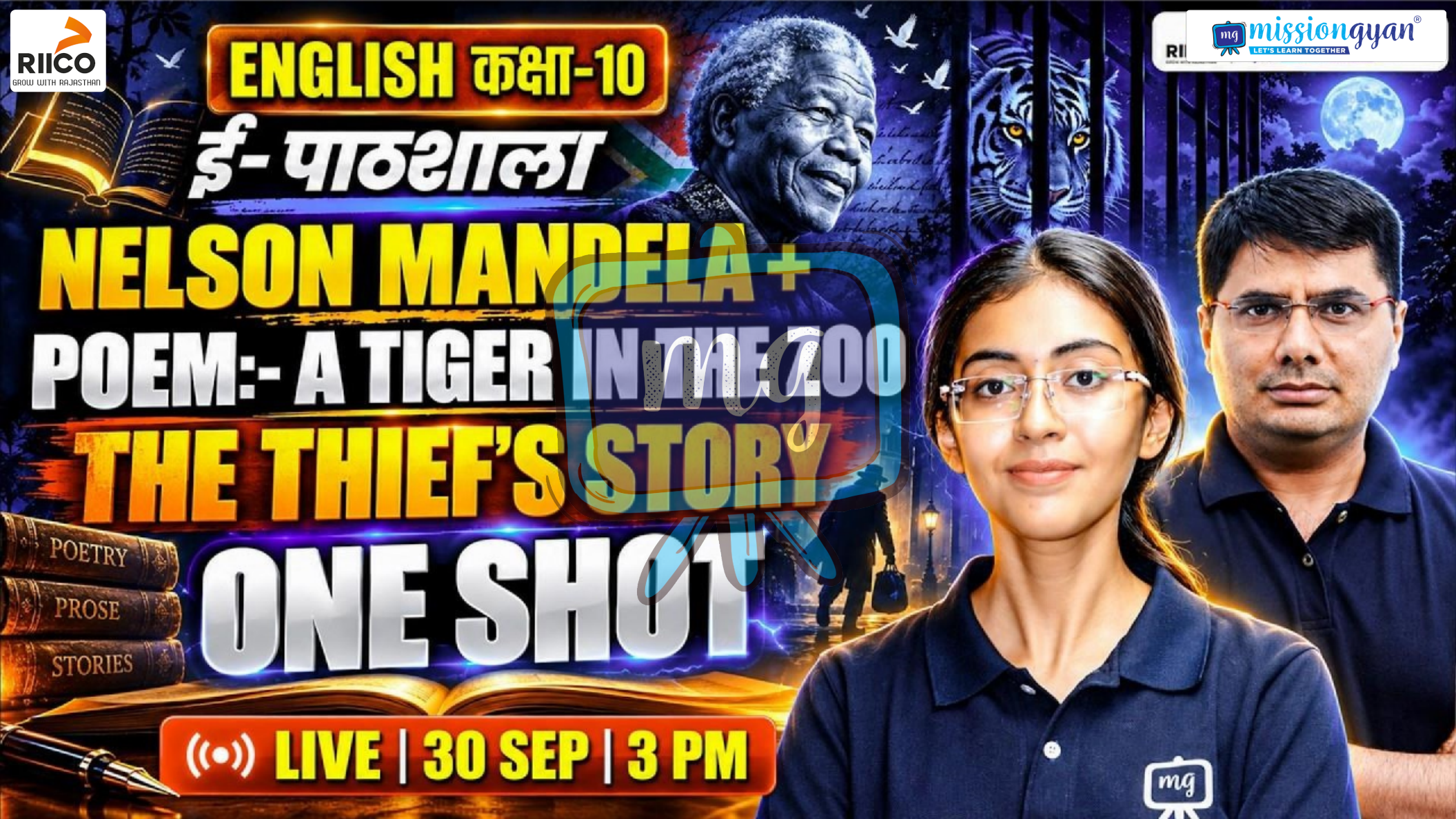

RIICO
GROW WITH RAJASTHAN
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LET'S LEARN TOGETHER
ENGLISH कक्षा-10
ई-पाठशाला
NELSON MANDELA +
POEM:- A TIGER IN THE ZOO
THE THIEF'S STORY
ONE SHOT
POETRY
PROSE
STORIES
LIVE | 30 SEP | 3 PM

First Flight :— Nelson Mandela

Tiger in the Zoo

Footprints :— The Thief's story



(First Flight)

Ch- 2



NELSON MANDELA

(Long walk to freedom)

South Africa

(apartheid)
(रंगभेद)

British

Nelson Mandela (President)

freedom



Speech

autobiography (आत्मकथा)

Struggle

pain and sorrow

freedom

NELSON MANDELA

Democratic & Africa

South Africa is free now & mandela is taking oath as first president.

