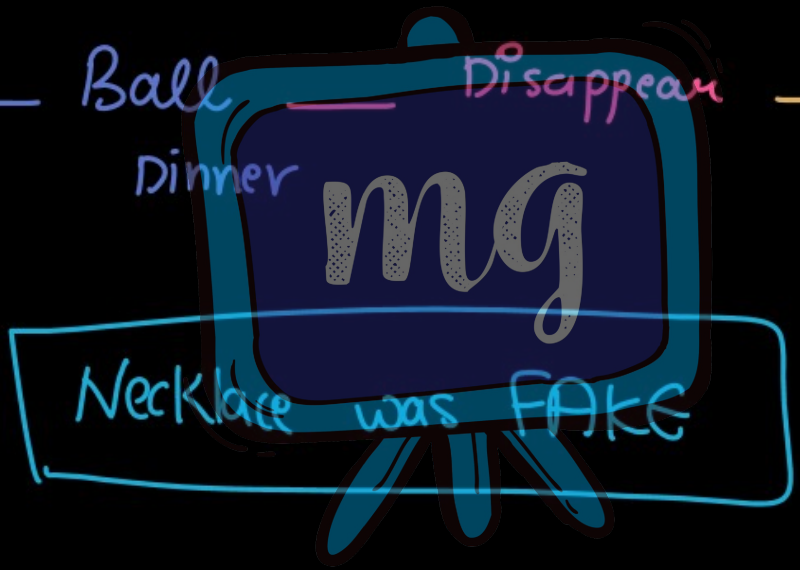
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Necklace

Wife - Matilda
Husband - M. Loisel

— Ball — Dinner — Disappear — 10 years of labour



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The Necklace

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1. Matilda had things but she was ungrateful.

Matilda's Life and Her Dreams/ मटिल्डा का जीवन और उसके सपने

Matilda Loisel was a very pretty young woman, but she was born into a poor family of clerks. She married M. Loisel, who was a small clerk in the Board of Education. Matilda was always unhappy because she wanted a life full of wealth, luxury, expensive clothes, and grand dinners. She hated her small house, plain walls, and old furniture.

The Necklace

The Invitation to the Grand Party/ भव्य पार्टी का निमंत्रण

One evening, her husband came home very happy with a special invitation to a big party at the Minister's house. He thought Matilda would be excited, but she became angry instead. She complained that she had no good dress to wear for such a big event.

The Necklace

To make her happy, her kind husband gave her 400 francs which he had saved to buy a hunting gun, so she could buy a nice dress.

400 francs
↓
currency of France



The Necklace

Borrowing the Diamond Necklace/ हीरे का हार उधार लेना

Mme
/
Madam

Mme Forestier

Forestier

As the party day got closer, Matilda was still sad because she did not have any jewellery to wear. Her husband suggested that she borrow some jewellery from her rich school friend, Mme Forestier. Matilda visited her friend and borrowed a beautiful, sparkling diamond necklace.

The Necklace

The Party and the Loss/
पार्टी और हार का खोना

necklace was missing

At the ball, Matilda looked extraordinarily beautiful, elegant, and happy. All the guests admired her, and she danced with full delight. After returning home late at night, she looked in the mirror for a final time to see herself in all her glory. Suddenly, she screamed—the diamond necklace was missing from her neck!

The Necklace

The Search and the Replacement / तलाश और नया हार खरीदना

Her husband searched everywhere-on the streets, at the police station, and cab offices—but found nothing. To buy time, they lied to Mme Forestier, telling her that the clasp of the necklace was broken and was being repaired.

