

CHAPTER – 10
THE GREAT STONE FACE - II

❖ Comprehension check Pg-136

Question 1:

Ernest's words reminded people of the wise old sayings.

.....

Answer:

FALSE.

Explanation: Ernest's words were about life. It reminded people of the life of good deeds and selfless love just like Ernest's life.

Question 2:

Total strangers from far away, who visited Ernest in the valley, found his face familiar.

Answer:

FALSE.

Explanation: Strangers from far away would come to visit him and Ernest's face was shine on them like the evening light. But they did not think of his face as familiar.

Question 3:

The Great Stone Face confirmed Ernest's view that the poet could be worthy of its likeness.



Answer:

FALSE.

Explanation: Great Stone Face only smiled at Ernest's view. It neither agreed nor disagreed.

Question 4:

When Ernest and the poet met, they respected and admired each other equally.

Answer:

TRUE.

Explanation: Ernest was deeply touched by the poet's book and the poet was moved by Ernest's wisdom and humility.

Question 5:

The poet along with Ernest addressed the inhabitants of the valley.

Answer:

FALSE.

Explanation: Ernest addressed the inhabitants of the valley as was his daily custom.

Question 6:

The poet realized that Ernest's thoughts were far nobler than his own verses.

Answer:

TRUE.

Explanation: The poet believes Ernest's thoughts are nobler. The poet admits he sometimes lacks faith in his own thoughts and his dreams remain just dreams.

❖ Working with the text**Question 1:**

How was Ernest different from others in the valley?

Answer:

Ernest was different because he had become a very wise man. He even became famous beyond his village without ever seeking fame. People from far away came to converse with him.

Question 2:

Why did Ernest think the poet was like the Stone Face?

Answer:

Ernest thought that the poet was like the Stone Face because he read his poems and thought that his thoughts are so noble that the poet is worthy of resembling Great Stone Face.



Question 3:

What did the poet himself say about his thoughts and poems?

Answer:

The poet said about his thoughts that they don't correspond with his life. The poet himself lacks faith in them sometimes and his grand dreams just remain dreams.

Question 4:

What made the poet proclaim Ernest was the Stone Face?

Answer:

While Ernest was talking to the people, the poet noticed how the white mists gathered over the Great Stone Face resembled the white hair on Ernest's head. Then he proclaims the likeness of both in joy.

Question 5:

Write 'Ernest' or 'Poet', against each statement below.

- (i) There was a gap between his life and his words.
- (ii) His words had the power of truth as they agreed with his thoughts.
- (iii) His words were as soothing as a heavenly song but only as useful as a vague dream.
- (iv) His thoughts were worthy.
- (v) Whatever he said was truth itself.



- (vi) His poems were noble.
- (vii) His life was nobler than all the poems.
- (viii) He lacked faith in his own thoughts.
- (ix) His thoughts have power as they agreed with the life he lived.
- (x) Greatness lies in truth. Truth is best expressed in one's actions. He was truthful, therefore he was great.

Answer:

(i) Poet.

He says how his thoughts and works do not correspond with his life.

(ii) Ernest.

The people of the village felt the power in his words while he was talking to them.

(iii) Poet.

He talks about his work being heavenly but his grand dreams remained just dreams, not reality.

(iv) Poet.

Ernest believes that his thoughts were worthy of the likeness with the Great Stone Face.

(v) Ernest.

His words spoken to the audience had reality in it and reflected his own life.

(vi) Poet.



Ernest believed his poems were noble and he was worthy of resemblance to Great Stone Face.

(vii) Ernest.

As the poet listened to Ernest's words, he realized that Ernest's thoughts were nobler than any poetry and his face the sweetest. His words reflected his own life.

(viii) Poet.

He himself admitted to Ernest that sometimes he lacked the faith in his own thoughts.

(ix) Ernest.

He lived a life of selfless love and good deeds, so his words were powerful and reflected his own life.

(x) Ernest.

