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I Must Come to Your Party Modals : should, could, must, may, might

- Ahmed : Could you come to my house this evening, Bhola?
- Bhola : I could. But what's the occasion?
- Ahmed : Oh, we're having a tea-party. You must come to the party.
- Bhola : I might, if I know you have a few interesting items to go with the tea.
- Ahmed : It may interest you to know that we've included your favourite 'rasogullas' in the menu.
- Bhola : Yes, the sweet does interest me, Ahmed. But there should be a stronger incentive for me to cycle all the five miles to you, shouldn't there?
- Ahmed : Yes, of course. Well, we have a short entertainment programme after tea. Sheela and Shashi are going to sing and Rakesh is presenting a skit.
- Bhola : I don't much care for singing. But Rakesh is good. He might induce me to come. What else do you have?
- Ahmed : We have a 'poetry-reading' session after that. Many of us are going to recite our own poems. You may like to listen to them.
- Bhola : Listen to them? Why, I'm a well-known poet myself. I'd rather they listened to me. Oh Ahmed, I must come to the party and recite my poems.
- Ahmed
- [alarmed] : Your poems? Are you sure you'd like to come? It's such a long distance, you know. Must you cycle all the five miles to come and another five to go back? You may finally decide not to come.
- Bhola : Of course, I'm sure, Ahmed. I must cycle all the five miles for the benefit of friends. As for cycling back, I might decide to stay the night with you. But we'll see.
- Ahmed
- [to himself] : Why on earth did I ever invite him!

4

CHAPTER

Socrates

—Rhoda Power (1890-1957)

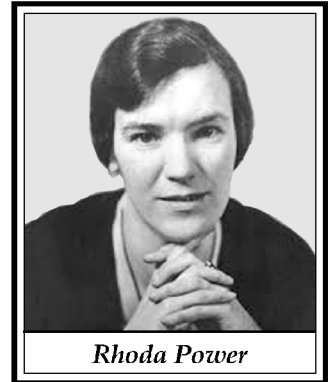
◆ *About the Author*

Rhoda Power is a popular English writer. His writings are in the tradition of H. G. Wells, C.E.M. Joad and J.B. Priestly. He has written on classical, social and general subjects.

◆ *About the Lesson*

Socrates lived in Athens. He would go round the town to talk to the people. He told everyone that Athens could become a perfect state, if citizens educated their minds to see what was right and noble, true and beautiful. Some people thought that he was leading the young astray.

The men, who were governing Athens, summoned him to appear before them and he was condemned to death. He was no coward that he had done nothing wrong. After sun set, he was given a cup of poison to drink. With tremendous courage, he lifted the cup to his lips, drank it, and died.



I

Socrates lived in Athens about four hundred years before Jesus Christ was born. As a boy he was ugly, undersized and had a flat nose and bulging eyes. His father was a poor stone-cutter, so he was always rather shabbily dressed.

Like other boys of his age he went to school, where the most important lessons were music and gymnastics. He also learned some science and mathematics and a little about the stars, but not nearly so much history and geography as children learn today. This strange little creature with the short neck and plain face was a thoughtful child. He watched his companions all the time and allowed very few things to escape his notice.

Socrates did not have a big house or fine furniture. He did not seem to want either wealth or beautiful possessions. As he grew older, he began to think very little of bodily comfort and pleasure. He gave his mind to all that was noble, honourable and just.

Socrates went round the town on foot and talked to people. The Athenians began to look for his familiar figure in the streets and to say to their friends, "Yes, that's Socrates, come along and talk to him." After sometime Socrates became famous as a teacher. He wandered along the roads and stood in the market places, talking to anyone who cared to greet him. His listeners were often confused after they had argued with him or answered his questions. Socrates told his countrymen that everyone must learn to think for himself, so that by using his reason he would have the power to see what was right, just, true and beautiful, and so shape his own conduct. He wanted Athens to be a perfect state. He told everyone—both his pupils and his other followers—that this could only happen if every citizen educated his own mind to see what was right and noble. He believed that questioning and discussion would help them do this and so he was forever talking to them in the open streets.

When Socrates was an old man, his fame had spread far and wide. The house of many a rich man opened its doors to him, for people felt honoured to have him as their guest. By degrees a special group of pupils gathered around him and followed him wherever he went. Among them was a young man called Plato, who treasured every word which his master uttered and in later years became as famous a teacher as Socrates himself.