find करने का समय तो उन्होंने झूठ बोला की वो टूट गया

The Necklace

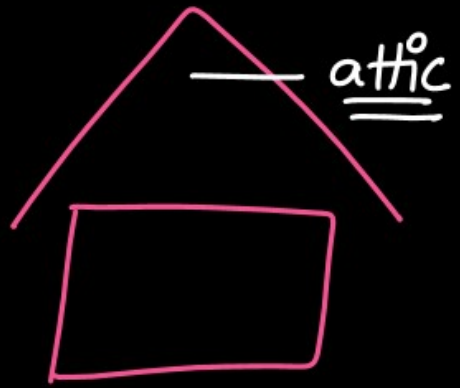
36,000 francs

18,000 – inheritence

18,000 – borrow

Finally, they went to a shop and found a matching diamond necklace priced at 36,000 francs. M. Loisel used 18,000 francs inherited from his late father and borrowed the rest at very high interest rates from moneylenders. They bought the new necklace and returned it to Mme Forestier, who did not even open the box.

The Necklace



Ten Years of Hard Struggle/ दस साल की कठिन मेहनत

To pay off the huge debt, the Loisels had to live a miserable life for 10 long years:

- They sent away their maid and moved to a tiny attic room.
- Matilda did all the heavy household work–cleaning, washing dishes, carrying water, and bargaining with shopkeepers.

The Necklace

- Her husband worked extra hours every evening and night doing accounting and copying work.

After 10 years, Matilda lost her beauty, youth, and charm, turning into a rough, hard woman of a poor family.

hardworking

The Necklace

The Shocking Truth/
एक चौंकाने वाला सच

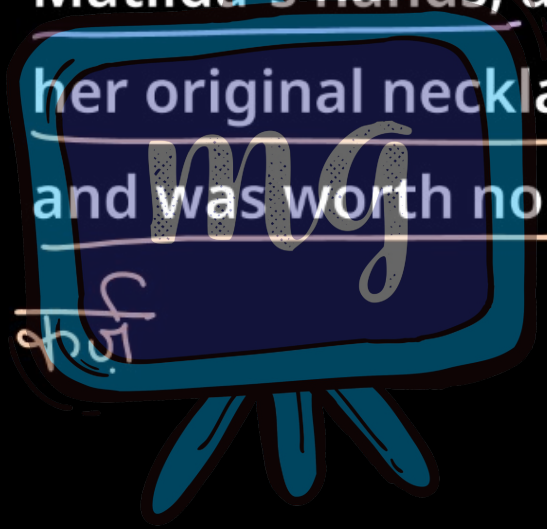
One day, while walking in the park, Matilda met Mme Forestier, who still looked young and beautiful. Matilda decided to reveal the truth to her. She proudly told Mme Forestier that she had lost her original necklace and spent 10 years working hard to pay off a replacement.

The Necklace

500 francs
↓
10 saal

36,000
:

Mme Forestier was deeply shocked, took Matilda's hands, and revealed the truth: her original necklace was fake (imitation) and was worth no more than 500 francs!



The Necklace

1. How did Mme. Loisel replace the lost necklace?



The Necklace

उधार borrow

ब्याज intrest rate

1. How did Mme. Loisel replace the lost necklace?

Answer : Mme. Loisel and her husband found a matching real diamond necklace in a shop priced at 36,000 francs. To pay for it, M. Loisel used 18,000 francs inherited from his father and borrowed the rest at very high interest rates from moneylenders. They then returned the new necklace to Mme Forestier.

पुश्तैनी सम्पत्ति ← inherited

The Necklace

2. How did the Loisels react when they realized that the necklace had been lost?



The Necklace

2. How did the Loisels react when they realized that the necklace had been lost?

Answer : They were shocked and filled with panic. M. Loisel searched everywhere-along the streets, at the police station, and cab offices-while Matilda waited in despair.

The Necklace

When they could not find it, they decided to lie to Mme Forestier to buy time and then replaced it with a new one.



The Necklace

3. What kind of a husband was M. Loisel?



The Necklace

3. What kind of a husband was M. Loisel?

Answer : M. Loisel was a simple, loving, and supportive husband. He gave up his own savings of 400 francs meant for buying a hunting gun so Matilda could buy a party dress. He also worked extremely hard for 10 long years to pay off the debt.