His words to the people were powerful because it reflected his own actions in the life of good deeds and selfless love. This made him great.

Question 6 A:

Who, by common consent, turned out to be like the Great Stone Face?

Answer:

Ernest turned out to be like Great Stone Face by common consent. The poet first noticed Ernest's likeness to Great Stone



Face when the mist hovered over it like the white hair on Ernest's head.

Question 6 B:

Did Ernest believe that the old prophecy had come true? What did he say about it?

Answer:

Ernest did not believe that the old prophecy had come true. He just finished the talk and went home with the poet, still hoping that a greater man than him who resembled the Great Stone Face would come.

❖ Working with Language

Question 1:

Mark the meaning that best fits the word or a phrase in the story.

(i) (sun) going down	(a) becoming smaller
	(b) weakening
	(c) setting
(ii) brightening	(a) making (it) look bright and cheerful
	(b) lending (it) a special glow
	(c) causing (it) to appear hopeful.
(iii) spacious	(a) lonely and wild
	(b) big and wide
	(c) special and important



(iv) prophecy	(a) proverb
	(b) prediction
	(c) rumour
(v) marvellous	(a) wonderful
	(b) surprising
	(c) shocking
(vi) proclaim	(a) reveal
	(b) declare
	(c) shout
(vii) cease	(a) happen
	(b) stop
	(c) remain
(viii) (a night's) shelter	(a) stay
	(b) safely
	(c) hospitality
(ix) gazed	(a) wandered about
	(b) stared at
	(c) thought of
(x) took on (an Expression)	(a) challenged
	(b) resembled
	(c) assumed

Answer:

- (i) (sun) going down - (c) setting
- (ii) brightening - (a) making (it) look bright and cheerful
- (iii) spacious - (b) big and wide
- (iv) prophecy - (b) prediction
- (v) marvellous - (a) wonderful
- (vi) proclaim - (b) declare
- (vii) cease - (b) stop
- (viii) (a night's) shelter - (c) hospitality
- (ix) gazed - (b) stared at
- (x) took on (an expression) (c) assumed.

Question 2A:

Read the following sentences.

- (a) I do hope I'll live to see him.
- (b) He will come! Fear not, Earnest: the man will come.
- (c) Gathergold is arriving tomorrow, people said.
- (d) Blood-and-Thunder starts his journey back to the valley next week, everyone proclaimed.
- (e) The great man is going to spend his old age in his native town.

Notice that in the above sentences, verbs in bold type are in four different forms, denoting four important ways of expressing



future time. None of these can be said to be exclusively used to show future time, though each is used to refer to some action in future.

Answer:

The students must do it by themselves.

Question 2 B:

Which form of the verb is more natural in these sentences?
Encircle your choice.

- (a) I'm not free this evening. I will work/am working on a project.
- (b) Have you decided where you will go to your higher secondary?
Yes, I have. I will go/am going to the Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- (c) Don't worry about the dog. It won't hurt/isn't hurting you.
- (d) The weatherman has predicted that it will snow/is snowing at Ranikhet tonight.
- (e) Swapna can't go out this evening. Her father will come/is coming to see her.

Answer:

- (a) I'm not free this evening. I will work/am working on a project.
- (b) Have you decided where you will go to your higher secondary?
Yes, I have. I will go/am going to the Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- (c) Don't worry about the dog. It won't hurt/isn't hurting you.



(d) The weatherman has predicted that it will snow/is snowing at Ranikhet tonight.

(e) Swapna can't go out this evening. Her father will come/is coming to see her.

Question 3 A:

Complete these pieces of conversation using will or going to with the verbs given.

(a) Rani: Why are you turning on the radio?

Ravi: I (listen) to the news.

(b) Rani: Oh, I can't buy this book. I have no money.

Ravi: Don't worry. I (lend) you some.

(c) Rani: Look at those dark clouds.

Ravi: I think it (rain).

(d) Rani: What shall we have for dinner?

Ravi: I can't decide.

