

ई- पाठशाला

**ENGLISH कक्षा-10**

**THE SERMON AT BENARES+  
THE TALE OF CUSTARD  
THE DRAGON  
BHOLI**

**ONE SHOT**



**07 OCT 2026 | 3:00 PM**





1. Bhola

2. The Sermon at Benares

3. The tale of Custard - - -



(Footprints without Feet)

Ch-8

**Bholi**

(~K. A. Abbas)



# Bholi

## Bholi's Childhood/भोली का बचपन

Sulekha  
F: Ramlal

Sulekha, nicknamed Bholi (the simpleton) was the youngest daughter of a village official named Ramlal. Due to a brain injury as a baby and a severe attack of smallpox at age two, she was left with pockmarks and developed a speech stammer. - एकदली

निशान-

# Bholi

भाई-बहन

While her siblings grew up healthy and  
received good arrangements for  
education or marriage, Bholi was  
neglected by her family because of her  
looks and difficulty speaking.

नजरअंदाज़

प्राथमिक  
प्रथम

## Going to School/स्कूल जाना

When a new primary school for girls opened in the village, the local government officer requested Ramlal to send his daughters as an example. His wife feared no one would marry educated girls, so they decided to send Bholi instead, viewing her as a burden with poor marriage prospects. - संभावनाएँ

# Bholi

सर

Though terrified at first, Bholi was dressed  
in clean clothes and taken to school, where  
she found comfort and hope through a  
kind and encouraging teacher who helped  
her speak her name without fear.

Bishamber Nath

Grocer

- ① Age
- ② Limb
- ③ लड़ै लज्ज थी

## Growing Up and a Marriage Proposal/

## बड़ी होना और शादी का प्रस्ताव

Years passed and the village modernized into a small town. A wealthy, older grocer named Bishamber Nath proposed to marry Bholi without asking for a dowry. Despite his advanced age, limp, and grown children, Ramlal and his wife accepted the proposal, believing it was Bholi's only chance to get married.

## The Wedding Day / शादी का दिन

During the wedding ceremony, Bishamber saw Bholi's pockmarked face when her veil slipped. He refused to marry her unless Ramlal paid a heavy bribe of five thousand rupees. To save his family's honor, Ramlal wept and gave him the money.

चूँघट

₹ 5 K

सुझान

# Bholi

अलख

शुद्ध

अलख

However, seeing the groom's greed and cruelty, Bholi rejected the marriage, threw the ceremonial garland into the fire, and spoke out clearly without stammering.



## A New Purpose/जीवन का नया उद्देश्य

After the groom and guests left, Ramlal worried about Bholi's future. Bholi calmly reassured her parents that she would take care of them in their old age and teach at the school where she had learned so much. Her teacher proudly watched her transformation into an independent and confident person.

1. Why was Bholi called a simpleton?



## 1. Why was Bholi called a simpleton?

**Answer :** When Bholi was ten months

बोली

old, she fell off her cot and damaged  
a part of her brain. That is why she  
remained a backward child and was  
called a simpleton.

2. Why did Ramlal's wife agree to send  
Bholi to school?



## 2. Why did Ramlal's wife agree to send Bholi to school?

**Answer :** She thought Bholi had an  
ugly face and a lack of sense, so she  
had very little chance of getting  
married. She wanted the school  
teachers to worry about Bholi  
instead.

3. How did Bholi's teacher encourage her on her first day at school?



# Bholi

3. How did Bholi's teacher encourage her on her first day at school?

**Answer :** The teacher spoke to Bholi in a very soft and loving voice. She affectionately asked her to name herself and promised to make her the most learned person in the village so no one would laugh at her.

4. Why did Bishamber demand five thousand rupees from Ramlal?



4. Why did Bishamber demand five thousand rupees from Ramlal?

**Answer :** Bishamber saw Bholi's pockmarked face during the garland exchange. Taking advantage of the situation, he demanded five thousand rupees as dowry to marry her.

5. Why did Bholi refuse to marry  
Bishamber Nath?



# Bholi

## 5. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber Nath?

**Answer :** Bholi refused to marry  
Bishamber because he was a greedy,  
mean, and heartless man who  
humiliated her father by demanding  
money for marriage.