The Necklace

4. What was the main cause of Matilda's ruin? (बर्बादी)



The Necklace

1. Discontentment
   - असंतुष्टि
2. Pride
   - घमंड
3. Show off
   - दिखावा

4. What was the main cause of Matilda's ruin?

अत्यधिक

Answer : The main cause of Matilda's ruin was her excessive pride, discontentment, and desire to show off. She was never happy with her simple life and always longed for luxury, which led her to borrow the necklace and ultimately face ten years of hard poverty.

The Necklace

5. Why did Matilda not want to go to the Minister's party initially?



The Necklace

5. Why did Matilda not want to go to the Minister's party initially?

Answer : Matilda did not want to go to the party initially because she did not have an expensive dress or any jewellery to wear. She felt ashamed to go among rich people looking poor.

The Necklace

CHARACTER SKETCH

Mr. Loisel

- Loving
- Caring
- Sacrificing
- Hardworking

Matilda Loisel

- Ambitious
- Discontented (असंतुष्ट)
- Vain (घमंड)
- Relentles (कर्मा रुकने न वाला)

RIICO
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LET'S LEARN TOGETHER

(First Flight)

Poem - 5



The Trees

(Adrienne Rich)

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LET'S LEARN TOGETHER

Feminism
(नारीवाद) — स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों को बराबर एक
बिलकुल परिभाषा



Trees — जंगल काट दिए
और पेड़ों में पेड़ लगा लिए

Women — औरतों को भी वोट में
लाना किया था पहले

The Trees

यह कविता घरों के अंदर सजावट के लिए रखे गए trees (पेड़ों) के बारे में है, जो अब इंसानी कैद से आजाद होकर बाहर forest (जंगल) की ओर जा रहे हैं। पर यह कविता औरतों की दशा की ओर भी इशारा करती है जहाँ पेड़ो को औरतो से जोड़ा गया है।

इंसानों द्वारा पेड़ों को काट दिए जाने के कारण जंगल लंबे समय से empty (खाली) था, जहाँ कोई bird नहीं बैठ सकती थी, कोई insect छुप नहीं सकता था और धूप की छांव नहीं बनती थी।

The Trees

लेकिन अब रात भर पेड़ों की roots (जड़ें) veranda floor के cracks से खुद को disengage (छुड़ाने) में लगी हैं। Leaves कांच की खिड़की की तरफ strain (जोर) लगा रही हैं और twigs मेहनत से stiff (अकड़) गई हैं। पेड़ों की जकड़ी हुई boughs (शाखाएं) अस्पताल से discharged (छुट्टी पाए) half-dazed patients की तरह धीरे-धीरे बाहर की ओर बढ़ रही हैं।

