

Chapter 2: The Fall of Troy

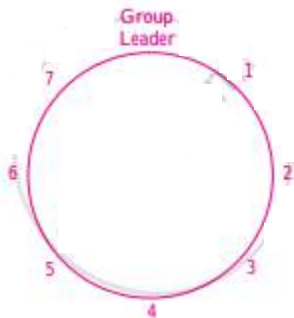
WARMING UP!, WARMING UP! - INTERVIEWS [PAGE 39]

Warming Up! | Q 1 | Page 39

Building a Story

Form groups of eight. The group leader prepares slips of paper for each of the seven points given below and distributes them among the others. The group sits in a circle, taking their seats according to the number on the slip they have. Then each one completes the sentence on his/her slip without sharing it with the others. The group leader collects the slips and reads all the sentences aloud as one continuous passage. Does the story make sense? The group then works on the story to make it more meaningful and interesting.

1. Once there was a _____.
2. Who lived in a _____.
3. He/She ate _____.
4. She/He went _____.
5. There she/he saw _____.
6. She/He was _____.
7. That is why _____.



This game may be played again, changing the groups, to form new stories.

SOLUTION

1. Once there was a **Prince named Joy.**
2. Who lived in a **big palace in the city.**
3. He/She ate **delicious food all day and enjoyed his life.**
4. She/He went **one day to his city's market area.**
5. There she/he saw **the sufferings of his people due to heavy taxation levied by his own father. the king.**
6. She/He was **shocked to see the plight of his own people and thus wanted to help them.**
7. That is why **he thought of speaking to his father and lowering the taxes on the goods in his kingdom.**



As a result, the king also realized what wrong he had done and his kingdom became a happy one once again.

Warming Up! - Interviews | Q 2. (a) | Page 39

Why? : Form groups of five. Choose a familiar character from any one of the epics you know. One person from the group plays the role of that character. Others in the group frame questions related to that character's life. The condition is that all the questions should begin with 'Why ... ?'. They interview the character using these 'Why-?' questions. Practice and present the interview in the classroom.

SOLUTION

Epic: Ramayana

Character: Lord Rama

List of Why questions.

1. Why were you banished from your kingdom?
2. Why did your brother Laxman accompany you to the forest?
3. Why did you leave Sita and Laxman in the hut?
4. Why did Ravana kidnap Sita?

Warming Up! - Interviews | Q 2. (b) | Page 39

How?: Follow the above procedure. Now all questions should begin with 'How-?'

SOLUTION

1. How many stepmothers did you have?
2. How many years did you live in the forest?
3. How many brothers did you have?
4. How did you defeat Ravana in the end?

Warming Up! - Interviews | Q 2. (c) | Page 39

Prepare a short script for your interviews.

SOLUTION

Do it Yourself.

ENGLISH WORKSHOP PART I [PAGES 42 - 43]

English Workshop Part I | Q 1. (a) | Page 42

Read the passage and name the following.

He composed the Illiad and Odyssey.

SOLUTION

He composed the Illiad and Odyssey - Homer.

English Workshop Part I | Q 1. (b) | Page 42



Read the passage and name the following.

He persuaded Helen to elope with him.

SOLUTION

He persuaded Helen to elope with him - Paris, a prince of Troy.

English Workshop Part I | Q 1. (c) | Page 42

Read the passage and name the following.

She was the wife of King Menelaus.

SOLUTION

She was the wife of King Menelaus - Helen.

English Workshop Part I | Q 1. (d) | Page 42

Read the passage and name the following.

He led the defense of Troy for nine years.

SOLUTION

He led the defense of Troy for nine years - Hector.

English Workshop Part I | Q 1. (e) | Page 42

Read the passage and name the following.

He was killed by a poisoned arrow that entered his heel.

SOLUTION

He was killed by a poisoned arrow that entered his heel - Achilles.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (a) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

barren × _____.

SOLUTION

barren × fertile.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (b) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

offended × _____.

SOLUTION

offended × defended.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (c) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

cowardly × _____.

SOLUTION

cowardly × bravely.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (d) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

peace × _____

SOLUTION

peace × war.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (e) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

surrender × _____

SOLUTION

surrender × fight.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (f) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

exposed × _____

SOLUTION

exposed × covered or protected.

English Workshop Part I | Q 2. (g) | Page 42

Find the antonym of the following from the passage.

defenceless × _____

SOLUTION

defenseless × well protected.

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (a) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.

great (hero)

SOLUTION

great (hero) - brave

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (b) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.

beautiful (woman)

SOLUTION

beautiful (woman) - pretty

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (c) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.
fight (verb)

SOLUTION

fight (verb) - defend

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (d) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.
rich (city)

SOLUTION

rich (city) - prosperous

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (e) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.
safe

SOLUTION

safe - well protected

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (f) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.
strong (city)

SOLUTION

strong (city) - well guarded

English Workshop Part I | Q 3. (g) | Page 42

From other sources find synonyms of the following words used in the story.
brave

SOLUTION

brave - strong

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (a) | Page 42

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

Troy traded in cattle and grass, with other cities.

SOLUTION

Troy traded in goods and grain with other cities.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (b) | Page 42

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

During the war, Trojans jumped over the fort gates to fight the enemy.



SOLUTION

During the war, the Trojans closed the gates, and then the city was like a strong fortress/ quite safe from all attacks.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (c) | Page 42

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

Helen eloped with Menelaus.

SOLUTION

Helen eloped with Paris, a prince of Troy.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (d) | Page 43

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

Troy was attacked because it was a strong, rich city

SOLUTION

Troy was attacked to take revenge for the wrong done to Menelaus.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (e) | Page 43

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

The Greek armies and heroes always defeated the Trojans.