## CHARACTER SKETCH OF BHOLI

❖ Shy

❖ Neglected

❖ Resilient

❖ Independent

(First Flight)

Poem - 8



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

(Ogden Nash)

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda अपने एक छोटे से white house में अपने चार pets के साथ रहती थी :

❖ Ink - एक छोटी black kitten

❖ Blink - एक छोटा grey mouse

❖ Mustard - एक yellow dog जो बहुत sharp था

❖ Custard - एक dragon, जिसे सब coward (कायर) समझते थे

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon



Custard देखने में बहुत dangerous था—उसके बड़े-बड़े sharp दांत थे, ऊपर spikes थे, और पैर की उंगलियां daggers की तरह थीं। लेकिन फिर भी वह हमेशा एक सुरक्षित cage के लिए रोता रहता था।

Belinda और बाकी सभी pets Custard का मज़ाक उड़ाते थे। Belinda और उसके तीनों pets खुद को बहुत brave बताते थे Belinda शेर की तरह बहादुर बनती थी, Ink और Blink शेरों को भगाने का दावा करते थे, और Mustard गुस्से में शेर जैसा दिखता था।

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

वे सब लाल wagon में बैठकर Custard पर हँसते थे।  
अचानक एक दिन, खिड़की से एक खतरनाक pirate  
(समुद्री डाकू) घर के अंदर आ गया। उसके दोनों हाथों में  
pistol थी, मुँह में एक bright cutlass (तलवार) थी,  
और उसका एक पैर लकड़ी का था।

Pirate को देखते ही Belinda डर से चिल्लाने लगी।  
Mustard डरकर भाग गया, Ink घर के कोने में छिप  
गया, और Blink अपने mousehole (बिल) में चला  
गया।

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

लेकिन जिसे सब coward कहते थे, वही Custard एक engine की तरह गर्जना करते हुए pirate पर कूद पड़ा। Pirate ने उस पर दो bullets चलाई, लेकिन वे चूक गईं। Custard ने pirate को पूरा निगल (gobble) लिया। इसके बाद Belinda ने Custard को embrace (गले लगाया) किया और Mustard उसे चाटने लगा। Ink और Blink खुशी से उसके चारों तरफ नाचने (gyrate) लगे।

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

लेकिन खतरा टलते ही Mustard, Ink और Blink  
फिर से बहाने बनाने लगे कि अगर वे घबराए  
(flustered) न होते, तो वे Custard से भी ज्यादा  
bravery दिखाते। Custard ने भी शांति से उनकी बात  
मान ली और कहा कि सभी उससे ज्यादा बहादुर हैं।  
अंत में, Belinda और उसके सभी pets वापस अपने  
white house में उसी तरह रहने लगे। वे तीनों अपने  
आप को बहुत brave मानते रहे, और Custard आज  
भी अपने लिए एक safe cage माँगता रहता है।

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda lived in a little white house,

With a little black kitten

and a little grey mouse,

And a little yellow dog and

a little red wagon,

And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

❖ **Realio, Trulio** – वास्तव में, सचमुच

❖ **Wagon** – गाड़ी

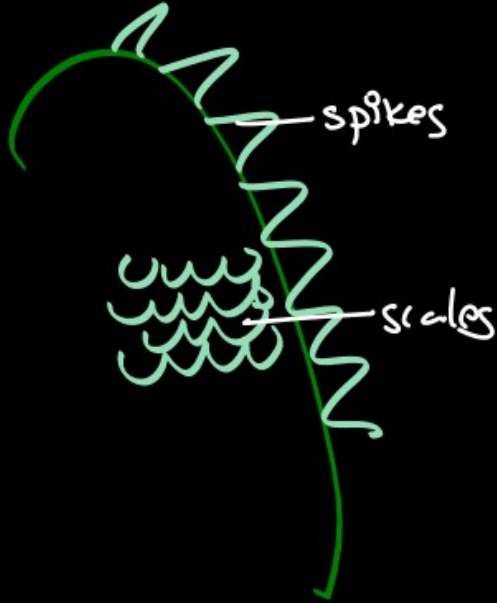
❖ **Dragon** – अजगर

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Now the name of the  
little black kitten was Ink,  
And the little grey mouse,  
she called him Blink,  
And the little yellow dog  
was sharp as Mustard,  
But the dragon was a  
coward, and she called him Custard.

- ❖ **Coward** - कायर
- ❖ **Sharp** - तेज, चतुर

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon



Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,  
And spikes on top of him and scales underneath,  
Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose,  
And realio, trulio daggers on his toes.