II

But although many people loved the old man and delighted in his wisdom, there were some who did not approve of him. He taught that man's own mind influenced his conduct more than the Gods. This seemed to some people a new and wicked idea. He said that there were higher and nobler deeds than making sacrifices to Athens and the other Gods of Greece, and many people thought that he was leading the young astray, questioning all that they had been taught to believe and filling their minds with doubt.

The men who were governing Athens summoned Socrates to appear before them and to stand his trial. His friends begged him to escape or to hide until the storm had blown over. But Socrates was no coward. He knew that he had done nothing wrong and that he had only taught what he believed to be just, true and honourable and so he went to the court. His clothes and shoes were dusty and travel-stained. But everyone knew that a noble heart beat under the shabby garments.

He made a powerful and dignified speech. He told the Athenians that they would gain nothing by taking away the last few years of his life, but that he was willing to die many deaths for what he believed to be right.

The judges listened to him, questioned him and condemned him to death. The old man made no complaint. He leaned on his stick, looking round the crowded courtroom. Plato and his other pupils were there in the court all the time. "No evil can happen to a good man," he told them "either in life or after death, so be of good cheer. I have to go. The hour of my departure has arrived and we go our ways, I to die and you to live."

Then the soldiers came and took him away to prison. His wife followed with his three children. Many of his favourite pupils were also with him. For a long time, they talked to him and he taught them many wise lessons which they treasured in their hearts. But all the time his friends knew that Socrates would die soon. They were sad. "For," as Plato wrote, "he was like a father of whom we were being bereaved and we were about to pass the rest of our lives as orphans."

After the sun had set behind the tree-tops, the jailor came in and asked Socrates to prepare for death.

In Athens, when people were condemned to die, they were given a cup of poison. Socrates knew this and he nodded to the jailor who looked at him sadly saying "You, Socrates, whom I know to be the noblest and gentlest and best of all who ever came to this place, will not be angry with me when I ask you to drink the poison for others, and not I am the guilty cause," Bursting into tears he went out and returned with a cup of poison.

"May the Gods prosper my journey from this to the other world," said Socrates and lifted the cup to his lips.

His pupils tried to keep back their tears, but one sobbed aloud and this distressed the others and soon, the room was filled with the sound of weeping.

Socrates paused, with the unfinished cup of poison in his hands. "What's this strange noise?" he asked. "I have heard that a man should die in peace. You mustn't cry. Be silent and have patience." He looked around, remembering something. "Crito," he whispered to one of his pupils, "Can you do me a favour? I owe a cock to Aesculapius. Will you pay the debt?"

“It shall be paid,” said Crito. “Is there anything else ?” He waited, but there was no answer, for “Socrates, the greatest of all the Greeks, was dead.”

|| Glossary ||

Athens	यूनान देश का एक नगर	A city in Greece
Undersized	छोटे कद का	of short size
Bulging	बाहर निकली हुई	coming out
Shabbily dressed	फटे हुए कपड़े पहनकर	not smartly dressed
Gymnastics	शारीरिक व्यायाम	pertaining to gymnastics
Creature	प्राणी	animate, being
Wealth	सम्पत्ति	riches, abundance
Possessions	वस्तुएँ	belongings
Familiar	परिचित	known, intimate, friendly
Figure	आकृति	shape
Wandered	इधर-उधर घूमता था	roamed, go about from place to place
Greet	अभिवादन करना	to salute
Listeners	सुनने वाले	one who listens, audience
Argued	तर्क किया	discussed with reasoning
Reason	तर्क, विवेक, कारण	power of thinking logically
Conduct	आचरण	way of living
Forever	सदैव	always
Fame	प्रसिद्धि	reputation
Far and wide	दूर-दूर तक	to distant places
Treasured	हृदय में संचित किया	kept in memory
Uttered	कहा	said
Delighted	प्रसन्न होते थे	took pleasure
Wisdom	बुद्धिमानी	quality of being wise
Approve of	पसन्द करना, मंजूर करना	show liking
Influenced	प्रभावित करता था	power of producing effect
Wicked	दुष्टतापूर्ण	evil
Deeds	कार्य	works
Sacrificed	बलिदान	victim killed and offered to deity
Leading astray	पथभ्रष्ट करना	misleading
Summoned	बुलाया	called for
Coward	डरपोक	faint hearted
Dignified	सम्मानपूर्ण	honour
Willing	उद्यत	desirous
Condemned	दण्ड दिया	pronounced sentence
Crowded	भीड़ से भरा हुआ	large assembly
Departure	प्रस्थान, मृत्यु	to leave, death
Favourite	प्रिय	dear
Bereaved	वंचित किया गया	deprived
Orphan	अनाथ	child whose parents are dead
Nodded	सिर हिलाकर 'हाँ' किया	to acknowledge by moving head
Guilty	अपराधी	involved in guilt
Distressed	कष्ट पहुँचाया	pained

