

Vocabulary

V. 1 Find the sentences having a group of words almost similar in meaning in the text.

1. Your great work for the society will get very large praise.

- UNESCO has recognized this masterpiece as an exceptional example of water management system.

2. The Taj Mahal is a decorative example of a great monument.

- The Way is the most developed, elaborate and ornamental example of submerged

3. Amit's name was proposed for the best student award by the committee.

- In February, 2013 ASI nominated Way for the World Heritage list.

4. You will find some distinctive idols of goddesses in the temple.

- There are also some rare sculpture of gods.

5. Akbar was one of the kings from the Moghul king's family.

King Bhimdev - I belonged to the Solanki dynasty of Anhilwad Patan.

6. Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal in 1632.

Queen Udayamati, the widow of King Bhimdev - I, constructed the Vaav between 1022 and 1063 AD.

7. Each painting in the Ajanta caves has an appealing effect on the visitors.

Rani ki Vav has a great appeal to every observer.

V. 2 Complete the paragraph using the words from the bracket with the help of your partner.

[heritage, sculpture, blend, architectural, ornamental, construction, design, enchanting]

The world **heritage** site of Fatehpur Sikri is located about 39 km from Agra in U.P. The city is about three mile long and one mile wide. Built with red Sikri stone, the city **blend** is of Islamic and Hindu **architectural** style. The sand stone throughout the city has exquisite **sculpture** and interlaced decorative **designs**. The planning **enchanted** and of the walled city took 15 years. It is an place to visit.

V. 3 Put a tick mark against the word which is nearly opposite in meaning.

1. Immense : **little** lots of plenty of much
2. Magnificent : bad beautiful **ugly** happy
3. Excellent : scarcity exception consider **imperfect**
4. Preserve : prevent **destroy** upkeep import

Comprehension

C. 1 Find out the details about 'Rani ki Vaav' from the text and fill in the table.

No.	Detail	Description
1	Built by and during	Queen Udayamati, the widow of King Bhimdev-1 between 1022 AD and 1063 AD.
2	Built at	Patan
3	Storeys	Seven
4	Length	64 metres
5	Width	20 metres
6	Depth of well	27 metres
7	Number of sculptures	400
8	Names of deities in sculptures	Vishnu, Parvati, Varah, Vaman, Narsinha, Ram, Kalki, Mahishasurmardini, Shiva, Lord



		Buddha, Ganesha. Agni. Vaayu, Surya, Bhairav, Chamunda, Brahma, Indra, Indrani, Vaishnavi, Varahi, Mahalakshmi, Kuber, Gauri. Uma, Lalita, Shriya, Krushna, Maheshwari, Rambha, Savitri, Trisanda, Total and Tripura.
9	Purpose of building the Vaav	Solving the problem of water scarcity faced by the people of Patan
10	Got recognition by	UNESCO

Write a paragraph using the details and description mentioned in the above table.

The Rani ki Vav was built by Queen Udayamati, the widow of King Bhimdev-I. After the death of King Bhimdev - I, Udayamati took up the project for solving the problem of water Scarcity faced by the people of Patan. She got the Vaav constructed between 1022 and 1063 AD. Rani ki Vav is a seven-storeyed structure. It is 64 metres long, 20 metres wide and 27 metres deep

There are nearly 400 big sculptures of different gods and goddesses in the Vaav at present. The Vaav is solely dedicated to Vishnu. After Vishnu, the next important statue is of Parvati. There are all the twelve statues of Gauri namely - Uma, Parvati, Gauri, Lalita, Shriya, Krushna, Maheshwari, Rambha, Savitri, Trisanda, Total and Tripura.

Besides them, there are many statues of Ganesha, Agni, Vaayu, Surya, Bhairav, Chamunda, Brahma, Indra, Indrani, Vaishnavi, Varahi, Mahalakshmi, Kuber, etc. There are attractive sculpture of Varah, Vaman, Narasimha, Rao, Kalki and Mahishasura Mardini.

There is a statue of Lord Buddha and Parashurama also. In February, 2013, ASI nominated this Vav for the World Heritage list. It got recognition by the UNESCO

C. 2 Answer the questions.

(1) Who declared Rani ki Vaav an approved world heritage site?

- UNESCO declared Rani an approved heritage site.

(2) Why was the Vaav built?

- The Vav was built to solve the problem of water scarcity in Patan.

(3) To which dynasty did King Bhimdev-1 belong?

- I belonged to the Solanki dynasty of Anhilwad Patan.

(4) What is carved on the side walls of the Vaav?

- About 800 sculptures are carved the side walls of the Day.

(5) Name the twelve different statues of Gods in the Vaav.

- There are twelve statues of Gaun namely - Uma, Parvati, Gauri, Lali Shriya, Krushna, Maheshwari, Ramb Savitri, Trisanda, Total and Tripura

(6) Why was the Vaav buried?

- The Vaav was buried under due to floods first, and then th vanishing of river Saraswati.