आंख बैंधाश। मरीज़

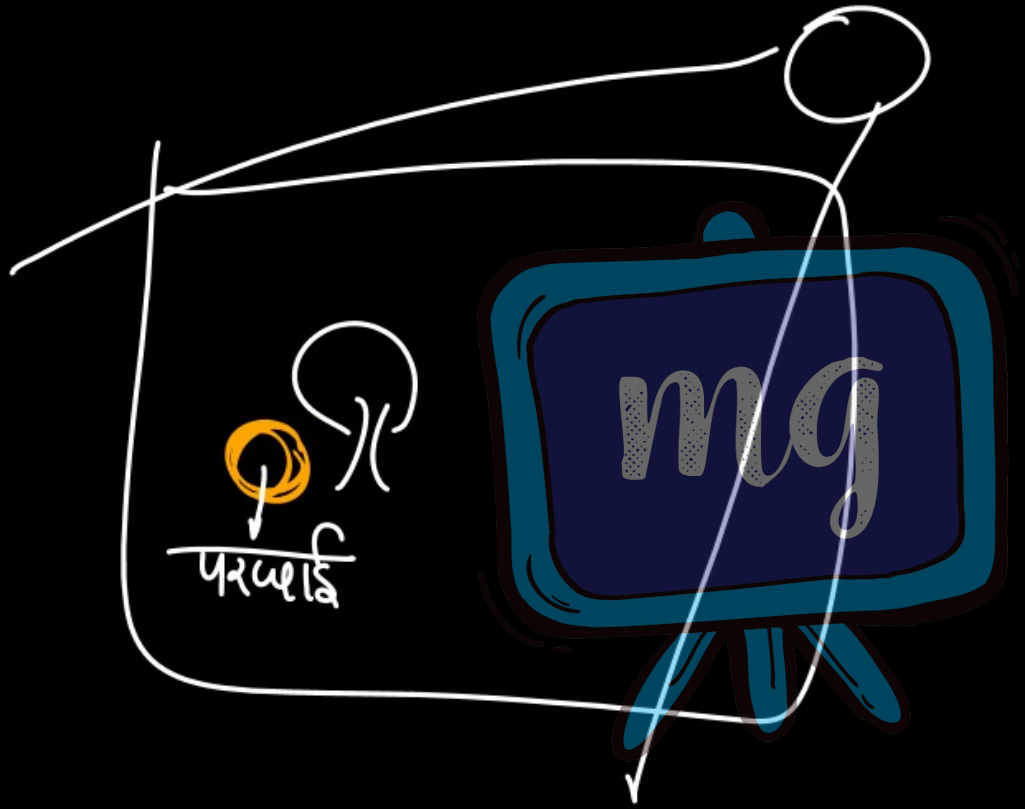
The Trees

कवयित्री कमरे में बैठकर long letters लिख रही हैं और इस departure (रवानगी) को महसूस कर रही हैं। रात एकदम fresh है, moon चमक रहा है और पत्तियों तथा lichen की महक कमरे तक आ रही है। अचानक खिड़की का glass break (कांच टूट) जाता है। पेड़ रात के अंधेरे में stumbling (लड़खड़ाते हुए) आगे बढ़ते हैं और winds उनका स्वागत करने दौड़ती हैं।

The Trees

अंत में, जंगल का सबसे लंबा oak tree आसमान को ढक लेता है, जिससे moon एक टूटे हुए mirror की तरह दिखता है, जिसकी चमक पेड़ के crown (ऊपरी हिस्से) पर दिखाई देती है।




परछाई
mg

The Trees

POEM

The trees inside are moving
out into the forest,
the forest that was empty
all these days
where no bird could sit
no insect hide

- **Empty :** (खाली)
- **Hide :** (छुपना)
- **Insect :** (कीड़ा/कीट)

The Trees

छाया नहीं बनती थी

no sun bury its feet in shadow

the forest that was empty all these nights

will be full of trees by morning.

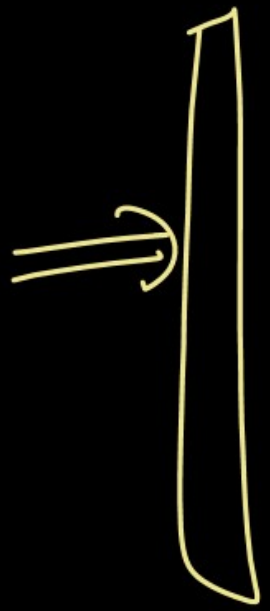
- Bury : (गाड़ना/डुबोना)
- Shadow : (छाया)
- Full : (भरा हुआ)

The Trees

All night the roots work
to disengage themselves
from the cracks
in the veranda floor.

- Disengage : (छुड़ाना/अलग करना)
- Cracks : (दरारें)
- Veranda : (बरामदा)
- Floor : (फर्श)

The Trees



The leaves strain toward the glass

small twigs stiff with exertion

- Strain : (जोर लगाना/खींचना)
- Twigs : (छोटी टहनियां)
- Stiff : (कठोर/अकड़े हुए)
- Exertion : (थकान/प्रयास)

The Trees

long-cramped boughs
shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
half-dazed, moving
to the clinic doors.

