

Chapter 1.5: Joan of Arc

WARMING UP! [PAGE 28]

Warming up! | Q 1 | Page 28

Discuss in groups pairs and make a list of the weapons used in the old times and in the present times.

Weapons used in the past	Weapons used nowadays

SOLUTION

Weapons used in the past	Weapons used nowadays
stones	missiles
bow and arrows	hand grenades
spears	bombs
swords	guns
tridents	tanks
catapults	rifles
axes, etc.	nuclear weapons, etc.

Warming up! | Q 2 | Page 28

Imagine that you are the captain of your school Kabaddi team. Your final match is against a very strong team. Your team members are sure that you will lose. How will you boost their morale? Work in groups and prepare a shortlist of what can encourage the team.

SOLUTION

I will encourage them in the following way.

1. I will tell them that even if the opponent is an elephant, a small ant can defeat it.
2. I will tell them our strong points.
3. We will try to figure out the opponent's weak points.



4. I will tell them no matter how strong the opponent is, we will do our best and we will win.
5. I will tell them most of the time, we were going to lose yet we won.

Warming up! | Q 3 | Page 28

Adding different prepositions to the same action verb changes the meaning of the phrases, thus formed.

For example,

call out - announce

call at - visit

call for - summon

call up - make a telephonic call

call off – cancel

Guess the difference in meanings of the underlined phrases.

- a. He promised to look into the matter.
- b. He asked me to look for his lost book.
- c. I shall look forward to your arrival.
- a. An epidemic of cholera broke out in the village.
- b. The thieves broke into the locked house.
- c. They broke up their friendship.
- a. You must carry out your duty faithfully.
- b. Please carry on with your work.
- c. They carried off the trophy in the football matches.
- d. Carry forward the remaining balance to the next page.

SOLUTION

	Sentences	Meanings of the underlined phrases
1.	a. He promised <u>to look into</u> the matter.	investigate
	b. He asked me <u>to look</u> for his lost book.	search
	c. I shall <u>look forward</u> to your arrival.	await eagerly
2.	a. An epidemic of cholera <u>broke out</u> in the village.	started suddenly
	b. The thieves <u>broke into</u> the locked house.	entered illegally and forcibly
	c. They <u>broke up</u> their friendship.	ended
3.	a. You must carry <u>out</u> your duty faithfully.	complete; execute

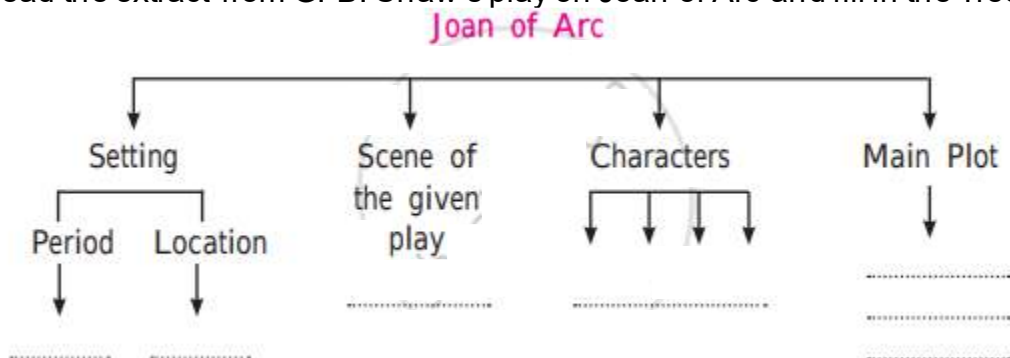


	b. Please carry <u>on</u> with your work.	continue
	c. They carried <u>off</u> the trophy in the football matches.	won
	d. Carry <u>forward</u> the remaining balance to the next page.	to transfer

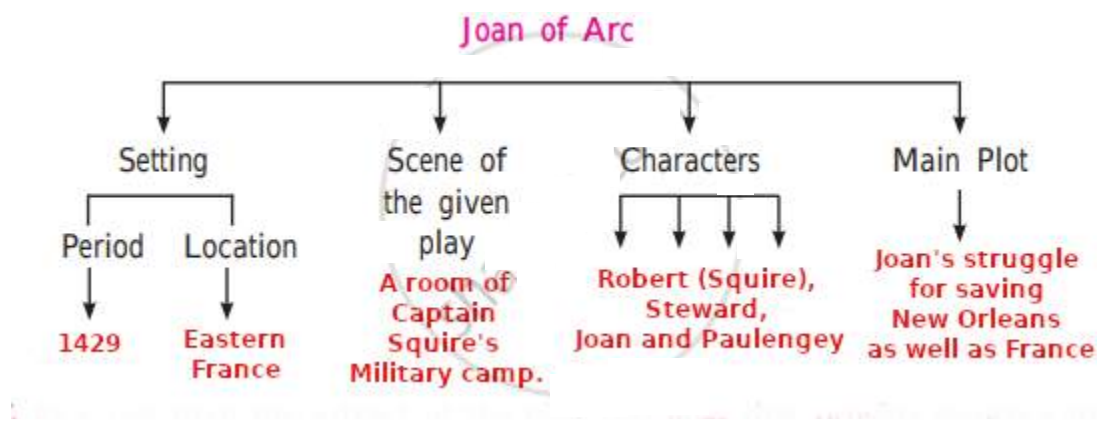
ENGLISH WORKSHOP [PAGES 34 - 36]

English workshop | Q 1 | Page 34

Read the extract from G. B. Shaw's play on Joan of Arc and fill in the Tree diagram.