(7) How long was the Vaav hidden?



he Vaav was hidden for almost seven centuries.

(8) Who takes care of the Vaav nowadays?

- Nowadays, the ASI (Archeological Survey of India) takes care of the Vaav

(9) Which are the rare sculptures of Gods in the Vaav?

- Some of the rare sculptures are of Lord Buddha with four hands, Lord Rama with a sword and shield, Sun in the form of a tapasvi, Lord Shiva with beads in his hand and Parashurama with soft and gentle expression rather having hard and stern look.

C. 3 Find out the details of the gods and goddesses in the Vaav and fill in the Table.

<u>Names of gods</u>	<u>Names of goddesses</u>
(1) Vishnu (2) Ganesha (3) Agni (4) Vaayu (5) Surya (6) Bhairav (7) Brahma (8) Indra (9) Kuber (10) Varah (11) Vaman (12) Narsinha (13) Kalki (14) Lord Buddha with four hands	(1) Parvati : There are all the twelve statues of Gauri namely - Uma, Parvati, Gauri, Lalita, Shriya, Krushna, Maheshwari, Rambha, Savitri, Trisanda, Total and Tripura. (2) Chamunda (3) Indrani (4) Vaishnavi (6) Mahalakshmi (5) Varahi (7) Mahishasura Mardini

(15) Lord Rama with a sword and she	
(16) Sun in the form of a tapasvi	
(17) Lord Shiva with beads in	

- Have you ever visited a historical place? What did you see there?

What information of that place did you get?

- During my summer vacation, I went to see the Taj Mahal with my family. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is on a raised platform. It has a big central dome, which gives the Taj Mahal its unique beauty. There are four smaller domes on the four corner minarets. It is said that twenty thousand workmen worked for twenty long years to create this beautiful piece of architecture. Yes, the Taj Mahal is rightly called a dream in marble'. At night, the Taj appears to be bathing in the beautiful moonlight. The reflection of the Taj Mahal in the waters of the Yamuna was a sight I will never forget all my life.



Language Practice

L. 2(A) Read the data and frame at least 8 sentences as shown.

<u>Soor</u>	<u>Indra</u>	<u>Kumar</u>
165 ems	170 ems	165 ems
69%	69%	70%
58 kg	67kg	67kg
17 years	17 years	17 years

Now read the sentences.

(1) Soor is as clever as Indra.

Kumar is cleverer than Soor.

(2) Indra is as fat as Kumar,

Kumar is fatter than Soor.

(3) Soor is as old as Indra.

Kumar is as old as Soor.

(4) Kumar is as short as Soor.

Soor is shorter than Indra.

(5) Kumar is as thin as Indra.

Soor is thinner than Kumar.

(B) Select the pair of words from 'A' and compare them by choosing appropriate word from 'B' and make sentences.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
stronger	weaker
harder	easier / softer
smaller	Bigger
warmer	Cooler
lighter	Darker / heavier

Now fill in the blanks using the appropriate words repeatedly.

- Gandhiji started his fast. After a week he became **weaker** and **weaker**.
- By the time we reached the mountain in the evening, it became **darker** and **darker**.

L. 4 Notice the words. Write three sentences using '... er than' and three using 'more than'.

<u>as hot as</u>	<u>hotter than</u>	<u>as hot as</u>	<u>hotter than</u>
heavy	heavier	useful	<u>more useful</u>
sweet	sweeter	comfortable	more comfortable
clever	cleverer	handsome	more handsome
wide	wider	intelligent	more intelligent
beautiful	more beautiful	famous	more famous

1. Iron is heavier than plastic

2. Rasgulla is sweeter than chocolate

3. Soham is cleverer than Rohan

4 The Sabarmati is wider than the Ma

6 A bicycle is more useful than camera,

7 This chair is more comfortable than that chair.

8 Dev is more handsome than brother .

9 Kiran is more intelligent than Sejal.

10 Modi is more famous than Rahul

L.5 Frame two sentences for each pair.

1. Easy	making tea
Easier	making lemon juice
smaller	tabla
	guitar
2. Difficult	gold
More difficult	platinum
3. Expensive	street
4. Wide	road
5. Interesting	story
6. Cold	movie
	Shimla
	Srinagar

L. 6 Write names and objects in the boxes. Frame and speak at least four sentences comparing them. Try to use 'as ••. as', ' •.. erthan'or 'morethan'.Workinpairs.