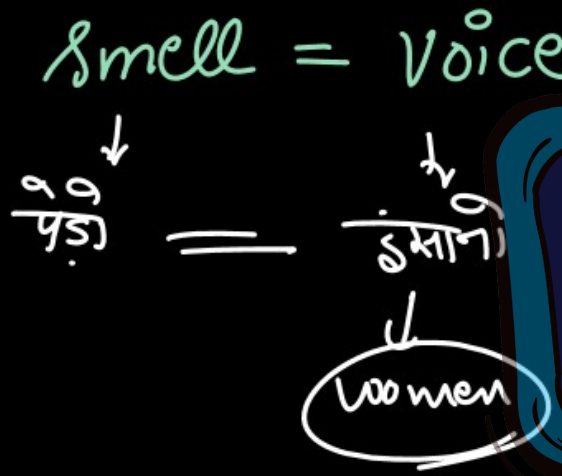
- Cramped : (जकड़े हुए)
- Boughs : (बड़ी टहनियाँ)
- Shuffling : (घसीट कर चलना)
- Discharged : (अस्पताल से छुट्टी पाए हुए)
- Half-dazed : (अर्ध-बेहोश)

The Trees

Poet — I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
writing long letters
in which I scarcely mention the departure
of the forest from the house.

- Scarcely : (शायद ही कभी/मुश्किल से)
- Mention : (उल्लेख करना)
- Departure : (चले जाना)

The Trees



The night is fresh, the
whole moon shines
in a sky still open
the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a
voice into the rooms.

- **Lichen :** (काई / लाइकेन)
- **Reaches :** (पहुंचती है)

The Trees

My head is full of whispers
which tomorrow will be silent.
Listen. The glass is breaking.

- Whispers : (फुसफुसाहट)
- Breaking : (टूट रहा है)

The Trees

The trees are stumbling forward into the night. Winds rush to meet them.

- Stumbling : (लड़खड़ाते हुए चलना)
- Forward : (आगे की ओर)
- Winds : (हवाएँ)
- Rush : (दौड़ना)

The Trees

The moon is broken like a mirror,
its pieces flash now in the crown
of the tallest oak.

ताज

- Flash : (चमकना)
- Crown : (ताज/सबसे ऊपरी हिस्सा)
- Tallest : (सबसे लंबा)
- Oak : (ओक का पेड़)

The Trees

Themes

- Freedom
- Women's Liberation
- Breaking Boundaries



The Trees

Poetic Devices

Free Verse/No Rhyme Scheme

❖ Meaning : The poem does not follow any fixed rhyme scheme or rhythm pattern.

Free verse

The Trees

1. Personification मानवीकरण

- **Meaning :** Giving human qualities to non-human things (like trees or objects).
- **Example in the poem :**
  - "All night the roots work/to disengage themselves" (Roots don't literally "work" like humans do).

The Trees

- ✓ "The leaves strain toward the glass" (Straining is a human physical effort).
- ✓ "Winds rush to meet them."



The Trees

2. Simile

- **Meaning :** Comparing two things using the words "like" or "as".
- **Example in the poem :**
  - ✓ "like newly discharged patients" (Comparing the moving, half-dazed trees to patients leaving a hospital).

The Trees

- ✓ "The moon is broken like a mirror" (Comparing the broken pieces of moonlight through the trees to a shattered mirror).



The Trees

3. Metaphor रूपक

- **Meaning :** Comparing two things directly without using "like" or "as" (stating that one thing is another).
- **Example in the poem :**
  - The entire poem is an extended metaphor where the trees stand for women fighting for their freedom.

The Trees

4. Imagery कालपनिक शब्दावली

- **Meaning :** Using descriptive words that create a clear picture in the reader's mind.
- **Example in the poem :**
  - **Visual imagery :** "roots work to disengage from the cracks", "glass is breaking", "tallest oak".