The Inauguration Day (उद्घाटन का दिन)

On May 10th, many world leaders came to South Africa for a big celebration. Nelson Mandela became the first Black President of South Africa. It was the first time a democratic government, fair to all races, was taking power.

समानता

1. Pretoria (then capital of SA)
2. Amphitheatre — Union Buildings
3. Zenani
4. Jeks respect
5. Mandela felt - जो लोग आज मुझे सम्मान दे रहें हैं, ब्रिटिश राज्य में तो मुझे बंदी होने पर जेल में डाल दिया जाना।

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NELSON MANDELA

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Daughter – Zenani

Mandela as President

Thabo Mbeki
De Klerk
] DP

2 national anthem

Taking the Oath and Celebrations
(शपथ लेना और जश्न)

Mandela promised to obey the law and work for his people. He declared that South Africa would never face unfair treatment again. South African jets flew high in the sky to show respect to the new government, and people sang national anthems together.

NELSON MANDELA

Remembering the Past
(पुराने दिनों को याद करना)

सच्ची wealth तो वहाँ के लोग हैं।

Mandela remembered how white people had created a cruel system called apartheid to rule over Black people. He honored the brave freedom fighters who struggled and suffered to end this cruel system, saying his country's true wealth is its people.

NELSON MANDELA

What True Courage Means
(सच्ची हिम्मत का मतलब)

Mandela shared that courage is not feeling no fear, but winning over fear. He also said that no one is born hating others. Since people learn to hate, they can also be taught to love, because love comes naturally to human hearts.

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Mountain Dew - डर के आगे जीत है

हिम्मत क्या होती है?



हिम्मती वो नहीं है जिसे डर नहीं लगता, हिम्मती वो है
जो डर से जीत जाता है।

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Who is a brave man?

A brave man is not the one who does not get afraid, he is the one who gets victory over his fear.



NELSON MANDELA

The Two Duties of Life
(जीवन की दो जिम्मेदारियां)

Every person has two main duties: one to their family and one to their country. Under the old rules, Black people in South Africa were punished if they tried to do their duty to their country, forcing them away from their families.

NELSON MANDELA

Understanding Real Freedom
(असली आजादी की समझ)

As a boy, Mandela thought freedom meant playing and running around. As he grew up, he realized that he and his people were not truly free. He joined the African National Congress (ANC) to fight for everyone's freedom, transforming himself into a brave leader.

NELSON MANDELA

He concluded that both the oppressed and the oppressor need to be freed from hatred.

अत्याचारी और पीड़ित दोनों को ही आज़ादी की ज़रूरत होती है।

1. I was the sum of all those patriots that are gone before me.

2. Depth of oppression creates heights of character.

3. Brave man's definition

4. No one is born hating the other.

5. I was born free, not with a hunger to be free.

NELSON MANDELA

1. Where did the ceremonies take place?

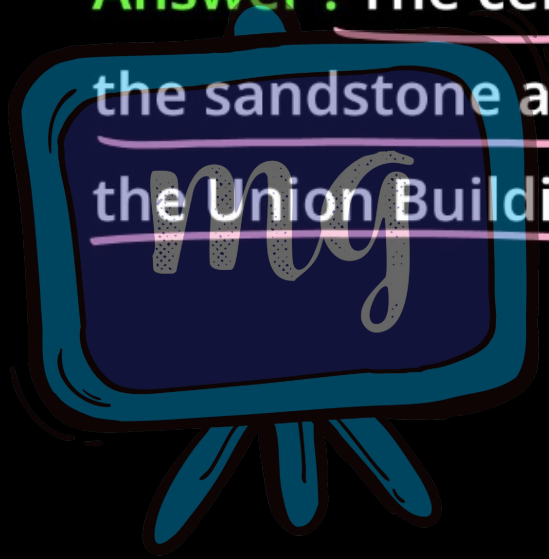


NELSON MANDELA

1. Where did the ceremonies take place?

Answer : The ceremonies took place in the sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

oath ceremony



NELSON MANDELA

2. Can you say how 10 May is an ‘autumn day’ in South Africa?



NELSON MANDELA

2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

Answer : South Africa is in the Southern Hemisphere, where the seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere. May falls in the autumn season there.