Paused	रुका	stopped
Patience	धैर्य	calm
Favour	कृपा	kindness
I owe	मुझ पर ऋण है	I am indebted

|| Exercise ||

↳ COMPREHENSION

(A) *Read the following passages and answer the questions given below:*

(a) **As a boy he was comfort and pleasure.**

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson?
2. Describe the physical appearance of Socrates.
3. What were the most important lessons at school ? What other subjects did he learn at school ?
4. What kind of attitude did he develop as he grew older?
5. Point out those two words in the passage which have the following meanings :

(a) Badly or untidily

(b) Classmates.

(b) **But although many people.....their minds with doubt.**

Or **Although many loved.....minds with doubt.**

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?
2. Why did some people not like Socrates?
3. Why did many people love Socrates?
4. What idea of Socrates seemed to some people new and wicked?
5. Pick out the words in the passage which mean the same as :
(a) In a wrong direction (b) Suspicion.
6. What did Socrates teach the people of Athens?

(c) **The men who were governing.....believed to be right.**

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the passage?
2. Who summoned Socrates to appear before them and who requested Socrates to escape ?
3. What did every one know about Socrates and why was Socrates willing to die?
4. Who made a powerful and dignified speech?
5. Write the words used in the passage which have the following meanings :
(a) called (b) respectful.

(d) **The judges listened to him.....they treasured in their hearts.**

1. Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson?
2. What punishment was given to Socrates by the judges?
3. What did Socrates say to his followers in the court room after hearing the judgement?
4. What procedure was adopted by the judges in holding the trial of Socrates?

5. Write the antonyms of the following words :
 (a) Departure (b) Evil.

(e) In Athens, when people.....a cup of poison.

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson?
2. How was the sentence to death carried out in Athens?
3. What feelings did the jailor express to Socrates while giving him the cup of poison?
4. Why did the jailor burst into tears?
5. Point out the words from the passage which mean the same as :
 (a) Criminal (b) Agreed.

(f) Socrates went round to them in the open streets.

Or Socrates went round was right and noble.

Or Socrates told his countrymen the open streets.

1. Why did Socrates go round the town on foot?
2. What did he tell to his countrymen?
3. What was Socrates aim? How could aim be achieved, according to him?
4. What did he ask the people of Athens to do, to make Athens a perfect state.
5. Which words in the passage mean the following :
 (a) Known (b) Welcome

(g) Socrates lived in Athens honourable and Just.

1. Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson?
2. What do we come to know about Socrates after reading the above passage.
3. Where and when did Socrates live?

(B) Long Answer Type Questions:

Answer the following questions in not more than 60 words each :

1. What great qualities of Socrates are brought out in the lesson?
Or Who was Socrates? Write some of his great qualities.
2. Who was Socrates? What was he accused of ?
3. Give a character-sketch of Socrates.
4. Who was Socrates? What were his teachings?
5. Why and how was Socrates trailed in the court?
6. What happened in the jail before Socrates's death? What did the jailor say to Socrates?
7. Why does the writer call Socrates, "The Greatest of all Greeks"?
8. What did Socrates ask his countrymen to do, to make Athens a perfect state?
9. What was Socrates accused of? How did he face his trial?
10. What punishment was given to Socrates by the judges? What was Socrates reaction against it?

(C) Short Answer Type Questions:

Answer the following questions in not more than 25 words each :

1. Who was Socrates? Where did he live?
2. What were important lessons in his school?
3. What was system of death sentence in Athens?
4. What did Socrates say before drinking the poison?