Animals			Household objects			Well known persons		
Size	Weight	Speed	Kitchen	Drawing room	Garden	Sport	Music	Politics
large, small	Heavy light	Fast slow	Useful, cheap, expensive			Famous, popular, young - old		
Elephant	Hipoo	Cheetah	Fridge	TV	Swing	Mary	Zakir	Narendra
Rabbit	potamus	Tiger	Mixer	Sofa	Flower-pot	Kom	Husain	Modi
Tortoise	Donkey horse	horse	Gas stove	fan		Saina Nehwal	Amaan Ali Khan	Rahul Gandhi

- (1) A rabbit is as small as a tortoise. An elephant is larger than a rabbit.
- (2) A donkey is as heavy as a horse. A horse is lighter than a hippo potamus.
- (3) A cheetah runs as fast as a tiger. A horse runs slower than a cheetah.
- (4) A gas stove is as useful as a fridge. A fridge is more expensive than a gas stove. A mixer is cheaper than a fridge.
- (5) A sofa is as useful as a fan. A TV is more expensive than a fan. A fan is cheaper than a sofa.
- (6) A swing is more expensive than a flower-pot. A flower-pot is cheaper than a swing.
- (7) Saina Nehwal is as popular as Mary Kom. Saina Nehwal is more famous than Mary Kom. Saina Nehwal is younger than Mary Kom. Mary Kom is older than Saina Nehwal.

(8) Zakir Husain is as popular as AmaanAli Khan. Zakir Husain is more famous than Amaan Ali Khan. Amaan Ali Khan is younger than Zakir Husain. Zakir Husain is older than Amaan Ali Khan.

(9) Narendra Modi is as famous as Rahul Gandhi.

Narendra Modi is more popular than Rahul Gandhi. Rahul Gandhi Narendra Modi. is younger than Narendra Modi is older than Rahul Gandhi.

Writing

W. 2 Write a paragraph on your visit to a historical or archeological Place.

Last Sunday, my family and I visited Lothal It is about BB ki from Ahmedabad. Lothal is the ruins of the first Indian Port (between 2400-1800 BC), It belongs to the Indus Valley Civilization. It was discovered in 1954 by ASI (Archeological Survey of India).

Lothal is a unique sample of a very high degree of town planning. The town was divided into blocks of 1-2 metre high (3-6) platforms of sun-dried bricks. each serving 20-30 houses of thick mud and brick walls. The city was divided into a citadel or acropolis and a lower town. The rulers of the town lived in the acropolis, which had paved baths, underground and surface drains (built of kiln-fired bricks) and a potable water well. The lower town was subdivided into two sectors. A north-south arterial street was the main commercial area. It had shops of rich and ordinary merchants and craftsmen. The residential area was located to either side of the market place.

We also visited the museum, where we saw more than 4000-year-old seals of the Indus Valley Civilization. There were terracotta artifacts (pieces), vessels, ancient beads and necklaces made from colourful, semi-precious stones and paintings.

We learnt a lot about the Indus Valley Civilization. It was knowledge with fun.

W.3 A Make a list of ten historical or archaeological of Gujarat. Write two sentences about each of them.

Rani ki Vav it is a stepwell in Patan was built by Queen Udayaman wale the problem of water scarcity due people of Patan, n has more 100 coups of gods and goddess n o is Unique example of w management system

(2) Lothal : It is an archaeological discovered by ASI in 1954 is t ruins of Lothal which was a port of the Indus Valley Civilization. it is excellent example of town Site city planning.

(3) Sun Temple, Modhera : It is a temple dedicated to the Surya -- the Sun God It is 102 km from Ahmadabad. It was built in 1026 AD by King Bhimdev d the Solanki dynasty. The temple wa so designed that the first rays of the sun fell on the image of Surya, the Sun God, at the time of equinoxes.

(4) Hriday Kunj: It is the place where Gandhiji lived in the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad. There is a library, a prayer ground and a museum near Hriday Kunj.

(5) Kirti Mandir : It is a monument, as it happens to be the national birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi. This place has some religious importance as

it is also the birthplace of legendary character Sudama, who was supposed to be Lord Krishna's best friends.

(6) Vadnagar : Vadnagar is famous for its owans and Hationahowar temple. Torans ae a pair of 12th century columns supporting an arch, about 40 feet tall, bail in red and yellow sandstone, jut north of the walled town. The Ma war temple is a 17th century carved temple at the entrance of the own The Shiva Linga is said to have self-emerged (wayambhu).

(7) Dholavira it is located in Kutch, in Gujarat. It was an Indus Valley settlement known for its sophisticated urban planning and architecture. Dating back to 2900 BC, all the buildings 1 st exclusively built out of brick. Dholavira has sophisticated ster conservation systems, possibly the oldest in the world.

(8) Champaner-Pavagadh : Pavagadh along with Champaner and Machi is a UNESCO world heritage site. This site reflects grand historical confluence, displaying 1,200 years of history and culture. It is believed to bear testimony to the Indian Puranic ages, the Rajput saga, the Maratha rule, the Islamic influences and finally the British occupation within its remains.

(9) Adalaj Vaav: Adalaj is a village 18 kms to the north of Ahmadabad. The Vaav (step-well) at Adalaj derives its name from the lady patron, Ruda, wife of the Vaghela chief, Virsinh, who built it in the 15th or 16th century

(10) Rudra Mahal (Siddhpur): It was built as an honour to Mahadev, by the first Solanki king of Gujarat, Mulraj. Construction of the Rudra Mahal started probably in 983 AD and took 175 years to complete.