पतझड़

NELSON MANDELA

3. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions “an extraordinary human disaster”. What does he mean by this? What is the “glorious... human achievement” he speaks of at the end?

NELSON MANDELA

3. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this? What is the "glorious... human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

Answer :

- Extraordinary human disaster : He means the system of apartheid (racial discrimination), where white people treated Black people very cruelly for a long time.

NELSON MANDELA

- Glorious human achievement: He means the establishment of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government where everyone is equal.

NELSON MANDELA

4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?



NELSON MANDELA

4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Answer : He thanks them for coming to celebrate this victory of justice, peace, and human dignity alongside the people of South Africa.

NELSON MANDELA

5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?



NELSON MANDELA

5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

Answer : He promises to free all South Africans from poverty, suffering, gender bias, and all other forms of discrimination, promising that oppression will never happen again.

भेदभाव

NELSON MANDELA

1. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?



NELSON MANDELA

1. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?

Answer :

What they did : High military and police generals saluted Mandela and promised their loyalty to the new government.

NELSON MANDELA

How and why their attitude changed :

In the past, they would have arrested Mandela because he was seen as an outlaw. Their attitude changed because South Africa now had a new, legally elected democratic government.

NELSON MANDELA

2. Why were two national anthems sung?



NELSON MANDELA

2. **Why were two national anthems sung?**

Answer : Two anthems were sung to show equality and unity between Black and white people. Whites sang 'Nkosi Sikelel –iAfrika' and Blacks sang 'Die Stem'.

NELSON MANDELA

3. How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country (i) in the first decade, and (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?

NELSON MANDELA

3. How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country (i) in the first decade, and (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?

Answer :

(i) First decade : White people created a system of racial domination against Black people, forming a very cruel and inhumane society (apartheid).

NELSON MANDELA

(ii) **Final decade :** That bad system was destroyed forever and replaced by one that recognizes equal rights and freedoms for all people, regardless of skin color.

NELSON MANDELA

4. What does courage mean to Mandela?



NELSON MANDELA

4. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Answer : To Mandela, courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. A brave person is not someone who feels no fear, but someone who conquers it.

NELSON MANDELA

5. Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

Love - natural

Hate - teach



NELSON MANDELA

5. Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

Answer : He thinks love comes much more naturally to the human heart than hate.

NELSON MANDELA

1. What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?



NELSON MANDELA

1. What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

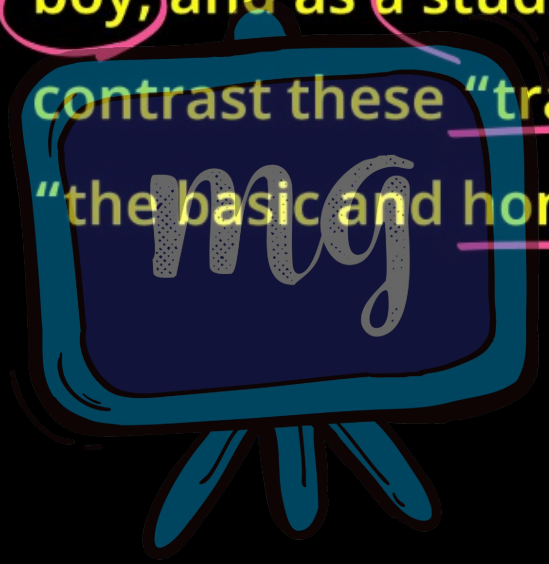
Answer :

Every person has two main duties :

1. First duty : To their family, parents, wife, and children.
2. Second duty : To their community, people, and country.

NELSON MANDELA

2. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these "transitory freedoms" with "the basic and honourable freedoms"?