Rani: Make up your mind.

Ravi: All right, then. We (have) fried rice and dry beans.

(e) Rani: Why are you filling the kettle with water?

Ravi: I (make) coffee.

(f) Rani: We need some bread and butter for breakfast.

Ravi: All right. I(go) to the bakery and get some.

(g) Ravi: I (get) some bread and butter. Do you want anything from the bakery?

Father: Yes, I want some salt biscuits.

Ravi: Fine, I (get) you a packet.



Answer:

- (a) am going to listen
- (b) will lend
- (c) is going to rain
- (d) will have
- (e) am going to make
- (f) will go
- (g) am going to get, will get

Question 3 B:

Let pairs of children take turns to speak aloud the dialogues.

Answer:

The students must do it by themselves.

❖ Speaking and Writing

Question 1:

Each of the following words has the sound/ f/ as in feel. The words on the left have it initially. Those on the right have it finally. Speak each word clearly.

Flail — life

Philip — puff

Flowed — deaf



fact — tough
fail — laugh

Answer:

The students must do it by themselves.

Question 2:

Underline the letter or letters representing /f/ in each of the following words.

File	Slough	Faint	Lift
Cough	Defence	Afford	Enough
Photograph	Staff	Tough	Aloof
Affront	Philosophy	Sophistry	

Answer:

File

Cough

Photograph

Affront

Slough

Defence

Staff

Philosophy

Faint

Afford

Tough

Sophistry

Lift

Enough

Aloof

Question 3:

Imagine that you are the poet. You have come to your native valley to meet a famous preacher called Ernest. Narrate the incident of your first meeting with him.

Answer:

I am the poet whose songs have become famous far and wide. I have been travelling to distant places for a long time but now I have returned to my native valley. I really want to meet Ernest, a humble man whose name has spread across the valley. I have often thought about his character. Now I will be able to meet this wise man in person. I went to his house and found him reading my book. In between, he would look up at the Great Stone Face and smile. I approached him and asked for one night's shelter and he readily agreed. We sat together and started talking. I was awed by his wisdom and kindness. I had met a rare gem. He then asked me who I was. I told him that he knew me already because he was reading the poems I had written. Strangely, he started looking at me and the Great Stone Face again and again. He had become sad suddenly. I enquired why. He told me how he had expected for a



long time that the prophecy would be fulfilled and having read my poems, he had wished it was me. Shocked at this, I told him that I was not worthy of the likeness. I confessed to him that my life did not correspond with my life and my grand dreams remained just dreams. I myself sometimes lacked faith in my thoughts. He couldn't have then found my face on the mountain. Having said that, my eyes welled up with tears and I saw that so was his.

Question 4 A:

Put each of the following in the correct order to construct sentences.

- (a) a resident of Noida near Delhi,/is visually impaired/George Abraham,
- (b) confidence and competitive spirit/and infuses discipline among the participants/It provides
- (c) he has helped/The brain behind the World Cup Cricket,/the disabled to dream
- (d) to the blind school in Delhi/It was a chance visit/that changed his life
- (e) sport is a powerful tool/the disabled/He believes that/for rehabilitation of

Answer:

- (a) George Abraham, a resident of Noida near Delhi, is visually impaired.



- (b) It provides confidence and competitive spirit and infuses discipline among the participants.
- (c) The brain behind the World Cup Cricket, he has helped the disabled to dream.
- (d) It was a chance visit to the blind school in Delhi that changed his life.
- (e) He believes that sport is a powerful tool for rehabilitation of the disabled.

Question 4 B:

Now rearrange the sentences above to construct a paragraph.

Answer:

George Abraham, a resident of Noida near Delhi, is visually impaired. The brain behind the World Cup Cricket, he has helped the disabled to dream. It was a chance visit to the blind school in Delhi that changed his life. He believes that sport is a powerful tool for rehabilitation of the disabled. It provides confidence and competitive spirit and infuses discipline among the participants