The Trees

- ✓ **Olfactory (smell) imagery :** "the smell of leaves and lichen still reaches like a voice".

The Trees

5. Enjambment

- **Meaning :** When a sentence continues from one line to the next without any punctuation (comma or full stop) at the end of the line.
- **Example in the poem :**
  - ✓ "the forest that was empty all these days/where no bird could sit/no insect hide"

The Trees

6. Alliteration

- **Meaning :** The repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of words that are close together.
- **Example :**
  - ✓ long letters
  - ✓ forest from
  - ✓ sky still
  - ✓ leaves and lichen

The Trees

7. Anaphora

- **Meaning :** The repetition of the same word at the beginning of consecutive lines.
- **Example :**
  - ✓ "no insect hide"
  - ✓ "no sun bury its feet in shadow"

The Trees

8. Symbolism

- **Meaning :** Using specific objects or elements to represent deeper ideas.
- **Example :**
  - ✓ The house symbolizes a patriarchal society (male-dominated world), and the trees symbolize women breaking free to find their freedom.

The Trees

1. Why is the forest empty?



The Trees

1. Why is the forest empty?

Answer : The forest is empty because humans cut down trees and brought them inside their houses for decoration. As a result, there are no trees outside for birds to sit on or insects to hide in.

The Trees

2. How do the roots and leaves of the trees work at night?



The Trees

2. How do the roots and leaves of the trees work at night?

Answer : The roots work all night to free themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor. The leaves push against the glass window to break out into the open air.

The Trees

3. Why are the branches compared to newly discharged patients?



The Trees

3. Why are the branches compared to newly discharged patients?

Answer : The branches have been trapped inside the house under the roof for a long time. Like sick patients leaving a clinic, they are weak, half-dazed, and move slowly toward freedom.

The Trees

4. What happens to the glass and the moon when the trees move out?



The Trees

4. What happens to the glass and the moon when the trees move out?

Answer : The window glass breaks as the trees push forward into the night. The moon looks like a broken mirror because its light is blocked and split by the branches of the tallest oak tree.

The Trees

5. What is the main message or theme of the poem "The Trees"?



The Trees

5. What is the main message or theme of the poem "The Trees"?

Answer : The main message is about freedom. It shows that nature and women cannot be trapped inside houses forever. Both must break free from human and social barriers to live in freedom.

(First Flight)

Ch-7

Madam Rides the Bus

(~ Vallikkavum)

Madam Rides the Bus

Valli and Her Desire/
वल्ली और उसकी इच्छा

Valli (Valliammai) was an eight-year-old curious girl. She had no playmates on her street, so her favourite pastime was standing at her front doorway to watch the street. Her greatest joy was seeing the village bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town every hour.

Madam Rides the Bus

Gradually, she developed a strong desire to ride that bus at least once.



Madam Rides the Bus

Gathering Details and Planning / जानकारी जुटाना और योजना बनाना

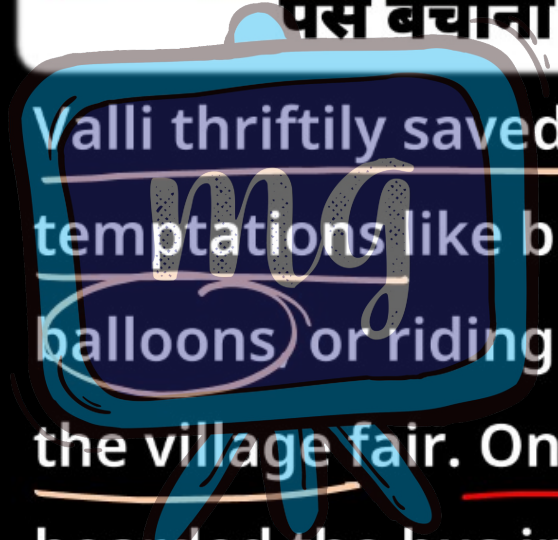
To plan her journey, Valli listened carefully to her neighbours and regular passengers and asked discreet questions. She found out essential details:

Madam Rides the Bus

- **Distance**: The town was 6 miles away from her village.
- **Fare**: 30 paise one way (60 paise for a round trip).
- **Time**: The trip took 45 minutes each way.
- **Plan**: She decided to take the 1:00 PM bus, reach the town at 1:45 PM, and return home on the same bus by 2:45 PM while her mother took her daily afternoon nap.