- ❖ **Spikes** – नुकीले कांटे
- ❖ **Scales** – पपड़ीदार खाल
- ❖ **Daggers** – कटार, खंजर
- ❖ **Toes** – पैर की उंगलियां

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,  
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,  
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,  
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

- ❖ Barrel - पीपा, कनस्तर
- ❖ Rage - गुस्सा
- ❖ Cage - पिंजरा

शालू

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Percival - शूरवीर

कभी किसी को मजाक से  
उल्टे नामों से पुकारा जाता है।

Custard - कायर

(मजाक : शूरवीर)

Belinda tickled him,  
she tickled him unmerciful,

Ink, Blink and Mustard,  
they rudely called him Percival,

They all sat laughing  
in the little red wagon

At the realio, trulio, cowardly dragon.

- ❖ Tickled - गुदगुदी की
- ❖ Unmerciful - निर्दयता से
- ❖ Rudely - असभ्य रूप से
- ❖ Cowardly - कायर

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

हिला

Belinda giggled till she shook the house,

And Blink said Weeck!

which is giggling for a mouse,

Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,

When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

❖ Giggled - खिलखिलाकर हँसना

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon



Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,  
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.  
Meowch! cried Ink, and ooh! cried Belinda,  
For there was a pirate, climbing in the winda.

- ❖ **Nasty** – अप्रिय, गंदा
- ❖ **Growled** – गुर्राया
- ❖ **Pirate** – समुद्री डाकू
- ❖ **Winda** – खिड़की

window  
↓  
winda  
Pirate licence

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,

And he held in his teeth a cutlass bright,

His beard was black, one leg was wood;

It was clear that the pirate meant no good.

❖ Cutlass - छोटी तलवार

❖ Beard - दाढ़ी

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda paled, and she cried Help! Help!

But Mustard fled with a terrified yelp,

Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,

And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.

❖ **Paled** - पीली पड़ गई

❖ **Trickled** - रिसना, बहना

❖ **Fled** - भाग गया

❖ **Mousehole** - चूहे का बिल

❖ **Terrified** - डरा हुआ

❖ **Yelp** - चीख

❖ **Strategically** - रणनीतिक रूप से

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,  
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,  
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,  
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.

- ❖ **Snorting** - खरटे लेना, नाक से आवाज़ निकालना
- ❖ **Dungeon** - तहखाना
- ❖ **Clatter** - खड़खड़ाना
- ❖ **Clank** - खनक
- ❖ **Jangling** - झनझनाहट
- ❖ **Squirm** - छटपटाना

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

The pirate gaped at Belinda's dragon,  
And gulped some grog from his pocket flagon,  
He fired two bullets, but they didn't hit,  
And Custard gobbled him, every bit.

- ❖ Gaped - मुँह खुला रह गया
- ❖ Gulped - गटक लिया
- ❖ Grog - शराब
- ❖ Flagon - सुराही, बोतल
- ❖ Gobbled - चट कर गया, निगल गया

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him,

No one mourned for his pirate victim.

Ink and Blink in glee did gyrate

Around the dragon that ate the pirate.

❖ Embraced - गले लगाया

❖ Mourned - शोक मनाया

❖ Victim - शिकार

❖ Glee - खुशी

❖ Gyrate - गोल घूमना

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

But presently up spoke little dog Mustard,  
I'd have been twice as brave  
if I hadn't been flustered.

And up spoke Ink and up spoke Blink,  
We'd have been three times  
as brave, we think,

- ❖ **Presently** - तुरंत, थोड़ी देर बाद
- ❖ **Flustered** - घबराया हुआ

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

And Custard said, I quite agree  
That everybody is braver than me.

Belinda still lives in her little white house,  
With her little black kitten  
and her little grey mouse,  
And her little yellow dog and her little red wagon,  
And her realio, trulio little pet dragon.

Belinda is as brave as a barrel full of bears,  
And Ink and Blink chase lions down the stairs,

❖ **Wagon** - गाड़ी

❖ **Dragon** - अजगर

❖ **Chase** - पीछा करना

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Mustard is as brave as  
a tiger in a rage,

But Custard keeps crying for  
a nice safe cage.

❖ **Rage** – गुस्सा

❖ **Cage** – पिंजरा

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

## POETIC DEVICES

- ❖ **Rhyme Scheme** : The poem is written in rhyming couplets within four-line stanzas, following the strict rhyme scheme of **AABB** throughout every stanza (e.g., house/mouse, wagon/dragon).

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

❖ **Alliteration** : The intentional repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning

of nearby words appears frequently:

➤ "sharp stash" / "spikes on top of him and scales underneath"

➤ "clatter and a clank"

➤ "brave as a barrel full of bears"

➤ "tickled him, she tickled him"

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

- ❖ **Anaphora** : The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of consecutive lines or sentences :
- "And a little black kitten... And a little grey mouse, / And a little yellow dog... And a realio, trulio..."
  - "Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound"

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

❖ **Repetition** : The reuse of specific words or phrases for emphasis, musicality, and humorous effect :

➤ "realio, trulio" (repeated across multiple stanzas as a whimsical nonsense phrase)

➤ "Help! Help!"