SOLUTION



English workshop | Q 2. (A) | Page 34

Pick out from the extract of the play two lines that provide evidence for each of the following.

		Lines
a.	Her confidence	1. _____
		2. _____
b.	Her courage	1. _____
		2. _____
c.	Her optimism	1. _____
		2. _____



d.	Her determination	1.
		2.
e.	Her patriotism	1.
		2.

SOLUTION

		Lines
a.	Her confidence	1. The Dauphin will give me all I need to free Orleans
		2. I will teach them all to fight for France.
b.	Her courage	1. She really doesn't seem to be afraid of anything.
		2. The Squire's glare neither frightens her nor stops her.
c.	Her optimism	1. If she can put some fight into him, she can put it into anybody.
		2. I don't think it can be very difficult if God is on your side.
d.	Her determination	1. I have arranged it all. You have only to give the order.
		2. You said that you would not see me. But here I am.
e.	Her patriotism	1. I will teach them all to fight for France.
		2. You and Polly will live to see the day when there will not be a single English soldier on the soil of France

English workshop | Q 2. (B) | Page 34

Using the following points, frame a character sketch of Joan of Arc, in your own words. Suggest an attractive title.

- confidence
- courage
- optimism
- determination
- patriotism

SOLUTION

The Heroine of France-Joan of Arc

Joan, a well-built, strong country girl of 17 to 18 years, is brave and courageous and unafraid of anything. She is confident and asks directly for whatever she wants and is



sure of getting it. She is optimistic and feels that if God is on one's side, one can do anything. She is determined to go to Orleans and motivate the Dauphin to fight the English and save Orleans. Squire Robert and the others feel that if anyone can put some fight into the Dauphin, it is Joan. She is extremely patriotic and confidently says that she will teach the French soldiers to fight, and soon there will not be a single English soldier left on the soil of France.

English workshop | Q 3. (a) | Page 34

From the extract, find what the following is compared to and why:

as easy as _____

SOLUTION

as easy as: chasing a cow out of the meadow.

This comparison is made because Joan was a country girl and had probably chased many cows out of the meadows. Besides, cows are docile creatures and can be driven away very easily.

English workshop | Q 3. (b) | Page 34

From the extract, find what the following is compared to and why:

as mad as _____

SOLUTION

as mad as: Joan, for Joan was planning to go to the Dauphin, who was frightened, and motivate him to fight for Orleans.

English workshop | Q 3. (c) | Page 34

From the extract, find what the following is compared to and why:

The Dauphin in Chinon is like _____

SOLUTION

The Dauphin in Chinon is like: a rat in a corner, for just like a cornered rat gives up, he too had given up and refused to fight to save Orleans.

English workshop | Q 3. (d) | Page 34

From the extract, find what the following is compared to and why:

The (enemy) soldiers will be driven away like _____

SOLUTION

The (enemy) soldiers will be driven away like: sheep. This comparison is made because sheep, who are considered to be foolish animals, can be manoeuvred and manipulated easily.

English workshop | Q 3. (e) | Page 34

From the extract, find what the following is compared to and why:

Joan of Arc is a bit of _____



SOLUTION

Joan of Arc is a bit of: miracle because she is courageous, confident and determined enough to go to the Dauphin and motivate him to fight for Orleans. when everybody else had given up.

English workshop | Q 4. (a) | Page 35

Say why? Write it in your notebook.

Joan wanted to meet Captain Squire, OR Explain why Joan wanted to meet Captain Squire.

SOLUTION

Joan wanted Captain Squire to give her a horse, an armour and some soldiers and send her to meet the Dauphin. That was the reason she wanted to meet him.

English workshop | Q 4. (b) | Page 35

Say why? Write it in your notebook.

Joan did not ask for many soldiers from Captain Squire.

SOLUTION

Joan did not ask for many soldiers from the Captain Squire because the Dauphin would give her all that she needed.

English workshop | Q 4. (c) | Page 35

Say why? Write it in your notebook.

Poulengey, Jack and Dick had offered to accompany Joan.

SOLUTION

Poulengey, Jack and Dick felt there was something about Joan, and that she was a bit of a miracle. Her words had put fire into them. They also felt that it was their last chance of saving Orleans. Hence they offered to accompany her.

English workshop | Q 4. (d) | Page 35

Say why? Write it in your notebook.