Madam Rides the Bus

Saving Money and Boarding the Bus/ पैसे बचाना और बस में चढ़ना



Valli thriftily saved 60 paise by resisting all temptations like buying candies, toys, balloons, or riding the merry-go-round at the village fair. One afternoon, she boarded the bus independently and refused the conductor's help.

Madam Rides the Bus

The conductor was a cheerful, light-hearted man; seeing her confident behavior, he jokingly called her "Madam."

Conductor ने नाम दिया।

Madam Rides the Bus

The Bus Journey and Sights/
बस की यात्रा और दृश्य

Inside, the new bus was gleaming white with green stripes, soft seats, and a shiny clock. To get a clear view outside, Valli stood up on her seat to look over the window blind. She saw a canal, palm trees, mountains, and green fields.

Madam Rides the Bus

When an elderly man kindly advised her to sit down for safety, she haughtily replied that she was eight years old and not a child. Later, an elderly woman sat beside her, but Valli disliked her repulsive looks (big ear holes, ugly earrings) and betel-nut chewing, so she avoided talking to her.

Madam Rides the Bus

The Funny Cow/हंसमुख गाय

On the way to town, a young cow ran right in the middle of the road directly in front of the bus. Whenever the driver honked the horn, the cow grew more frightened and galloped faster with its tail high in the air. Valli found this extremely funny and laughed until tears came to her eyes.

Madam Rides the Bus

At the Town Bus Stand/
शहर के बस स्टैंड पर

When the bus reached the town, all passengers got off, but Valli stayed in her seat. She gave the conductor another 30 paise for her return ticket. The conductor invited her to get off, see the sights, or enjoy a cold drink on his treat, but Valli firmly refused.

Madam Rides the Bus

She was careful, self-contained, and didn't want to wander around alone without money.



Madam Rides the Bus

The Sad Sight and Return Home / उदास करने वाला दृश्य और घर वापसी

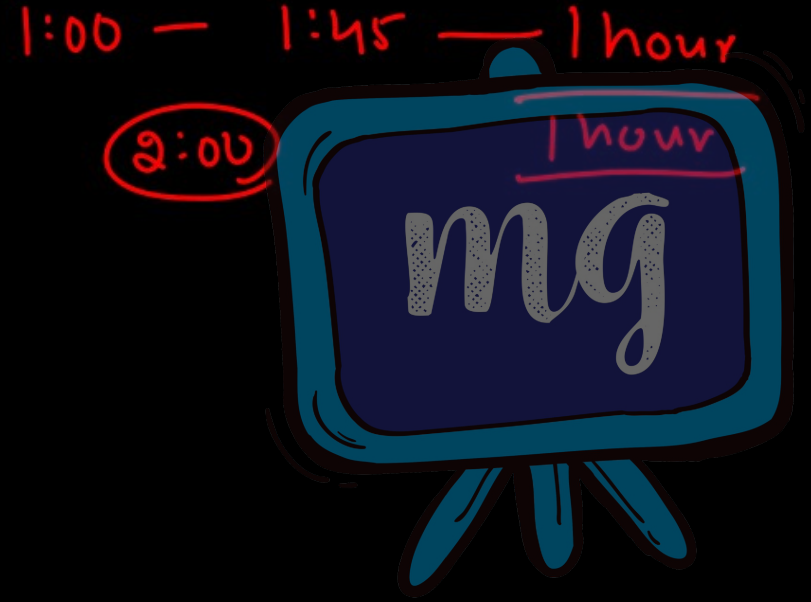
3:40 pm

On the return journey, Valli saw the same cow lying dead by the roadside, struck by a fast vehicle. This horrifying sight deeply saddened her and dampened her enthusiasm. She sat silently in her seat until the bus reached her village at 3:40 PM.