5. Why did Socrates go to the Court?
6. What was Socrates aim in talking to people?
7. Why were his pupils sad?
8. What feelings did the jailor express to Socrates while giving the cup of poison?
- Or What did the Jailor say to Socrates before giving him a cup of poison?
9. Who was Crito? What did Socrates say to him before death?
10. What did Socrates often talk to the people of Athens?
11. Why did Socrates not listen to his friend's advice either to escape or hide until the storm had blown over?
12. What did Socrates try to teach the people by talking to them?
13. What did Socrates say to the judges in the Court?
14. What did Socrates want Athens to be? What did he ask the Athenians to do to achieve this end?
15. Why was Socrates punished?

(D) 1. *Select the most suitable alternative to complete, each of the following statements :*

- (i) **Socrates had to stand a trial because :**
 - (a) he made sacrifices
 - (b) he was wicked
 - (c) he taught people to question
 - (d) talking in open streets was against law
- (ii) **When Socrates was condemned to death he :**
 - (a) was not happy
 - (b) shed tears
 - (c) complained to the judges
 - (d) was not disturbed
- (iii) **Socrates used to go round the town because :**
 - (a) he liked walking
 - (b) he was confused
 - (c) he wanted to talk to people
 - (d) he wanted to visit his friends
- (iv) **People loved Socrates for his :**
 - (a) good personality
 - (b) noble heart
 - (c) simple living
 - (d) sweet tongue

2. *Say whether each of the following statements is 'true' or 'false':*

- (i) Socrates was a coward man.
- (ii) Socrates became sad when he heard the judgement.
- (iii) Socrates was never smartly dressed.
- (iv) He was born in a rich family.
- (v) He was the teacher of Plato.

(E) **Vocabulary**

1. *Write the words of opposite meaning for the underlined words :*

- (i) Our team has won the match.
- (ii) The greedy seller was very rude.
- (iii) Drivers of vehicles should never fail to give the right signals.
- (iv) Look, that woman is awake too.

2. *Write one word having the same meaning as the group of words underlined in the following sentences :*

- (i) Socrates was not tall.

- (ii) Socrates was never smartly dressed.
 (iii) Socrates wanted man to shape his own way of living .
 (iv) Plato carefully heard and remembered every word spoken by his master.

3.(i) *Match the following words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B':*

List 'A'	List 'B'
Bulging	Riches
Wealth	Coming out
Familiar	Reputation
Fame	Known
Uttered	Stopped
Paused	Said

(ii) *Match the following words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B':*

List 'A'	List 'B'
Homage	Unwilling
Reluctant	Tribute
Fame	Express sorrow
Mourn	Reputation

(iii) *Match the following words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B':*

List 'A'	List 'B'
Fame	confused
appreciate	reputation
Wealth	admire
Puzzled	riches

(iv) *Match the words of List 'A' with their meanings in List 'B':*

List 'A'	List 'B'
Forsake	took pleasure
Scattered	to distant places
Far and wide	thrown here and there
Delighted	leave alone in a helpless condition

4. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words select from the list given below :*

coward, often, treasured, accepted

- (i) Have you.....any bribe?
 (ii) My friends is.....confused after he had talked to Mahesh.
 (iii) Plato.....every word uttered by Socrates in his heart.
 (iv) Socrates was no.....so he went to the court.

↳ Project Work

- (a) Read the biographical details of the great philosopher Socrates from the text and write a bio-sketch on the basis of the details given below :

*Physical appearances, early education, aim of talking,
 way of talking, action taken by the government,
 method of trial, after effect of his death.*

- (b) Make a **model** of Socrates on the basis of physical appearance as given in the text book.

|| Worksheet-4 ||

Usage

↳ **Modals**—may, might, can, could, should, would, must, need, ought and dare.