➤ "Suddenly, suddenly"

➤ "a nice safe cage"

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

❖ **Simile** : Direct comparisons between two different things using the words "like"

or "as":

- "brave as a barrel full of bears"
- "brave as a tiger in a rage"
- "Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose"
- "snorting like an engine"
- "went at the pirate like a robin at a worm"

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

24th ❖ **Metaphor** : Implicit comparisons where one thing is described as being another :

➤ "sharp as Mustard" (attributing the quality of sharpness directly)

➤ "daggers on his toes" (comparing his sharp toenails to daggers)

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

❖ **Onomatopoeia** : Words that imitate the natural sounds of things or actions :

काह - काह

टप - टप

खन - खन

घप - घप

Onomatopoeia



➤ "Weeck!" (the sound of the mouse giggling)

➤ "Meowch!" (the cat's cry of alarm)

➤ "Growled"

➤ "Yelp"

➤ "Clatter", "clank", "jangling"  
(metallic sound effects)

➤ "Snorting"

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

- ❖ **Oxymoron** : A figure of speech containing words that seem to contradict each other :
  - "cowardly dragon" (dragons are traditionally fierce and terrifying mythical beasts, making a cowardly one a humorous contradiction)

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

- ❖ **Allusion** : Indirect references used to build exaggerated imagery or humor :
  - "Percival" (alluding to Sir Percival, a legendary knight of King Arthur's Round Table known for chivalry, used mockingly here)



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

- ❖ **Refrain :** The repetition of entire lines or stanzas at the beginning and end of the poem to create a circular, song-like ballad structure (the opening and closing stanzas are nearly identical).

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

## THEMES

- ❖ Appearances Can Be Deceptive
- ❖ True Courage vs. False Boasting
- ❖ Underestimation of the Quiet and Meek
- ❖ Loyalty and Protection
- ❖ Humor and Parody

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

1. How did Custard look like? Describe his appearance.



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

1. How did Custard look like? Describe his appearance.

Answer : Custard had big sharp teeth, sharp spikes on his top, and scales underneath his body. His mouth looked like a fireplace and his toes were sharp like daggers.

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

2. How did the other pets make fun of Custard the dragon?



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

2. How did the other pets make fun of Custard the dragon?

**Answer :** The other pets called him a coward and mockingly named him Percival. They sat in the red wagon and laughed at him because he always cried for a safe cage.

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

3. What did the other pets do when  
the pirate entered the house?



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

3. What did the other pets do when the pirate entered the house?

Answer : When the pirate entered, everyone got scared. Belinda cried for help, Mustard the dog ran away, Ink the kitten hid in a corner, and Blink the mouse ran into his hole.

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

4. How did Custard save everyone from  
the pirate?



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

4. How did Custard save everyone from the pirate?

**Answer :** Custard jumped up boldly,  
snorted like an engine, and attacked  
the pirate. When the pirate shot two  
bullets at him, Custard swallowed  
and ate the pirate completely.

# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

5. What excuses did Mustard, Ink, and  
Blink give after Custard killed the  
pirate?



# The Tale of Custard the Dragon

5. What excuses did Mustard, Ink, and Blink give after Custard killed the pirate?

**Answer :** They made excuses to cover up their fear. Mustard said he would have been twice as brave if he hadn't panicked, while Ink and Blink said they would have been three times as brave.

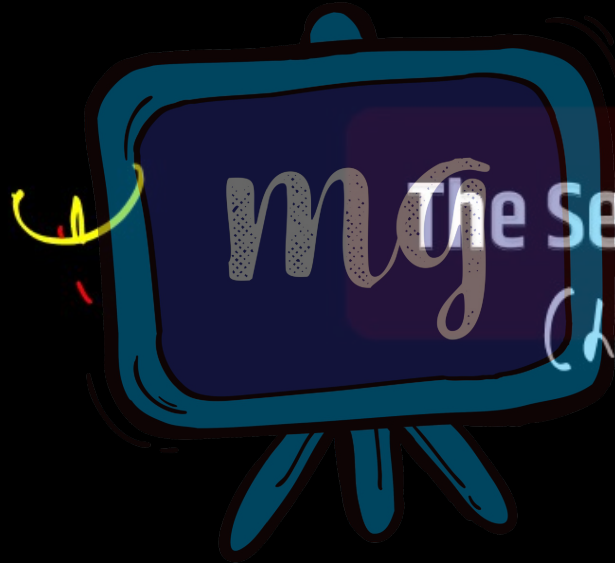
(First Flight)

Ch-8

mg

# The Sermon at Benares

(Lord Buddha)



# The Sermon at Benares

12/10 -  
4 साल  
शादी - लच्छा  
10 साल

## Siddhartha's Early Life/

## सिद्धार्थ का प्रारंभिक जीवन

Gautama Buddha was born as Prince Siddhartha in northern India. At twelve, he was sent to study Hindu sacred scriptures. Four years later, he returned home and married a princess. They had a son and lived a royal life for ten years.