Madam Rides the Bus

8:45

Valli ran straight home and found her mother talking to an aunt. The aunt remarked that Valli acted like a grown lady poking her nose into adult conversations. Valli just smiled to herself, secretly happy about her successful, independent adventure.


1:00 — 1:45 — 1 hour
2:00
1 hour
mg

Madam Rides the Bus

1. What was Valli's strongest desire?



Madam Rides the Bus

i. What was Valli's strongest desire?

Answer : Valli's strongest desire was to ride on the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town, even if just once.

Madam Rides the Bus

2. How did Valli save money for her bus journey?



Madam Rides the Bus

2. How did Valli save money for her bus journey?

Answer : Valli thriftily saved 60 paise by saving every small coin that came her way. She carefully controlled her desires and did not spend money on toys, peppermints, balloons, or the merry-go-round at the village fair.

Madam Rides the Bus

Why did the conductor call Valli ‘Madam’?



Madam Rides the Bus

3. Why did the conductor call Valli 'Madam'?

Answer : The conductor was a cheerful and funny person. He called Valli 'Madam' because she acted like a confident, self-reliant adult, refused his help to get onto the bus, and proudly said she could take care of herself.

Madam Rides the Bus

4. What made Valli laugh heartily during her bus journey?



Madam Rides the Bus

4. What made Valli laugh heartily during her bus journey?



Answer : On her way to the town, Valli saw a young cow running right in the middle of the road directly in front of the bus. Whenever the driver honked the horn loudly, the cow got scared and ran faster with its tail up in the air.

Madam Rides the Bus

This sight was so funny that Valli laughed until tears came into her eyes.



Madam Rides the Bus

5. Why did Valli not get off the bus at the town bus stand?



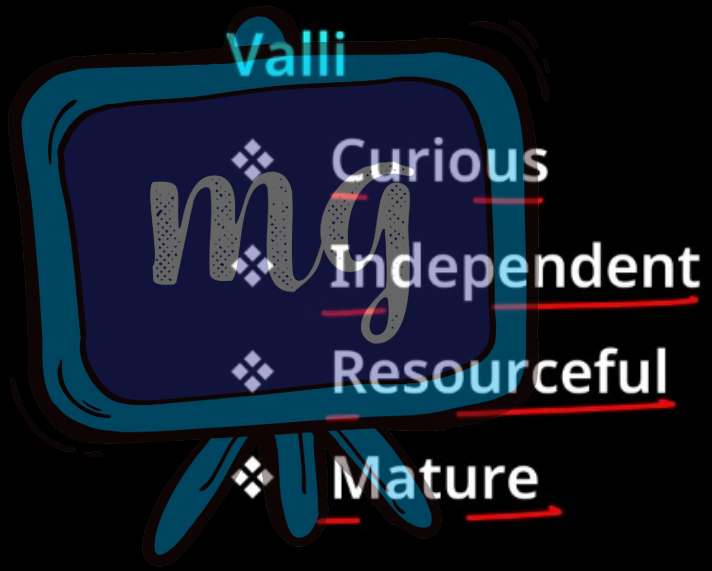
Madam Rides the Bus

5. Why did Valli not get off the bus at the town bus stand?

Answer : Valli did not get off the bus because she did not have extra money to spend or buy a drink. She was also afraid of wandering around alone in a new and crowded town without her mother.

Madam Rides the Bus

Character Sketch



Valli

- Curious
- Independent
- Resourceful
- Mature

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Tomorrow

1. The Sermon at Benares
2. The Tale of Custard - - -
3. Bholi