Freedom

1. Boy → भागना / खेलना
2. Student → बड़ों की बात मानना
3. Boyhood – अपने बचपन का जीवन
3. Temporary – कुछ समय
4. Permanent – सदा की आजादी



NELSON MANDELA

2. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these "transitory freedoms" with "the basic and honourable freedoms"?

Answer :

- As a boy : Freedom meant simple things like running in the fields, swimming in streams, roasting corn, and riding bulls.

NELSON MANDELA

- **As a student :** Freedom meant temporary (transitory) personal privileges like staying out late, reading what he liked, and going where he wanted.
- **Contrast :** He calls boyish/student freedoms "transitory" because they were temporary and selfish. He contrasts them with "basic and honourable freedoms," which mean earning a living, marrying, having a family, and living with self-respect.

NELSON MANDELA

3. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?



NELSON MANDELA

3. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?

Answer : No, Mandela thinks the oppressor is not free. A person who takes away another person's freedom becomes a prisoner of hatred, prejudice, and narrow-mindedness. Both the oppressor and the oppressed lose their humanity.

NELSON MANDELA

1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

NELSON MANDELA

1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

Answer :

- Why they attended : International leaders came to show support and celebrate the birth of a new, democratic South Africa after years of isolation due to apartheid.

NELSON MANDELA

- **What it signified :** It signified a common victory for justice, peace, human dignity, and freedom over racial discrimination and tyranny.



NELSON MANDELA

2. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?



NELSON MANDELA

2. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?

Answer : Mandela means that he could not have achieved freedom alone. His success was built on the sacrifices, courage, and suffering of thousands of freedom fighters who fought against apartheid before him. He carries their legacy forward.

NELSON MANDELA

3. Would you agree that the “depths of oppression” create “heights of character”? How does Mandela illustrate this?



NELSON MANDELA

3. Would you agree that the “depths of oppression” create “heights of character”? How does Mandela illustrate this?

Answer :

- Agreement : Yes, extreme suffering often builds extraordinary strength, bravery, and wisdom in people.

NELSON MANDELA

- **Mandela's illustration :** Mandela explains that decades of harsh oppression produced great South African leaders like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, and Chief Luthuli, who showed unbelievable courage and resilience.

NELSON MANDELA

4. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?



NELSON MANDELA

4. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Answer :

- As a child : Freedom meant personal liberty playing, swimming, and running freely.
- As a young man : Freedom meant being able to earn money, marry, and raise a family without unfair restrictions.

NELSON MANDELA

- **With age and maturity :** He realized that he and all Black South Africans were living in bondage. His idea of freedom shifted from personal freedom to the collective freedom, dignity, and self-respect of all his people.

NELSON MANDELA

5. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?



NELSON MANDELA

5. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Answer :

The desire for his people's freedom completely transformed him :

- It turned a frightened young man into a bold leader.
- It turned a law-abiding lawyer into a rebel labeled as a criminal.

NELSON MANDELA

- It forced a family-loving husband to leave his home and live like a monk in hiding and in prison.

NELSON MANDELA

Character Sketch

Nelson Mandela



(First Flight)

Poem - 2



A TIGER IN THE ZOO

~ Leslie Norris

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GROW WITH RAJASTHAN

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

missiongyan
LET'S LEARN TOGETHER

Tiger is in the cage
and
that's why he is
in rage.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

यह कविता एक बाघ (tiger) के बारे में है, जो एक zoo के concrete cell (पिंजरे) में बंद है। पिंजरे के अंदर, बाघ अपनी vivid stripes (चमकीली धारियों) के साथ pads of velvet quiet (मखमली पंजों) पर शांत होकर चलता है। वह पिंजरे में बंद होने की वजह से quiet rage (शांत गुस्से) में है।

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Contrast

Tiger in Zoo
v/s
Tiger in wild

कहाँ है v/s
कहाँ होना चाहिए

पर उसकी असली जगह जंगल है। उसे जंगल में long grass के पीछे lurking (छिपकर) बैठना चाहिए और water hole के पास plump deer (मोटे-ताजे हिरण) का शिकार करना चाहिए। उसे जंगल के किनारे बसे घरों के आसपास snarling (गुर्राना) चाहिए और अपने fangs (नुकीले दांत) और claws (पंजे) दिखाकर गांव वालों को terrorising (डराना) चाहिए।