# The Sermon at Benares

## The Four Sights/चार दृश्य

At the age of twenty-five, Siddhartha went hunting and saw four sights for the first time: a sick man, an old man, a funeral procession, and a monk begging for help.

Seeing all this suffering moved him deeply, so he left his palace to search for spiritual truth.

# The Sermon at Benares

पुनर्जन्म

7 साल  
पीपल पेड़  
↓  
बोधि पेड़

## Enlightenment and the First Sermon/ ज्ञान की प्राप्ति और पहला उपदेश

Siddhartha traveled for seven years. He then sat under a peepal tree and promised not to leave until he found enlightenment. After seven days, he gained wisdom, renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom), and became known as the Buddha. He gave his first religious speech in the holy city of Benares.

# The Sermon at Benares

## Kisa Gotami's Grief/किसा गोतमी का दुख

A woman named Kisa Gotami had only one son, who died. Unwilling to accept his death, she went to her neighbors asking for medicine. The neighbors thought she had lost her mind. A kindly man then guided her to seek help from the Buddha.

# The Sermon at Benares

## Buddha's Condition/बुद्ध की शर्त

Kisa Gotami begged the Buddha to heal  
her dead child. The Buddha agreed to  
help, but on one condition: she had to  
bring him a handful of mustard seeds  
from a household where no child, parent,  
husband, or friend had ever died.

# The Sermon at Benares

## The Universal Truth of Death/

### मृत्यु का कड़वा सच

Kisa Gotami went from door to door.  
People gave her seeds willingly, but  
whenever she asked if anyone in the  
family had passed away, they replied that  
death had touched every home.

# The Sermon at Benares

Exhausted and hopeless, she sat by the road watching the city lights flicker and go out. She realized that human lives flicker and end in the same way, and that death comes to everyone.

# The Sermon at Benares



## The Buddha's Lesson on Death/ बुद्ध की सीख

The Buddha explained that life is short and filled with pain. Just as ripe fruit must fall and clay pots eventually break, every living being must die. Grieving or crying cannot bring the dead back; it only causes sickness and body pain.

# The Sermon at Benares

To find inner peace, one must let go of  
sorrow and accept death as a natural part  
of life.

आंतरिक शांति के लिए मृत्यु को स्वीकार करना  
चाहिए, सत्य को लें

# The Sermon at Benares

1. Why did Kisa Gotami go from house  
to house?



# The Sermon at Benares

1. Why did Kisa Gotami go from house to house?

**Answer :** Kisa Gotami went from house to house to get medicine for her dead son so that he could become alive again.

# The Sermon at Benares

2. What condition did Lord Buddha  
put before Kisa Gotami to give her  
medicine?



# The Sermon at Benares

2. What condition did Lord Buddha put before Kisa Gotami to give her medicine?

**Answer :** Lord Buddha asked her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where no one had ever lost a child, husband, parent, or friend.

# The Sermon at Benares

3. Why was Kisa Gotami unable to get  
a handful of mustard seeds?



# The Sermon at Benares

3. Why was Kisa Gotami unable to get a handful of mustard seeds?

**Answer :** She could not get the mustard seeds because in every home someone had died in the past. There was no house without death.

# The Sermon at Benares

~~4.~~ What great truth about life did Kisa  
Gotami realize at the end?



# The Sermon at Benares

4. What great truth about life did Kisa Gotami realize at the end?

**Answer :** She realized that death is common to all human beings. Everyone who is born in this world must die one day.

# The Sermon at Benares

~~5.~~ According to Lord Buddha, how can  
a person get peace of mind?



# The Sermon at Benares

5. According to Lord Buddha, how can a person get peace of mind?

Answer : According to Lord Buddha, a person can get peace of mind by letting go of weeping, grieving, and sorrow, and by accepting death calmly.

Q. 15.

# Tomorrow

1. The Proposal
2. For Anne Gregory
3. The Book that Saved the Earth