↳ **Examples :**

- **Can** is used to express :
 - (a) Ability—You can run.
 - (b) Capacity—She can lend you a book if she likes.
 - (c) Permission—You can park your car here.
- **'Could'** is used to express :
As the Past Tense of 'can'.
 - (a) The principal could grant you leave. (power)
 - (b) Could you understand your father? (capacity)
- **May** is used to express :
 - (a) Permission—May I come in?
 - (b) Possibility—The news may be false.
 - (c) Prayer/wish—May God bless you.
- **'Might'** is used to express : As the Past Tense of 'may'.
 - (a) Might I smoke here?
 - (b) She is ill. She might pass.
 - (c) The sky is clear now but it might rain in the evening.
- **Would** is used to express :
 - (a) In Past Tense :
 - (i) I told him that he would go to Agra.
 - (ii) The teacher promised me that he would solve my difficulty.
 - (b) In Present Tense :
 - (i) Would you please lend me your pen ?
 - (ii) Would you like to stay with me?
- **Should** is used to express :
 - (a) In Past Tense—I said that I should go to see the match.
 - (b) For advice—You should not make a noise here.
 - (c) For duty—We should respect our elders.
- **Must** is used to express :
 - (a) Necessity—You must go to school regularly.
 - (b) Prohibition—You must not smoke in the temple.
- **Ought** is used to express obligation :
We ought to pay our fee in time.

|| Exercise ||

1. *Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using one of the words given in brackets :*

Example :

- Our school team **should** win the trophy, they have been working hard for it. (should, might, could)
 - (a) We must reach the stadium early, there.....be a big crowd today. (shall, will, can)
 - (b) Don't look so unhappy. You never know we.....meet again next year. (must, may, could)
 - (c) If it had been any other day I.....offer to do this job for you, but I'm in a hurry today. (should, would, could)
 - (d) He'll be taking the early morning train so you.....expect him home by this evening. (may, shall, can)
 - (e)you stand on your head? (shall, can, may)
 - (f) It is too bright here.....you draw the curtains? (shouldn't, wouldn't, oughtn't)
 - (g) He.....stop smoking. He'll ruin his health otherwise. (could, should, would).

2. *Fill in the blanks with the right form (positive or negative) of the Modals given in brackets:*

Example :

- Swati **can** sing well, but she cannot dance equally well. (can)
 - (a) You help your mother. She be lifting all those heavy boxes. (shall)
 - (b) She spend hours listening to music but she herself sing at all. (can)
 - (c) I delay sending the telegram. It reach her by tonight. (must)
 - (d) Hari be the second son of that old man. He be the third son. (might)
 - (e) He take the horse to the pond and he did. However, he make it drink water. (could)
 - (f) Lata say a word against him but I (would)
 - (g) She..... sing if you agree to her terms. If you don't, she (will)

3. *Rewrite the following sentences to convey the same meaning, using the Modals given in brackets:*

Example :

- Mira had the ability to play the violin when she was eight years old. (could)
Mira could play the violin when she was eight years old.

- (a) I suggest that you see the doctor immediately. (should)
- (b) He was able to sit up all night studying. (could)
- (c) She was in the habit of practising on the Veena for several hours at a stretch. (would)
- (d) Ramu said he was returning to Delhi on the 10th, but I'm not certain about this. (may)
- (e) I'm sure Gita is very pleased with the gift you gave her. (must)
- (f) I don't think Nina will agree to this, but there is a possibility of her doing so. (might)
- (g) "Please, get me a glass of water, Sheela?" said Arun. (could)

↳ COMPREHENSION

Q. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

There is a lovely old story of a tree and a little boy who used to play in its shade. One day the boy sat leaning against the trunk of the tree crying. He was very hungry.

"Eat my fruit," said the kind tree, bending down one of its branches. The boy ate the fruit and was happy. The boy grew-up. One day he sat under the tree with an anxious look on his face.

"What is the matter?" asked the tree. "I am going to marry and I want a house to live in," said the young man.

"Cut down my branches and build your house," said the tree. The young man built a house with the branches of the tree.

The young man became a sailor. One day he sat under the tree with a worried look.

"What is the matter?" asked the tree.

"My captain is a cruel fellow. I want a ship of my own," said the sailor.

"Cut down my trunk and build a ship." The sailor lost his ship and returned home as a helpless the old man. On a cold winter's day he stood where the tree once was, leaning on his stick, and trembling with cold.

"Make a fire of me," said the stump of the tree, "and warm yourself." The stump of the unselfish tree burnt in the fire, softly humming a tune.

↳ Questions :

1. What did the little boy use to do at the beginning of the story?
2. How did the tree help the man when he was getting married?
3. Why did the sailor want a ship of his own?
4. What do you learn about tree from this story?
5. Give a suitable title to the story.