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

आँखो को तारो जैसा brilliant बताया है

लेकिन सच यह है कि वह पिंजरे की सलाखों के पीछे बंद है और उसकी strength (ताकत) बेकार हो गई है। वह पिंजरे में आते-जाते visitors को ignore अनदेखा करता है।

रात के समय, वह patrolling cars की आखिरी आवाज सुनता है और अपनी brilliant eyes से आसमान में चमकते brilliant stars को stare (टकटकी लगाकर देखता है) करता है, मानो वह अपनी आजादी को याद कर रहा हो।

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Stanza 1

चल

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

शांत - गुस्से

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Stanza 2

He should be lurking in shadow, a
Sliding through long grass b
Near the water hole c
Where plump deer pass. b



A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Stanza 3

He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge, किनारे
Baring his white fangs, his claws, दिखाना।
Terrorising the village!

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Stanza 4

But he's locked in a concrete cell,
His strength behind bars,
Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Stanza 5

He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Meanings

- Stalks – चलना (शिकार की तलाश)
- Vivid – चमकीले/स्पष्ट
- Pads – पंजे के गद्देदार हिस्से
- Quiet rage – शांत गुस्सा
- Lurking – छिपकर बैठना (घात लगाकर)
- Sliding – चुपचाप सरकना/फिसलना
- Water hole – पानी का कुंड जहाँ जानवर पानी पीने आते हैं

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

- Plump – मोटे-ताजे/गोल-मटोल
- Snarling – गुर्राना
- Edge – किनारा/सीमा
- Baring – दिखाना/खोलना (दांत या पंजे बाहर करना)
- Fangs – नुकीले लंबे दांत
- Claws – पंजे/नाखून
- Terrorising – आतंकित करना

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

- Concrete cell – सिमेंट की कोठरी / पिंजरा
- Strength – ताकत/शक्ति
- Stalking – चलना/चक्कर काटना
- Ignoring – अनदेखा करना
- Patrolling cars – पुलिस या सुरक्षा की गाड़ियाँ
- Stares – टकटकी लगाकर देखना
- Brilliant – चमकीले

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Themes

- Captivity vs. Freedom
- The Cruelty of Zoos
- Loss of Natural Power
- Nature vs. Concrete World

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

Poetic Devices

1. Rhyme Scheme

- **Definition :** The pattern of sounds at the end of lines in each stanza.
- **Example :** Throughout the poem, the rhyme scheme follows abcb (for example: cage [a], stripes [b], quiet [c], rage [b] in Stanza 1).

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

2. Personification मानवीकरण

- **Definition :** Giving human qualities or treating a non-human thing (like an animal) as a person.
- **Example :** The poet refers to the tiger as "he" instead of "it" (e.g., "He stalks in his vivid stripes"), giving him human-like thoughts and dignity.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

3. Metaphor रूपक

- **Definition :** Direct comparison between two unrelated things without using "like" or "as".
- **Example :** "Pads of velvet quiet" compares the soft, soundless paws of the tiger directly to velvet.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

4. Oxymoron

- **Definition :** Putting two opposite words or ideas together for effect.
- **Example :** "Quiet rage"—quiet means silent and calm, while rage means intense anger. The tiger is silently furious about being caged.

2 विलोम शब्दों को साथ में लिखना

शांत – गुस्सा

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

5. Imagery

ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल जो कल्पना करवाते हो।

- **Definition :** Using descriptive words to create mental pictures for the reader.
- **Example :** "Sliding through long grass / Near the water hole" creates a clear visual image of a tiger hunting in the wild.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

6. Alliteration

- **Definition :** The repetition of a consonant sound at the start of nearby words.
- Example:
  - "h**is hears"* (repetition of the 'h' sound)
  - "b**ehind bars"* (repetition of the 'b' sound)
  - "p**lump pass"* (repetition of the 'p' sound)

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

7. Repetition

- **Definition :** Repeating a word or phrase to stress a point or feeling.
- **Example :** The word "brilliant" is repeated in the last stanza ("brilliant eyes/At the brilliant stars") to show the sharp contrast between his glowing eyes and the bright night sky.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

8. Enjambment

En - jamb - ment

- **Definition :** When a sentence continues to the next line without any punctuation mark (comma or full stop).
- **Example :** "He should be lurking in shadow, Sliding through long grass"

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

1. What does the tiger do inside his cage in the zoo?

Answer : The tiger walks back and forth in his small cage on his soft paws, showing his quiet anger and ignoring the visitors.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

2. How does the tiger behave when he is in the jungle?

Answer : In the jungle, he hides in the long grass near a water hole to catch deer and scares the villagers by showing his sharp teeth and claws.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

3. What does the tiger hear at night in the zoo?

Answer : At night, he hears the last human voice and the sound of police or guard cars patrolling the area.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

4. Why is the tiger's strength locked behind bars?

Answer : His power and energy are trapped because he is stuck inside a hard concrete cage instead of roaming freely in his natural forest home.