SOLUTION

The Greek armies and heroes could never defeat the Trojans.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (f) | Page 43

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

Both the enemies were eager to continue fighting.

SOLUTION

Both the armies were eager to end their fighting.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (g) | Page 43

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

The great heroes avoided one another.

SOLUTION

The great heroes tried to kill one another.

English Workshop Part I | Q 4. (h) | Page 43

Correct the following sentence using facts from the passage.

Achilles was killed by an arrow that pierced his heart.

SOLUTION

Achilles was killed by a poisoned arrow that entered his heel.

English Workshop Part I | Q 5 | Page 43

State the counter - action for the following actions.

Action	Counter-action
(a) Helen eloped with Paris.	(1) _____
(b) The Greeks sailed to Troy and attacked it.	(2) _____
(c) Hector was killed by Achilles.	(3) _____
(d) The siege continued for ten long years.	(4) _____

SOLUTION

Action	Counter-action
(a) Helen eloped with Paris.	All the kings and heroes of Greece declared war against the Trojans.
(b) The Greeks sailed to Troy and attacked it.	The Trojans, too, fought hard and the siege continued for ten long years.
(c) Hector was killed by Achilles.	Achilles was killed later by a poisoned arrow that entered his heel.
(d) The siege continued for ten long years.	Though both the Trojans and Greeks were fed up, the fighting went on.

English Workshop Part I | Q 6 | Page 43

From either of our two Indian epics, find out which battle/war lasted the longest? Write down about its cause, the enemy armies, its heroes, its duration, and the final outcome.

- Cause _____
- The enemy armie _____
- Heroes _____
- Duration _____
- Final outcome _____

SOLUTION

	Ramayana	Mahabharata
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Cause	In Ramayana, there was a war between Rama and Ravana as the latter had kidnapped Sita to take revenge for his sister (Ravana's) revenge of insult.	Mahabharata was the battle fought between the Pandavas and the Kaurava for their kingdom, Hastinapura.
Enemy Armies	Ravana's army.	Duryodhan's army.
Heroes	Rama was the hero of Ramayan.	The Pandavas were heroes of Mahabharata.
Duration	13 days	18 days
Final Outcome	Rama finally defeated Ravana with the help of his brother and Hanuman.	Duryodhan was finally defeated by the Pandavas.

English Workshop Part I | Q 7. (a) | Page 43

Complete the following sentence with reference to the passage.

Epics are long poems that _____.

SOLUTION

Epics are long poems that **relate to the needs of a great national hero or a great national war.**

English Workshop Part I | Q 7. (b) | Page 43

Complete the following sentence with reference to the passage.

They may be composed and sung or recited for many years before

_____.

SOLUTION

They may be composed and sung or recited for many years before **they are actually written down.**

English Workshop Part I | Q 7. (c) | Page 43

Complete the following sentence with reference to the passage.

Nobody knows for certain who _____.

SOLUTION

Nobody knows for certain who **the author of these epics is.**

English Workshop Part I | Q 7. (d) | Page 43

Complete the following sentence with reference to the passage.

It is believed that _____ Homer, who _____ and who _____ to all who

_____.



SOLUTION

It is believed that The Iliad and The Odyssey were composed and recited by a blind poet named Homer, who lived about 900 BCE and who wandered from one Greek city or village to another, singing his poems to all who would receive him in their homes.

English Workshop Part I | Q 7. (e) | Page 43

Complete the following sentence with reference to the passage.

At the back rose the high peak of Mount Ida, from which _____.

SOLUTION

At the back rose the high peak of Mount Ida, from which flowed many rivers and streams.

English Workshop Part I | Q 7.2 | Page 43

Underline the clauses in the below sentence and also the words that link or connect the clauses.

Epics are long poems that relate to the needs of a great national hero or a great national war.

SOLUTION

- **Main Clause:** Epics are long poems
- **Subordinate Clause:** that relate the deeds of the great national war.
- **Subordinating conjunction:** that

English Workshop Part I | Q 7.2 | Page 43

Underline the clauses in the below sentence and also the words that link or connect the clauses.

They may be composed and sung or recited for many years before they are actually written down.

SOLUTION

- **Main Clause:** They may be composed and sung or recited for many years
- **Subordinate Clause:** before they were written.
- **Subordinating conjunction:** before

English Workshop Part I | Q 7.2 | Page 43

Underline the clauses in the below sentence and also the words that link or connect the clauses.

Nobody knows for certain who the author of these epics is.

SOLUTION



- **Main Clause:** Nobody knows for certain
- **Subordinate Clause:** who the author of these early epics is.
- **Subordinating conjunction:** who

English Workshop Part I | Q 7.2 | Page 43

Underline the clauses in the below sentence and also the words that link or connect the clauses.

It is believed that The Iliad and The Odyssey were composed and recited by a blind poet named Homer, who lived about 900 BCE and who wandered from one Greek city or village to another, singing his poems to all who would receive him in their homes.

SOLUTION

- **Main Clause:** It is believed
- **Subordinate Clause:** that The Iliad and the Odyssey were composed and recited by a blind poet named Homer
- **Subordinating conjunction:** that
- **Subordinate Clause:** who lived about 900 BCE
- **Subordinating conjunction:** who
- **Subordinate Clause:** who wandered from one Greek city or village to another, singing his poems to all
- **Subordinating conjunction:** who
- **Subordinate Clause:** who would receive him in their homes and give him hospitality.
- **Subordinating conjunction:** who

English Workshop Part I | Q 7.2 | Page 43

Underline the clauses in the below sentence and also the words that link or connect the clauses.

At the back rose the high peak of Mount Ida, from which flowed many rivers and streams.

SOLUTION

Do it Yourself.