French soldiers were always beaten in war.

SOLUTION

The French soldiers were always trying to save their lives, and would run away from the battlefield. Hence they were always beaten in war.

English workshop | Q 4. (e) | Page 35

Say why? Write it in your notebook.

Captain Squire Robert said, "I wash my hands off it."

SOLUTION



Captain Robert Squire was uncertain about allowing Joan to go to the Dauphin. He could not believe that Joan would be successful in her mission. Even then, he could not withstand her determination and confidence: he also felt that this was the last chance of saving Orleans, and that there was something special about Joan. However, he did not want to be held responsible for anything; hence he said "I wash my hands off it."

English workshop | Q 5 | Page 35

Using a dictionary, find the difference between the following pairs of phrases. Make sentences of your own with each of them.

	Phrases	Meaning	Own Sentences
1.	cut in		
	cut out		
2.	be held by		
	be held up		
3.	run away		
	run for		
4.	be known as		
	be known for		
5.	go with		
	go after		
6.	put fire into		
	put fire out		

SOLUTION

	Phrases	Meaning	Own Sentences
1.	cut in	Interrupt	The teacher asked Rohan not to cut in when she was teaching.
	cut out	reduce or stop something	Planting a line of trees along the road will cut out the noise from vehicles.
2.	be held by	before	The mayor wanted the elections to be held by the end of the month
	be held up	Delayed	The marriage party was held up in the traffic jam.
3.	run away	escape; go off	The kind king allowed the captured deer to run away.



	run for	to compete in an election	The film star wanted to run for the post of Mayor.
4.	be known as	to be called as	The new boss wanted to be known as a good and kind person.
	be known for	to be famous for	Nagpur is known for its oranges.
5.	go with	suit each other	Don't you think these shoes go with this dress?
	go after	pursue; follow	You will never be happy if you go after money all the time.
6.	put fire into	inspire, motivate	The Chief Guest's words put fire into the young students.
	put fire out	extinguish	Seeing trouble brewing, the minister advised his team to put the fire out before it spread everywhere.

English workshop | Q 6 | Page 35

From an Indian History Book or Internet find out information about Indian Women (queens) who led battles. (For example, Rani of Jhansi and Rani Karnawati of Mewad). Write 3 points of similarity and 3 points of contrast between any one of the above Indian Queens and Joan of Arc. Write in your own words.

Similarities	Contrast
(a)	(i)
(b)	(ii)
(c)	(iii)

SOLUTION

Do it yourself.

English workshop | Q 7 | Page 35

Read the script from:

Joan (Girl) : Good morning, Captain

Squire up to _____

Joan : (simply) _____

Polly and Jack have promised to come with me.

Write a summary of that part of the script (in the indirect speech) in 15 to 20 lines. Do it in your notebook.

SOLUTION

Joan asked the Squire to give her a horse. an armour and some soldiers, and send her to the Dauphin. On hearing this, Robert angrily asked the steward why he had not told



him that she was mad. The steward told Robert to give Joan what she wanted. Robert then told Joan that he would send her back to her father with orders to lock her up. Joan replied that it wouldn't happen that way: Robert had not wanted to see her, yet she had managed to see him.

Joan then asked him for a horse which would cost 16 francs. It was a big amount of money, but

she would save it on the armour, as she did not need a beautiful, fitting armour. A soldier's armour would do. She said that she would not want many soldiers, for the Dauphin would give her what she needed to free Orleans. Three men would be enough for him to send with her. She adds that Polly and Jack had promised to go with her.

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (a) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: I am not so sure, now.

Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: I am not so sure, now.

Affirmative: I am unsure now.

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (b) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: He will not be able to stop them.

Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: He will not be able to stop them.

Affirmative: He will not able to stop them.

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (c) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: I don't remember.

Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: I don't remember.

Affirmative: I forget.

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (d) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: I can do no more.



Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: I can do no more.

Affirmative: I can do this much.

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (e) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: Sir, do not anger her

Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: Sir, do not anger her.

Affirmative: Sir please replied from angering her

English workshop | Q 8. (A) (f) | Page 36

Make the following sentence Affirmative without change of meaning.

Negative: I shall not want many soldiers.

Affirmative: _____

SOLUTION

Negative: I shall not want many soldiers.

Affirmative: I shall not only a few soldiers

English workshop | Q 8. (B) | Page 36

Fill in the gaps in the table.

Word-Form

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. success	succeed	successful	successfully
2. _____	inspire	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	safe	_____
4. _____	harm	_____	_____
5. thought	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	brightly
7. courage	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	hastily

SOLUTION

Word-Form

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. success	succeed	successful	successfully



2. inspiration	inspire	inspirational	inspiringly
3. safety	save	safe	safely
4. harm	harm	harmful	harmfully
5. thought	think	thoughtful	thoughtfully
6. brightness	brighten	bright	brightly
7. courage	encourage	courageous	courageously
8. hastiness	hasten	haste	hastily