A TIGER IN THE ZOO

5. What main message does the poet want to give through this poem?

Answer : The poet wants to show how cruel it is to lock wild animals in cages, teaching us that every animal belongs in its natural home with freedom.

(Footprints without Feet)

Ch-2

The Thief's Story

Ruskin Bond

The Thief's Story

Meeting Anil (अनिल से मुलाकात)

Hari Singh, a 15-year-old thief, meets a 25-year-old writer named Anil at a wrestling match. Hari lies about his name and offers to work for Anil. Anil agrees to feed him if Hari can cook, though Hari lies about his cooking skills too.

The Thief's Story

Life with Anil (अनिल के साथ जीवन)

Hari cooks a terrible first meal, but Anil forgives him. Anil promises to teach Hari how to cook, write his name, write full sentences, and do basic math. Hari also steals a small profit of about one rupee a day while buying daily groceries, but Anil ignores it.

The Thief's Story

The Plan to Steal (चोरी की योजना)

One day, Anil earns money by selling a book and hides 600 rupees under his mattress. Hari notices this and decides to steal the money at night, telling himself that Anil is too careless and would only waste it on friends anyway.

The Thief's Story

Stealing the Money (पैसे चुराना)

At night, while Anil is sleeping peacefully, Hari quietly creeps up and pulls the money out from under the mattress. He runs to the railway station to catch the 10:30 Express train to Lucknow.

The Thief's Story

The Change of Heart (दिल का बदलना)

Even though the train is moving, Hari hesitates and does not get on. Standing alone in the rain, he realizes that stealing money gives him temporary cash, but education from Anil can give him a truly respected and successful life. He decides to return the wet money.

The Thief's Story

Returning the Money and Forgiveness (पैसे लौटाना और माफी)

Mandela promised to obey the law and work for his people. He declared that South Africa would never face unfair treatment again. South African jets flew high in the sky to show respect to the new government, and people sang national anthems together.

The Thief's Story

CHARACTER SKETCH



Anil

- Kind
- Trusting
- Patient
- Forgiving

Hari Singh

- Kind
- Trusting
- Patient
- Forgiving

The Thief's Story

1. Why was it difficult for Hari Singh to rob Anil?



The Thief's Story

1. Why was it difficult for Hari Singh to rob Anil?

Answer : Anil was very kind, simple, and trusting. He was also careless about his money. Hari felt that robbing a trusting and careless person takes away all the fun from stealing.

The Thief's Story

2. Why did Hari Singh return to Anil after stealing the money?



The Thief's Story

2. Why did Hari Singh return to Anil after stealing the money?

Answer : Hari realized that money could buy things for a few days, but education could make him a big, respected, and successful man. He returned because he wanted to learn how to read and write.

The Thief's Story

3. How did Hari Singh steal money from Anil's room?

Answer : At night, when Anil was fast asleep, Hari quietly crept up to his bed. He slowly slid his hand under the mattress, found the bundle of notes, and pulled them out without making any sound.

The Thief's Story

4. How did Anil react when he found out that the money was stolen and returned?

Answer : Anil did not show any anger or sadness. He gave Hari a wet 50-rupee note, promised to pay him regularly, and said they would start writing sentences that day. He silently forgave Hari.

The Thief's Story

5. How does education change Hari Singh's life and thinking?

Answer : At first, Hari only wanted to learn to write so he could become a better thief. But Anil's love and teaching changed his heart. He understood that education could give him real respect, honesty, and a better future, so he left stealing forever.

1. Character Sketch

2. Story theme – Love & Kindness.



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Topics for Tomorrow

1. Two stories about flying
2. How to tell wild animals
3. The Midnight visitor

