8 MEASURE FOR MEASURE

A. WARMER

Have you ever met or seen a person who may be excellent in certain things, but is asked to do things in which he/she has no experience? How did he/she perform? Were you amused/ annoyed to see his/ her performance? Tell your classmates the lesson that you learnt from this experience.

Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets and scholars. He was equally fond of fine arts. Once he came to know about a brilliant artist named Raja Varma. He invited Raja Varma to the court and asked him to draw his portrait.

The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready. In the portrait, the majestic and handsome king seemed to have come alive within the frame.

Apart from this portrait Raja Varma drew images of famous characters from Puranas, of men and women, and so on. He became well known for his skills. He became close and dear to the king.

Overwhelmed by joy, Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted. When Raja Varma did not reply, the king, on the spur of a generous impulse, rewarded him with the chief ministership.

Though Raja Varma was a good man and a brilliant artist, he had no experience, whatsoever, of administration. Soon everything was thrown into disorder because of his hasty decisions and bad management of the state affairs. Though people were unhappy about his administration, they did not dare complain to the king because the king was very fond of him.

The elders of the town finally approached and sought Tenali Raman's help in getting rid of the new and inept chief minister.

Tenali Raman assured them, "I shall soon find a harmless way to remove the artist from the ministership."

After a few weeks, Tenali Raman invited the king, the queens and some courtiers to his house for lunch. Meanwhile, he found a very good carpenter and put him on the job of preparing a grand feast for the king.

The king and others sat for lunch and at Tenali Raman's order, the carpenter began serving them. As soon as they put the first morsel of food in their mouths, the people began to request for water again and again.

Soon after tasting the food, the king realised that the food was badly cooked and was unbearably hot. He was angry.

"Raman, who has cooked this food? Do you want all to suffer and die by eating this horrible food?"

In his usual humble way Tenali Raman said, "I beg your Majesty's forgiveness." Then he showed carpenter to the king. I have never come across such an excellent carpenter, and I have put him on the job of cooking the lunch for today's feast."

The king began laughing loudly. "Have you lost all sense, Raman? A good carpenter should be employed to work on wood but not on food. How did you get this funny idea?"

Tenali Raman asked the king, "Lord! If an artist can become a chief minister, can't a carpenter become a cook?"

The king at once understood that Tenali Raman got a carpenter to cook the food to make him realise his error in making Raja Varma the chief minister.

The king was saved from the embarrassment of removing Raja Varma from the post because when Raja Varma came to know about the awkward incident at Raman's house, he immediately resigned from the post.

Later Raja Varma told Tenali Raman that he was happy to remain an artist!

GLOSSARY AND NOTES

patronage(n) : **support** संरक्षण, मदद

brilliant(adj): **extremely good/ highly intelligent** बहुत तेज

portrait(n): picture or sketch चित्र या तस्वीर

majestic(adj): very grand, stately, splendid प्रभावशाली, वैभवशाली

prominent(adj) famous/ noticeable, easily seen विख्यात

overwhelmed(v): overcome with feeling अभिभूत होकर

impulse(n): sudden wish to do something अचानक कुछ करने की इच्छा, प्रवृति

spur of a generous impulse(idiomatic expression): do something suddenly without caring for its result परिणाम जाने बिना कुछ करना

reward(n) : an award or a prize in return for services पुरस्कार

thrown into disorder(v): (p.p of throw) thrown in confusion or mess अस्त व्यस्त हो जाना

hasty decision (phr): decision taken in a hurry शीघ्र, जल्दबाजी का

administration(n): government in power, governance शासन

management(n): act of managing व्यवस्था, प्रबंध

assure(v): promise विश्वास देना, वादा करना, वचन देना

affair(n): work related to government राजकाज

inept (adj): unfit अकुशल

first morsel (n): a small quantity of food put in the mouth for eating पहला कौर

horrible (adj): unpleasant, dreadful बहुत खराब, अप्रिय

forgiveness (n): quality of forgiving क्षमा, कृपा

embarrassment (n): awkward situation अप्रिय स्थिति

courteous (adj): polite विनीत

awkward (adj): uncomfortable भद्दा, अशोभनीय, अप्रिय

B. LET'S COMPREHEND

B.1. THINK AND TELL

B.1.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the king make Raja Verma the chief minister?
2. Whom did the elders approach to get rid of the chief minister?
3. Why did Tenali Raman appoint a carpenter as a cook?
4. When did the king realise his mistake?

B.2. THINK AND WRITE

B.2.1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. The king was fond of games.
2. Tenali Raman was a wise man.
3. The carpenter made very delicious food for the guests.
4. Only the king and the queen were invited for lunch.
5. All the guests ate the dishes with much interest.

B.2.2. The following sentences of this story are not in correct order. Arrange them in proper order. One has been done for you:

( ) The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready.

( ) The king rewarded Raja Varma with the chief ministership.

( ) Apart from this Raja Varma drew images of famous characters from Puranas, men and women.

(1) Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets, scholars and fine arts.

( ) Overwhelmed by joy Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted.

( ) He invited a famous artist to draw a portrait.

B.2.3. Answer each of the following in about 30 words:

1. What was Krishna Deva Raya known for?
2. Why was the king very pleased with the artist when he saw his portrait?
3. Who rewarded Raja Varma and how?
4. How was the food cooked by the carpenter?

B.2.4. Answer each of the following questions in about 70 words:

(1) What does the title "Measure and Measure" mean? Do you like the title? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(2) Did Raja Varma really feel happy to remain an artist? Give reason for your answer.

(3) What made the people unhappy with Raja Varma's administration? List them and also write what they wanted the king to do.

(4) Could Raja Varma, in your opinion, have grown into a good administrator? Give reasons.

(5) What was wrong with the king rewarding Raja Varma as the chief minister? Give reasons in support of your answer.

C. WORD STUDY

C.1. Rearrange the letters in the following groups to make meaningful words. One has been done for you.

Pypah – happy

sitrat, pencarter, siminter, nemow, leepop

C.2. Correct the spellings of the following words:

Equaly, overwhalmed, inapt, majasty, resined

C.3. Look at the following words from the story:

edisorder' , 'unhappy'

Words 'disorder' and 'unhappy', begin with the prefixes 'dis-' and 'un.' In English prefixes 'dis-', 'un-', 'in-', 'il-','im-', and 'mis-' are used to make words opposite in meaning to the word(antonym) in question .

Write antonym of the following words by adding appropriate prefixes before them:

Literate, measurable, mobile, satisfy, relevant,
manage, pleasant, organize, eligible, regular

C.1. Match words given in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B'. One has been done for you:

A	B
1. image	(a) fault finding
2. decision	(b) lavish
3. brilliant	(c) event
4. complaint	(d) unacceptable
5. incident	(e) picture
6. unbearable	(f) judgement
7. generous	(g) bright,excellent

D. GRAMMAR

D.1. Present Perfect Tense

We use the present perfect tense to show that an action or state started in the past continues to the present; e.g.

Abhinav has been in Kolkata since 2001.

Forms of the present perfect tense:

I/We/You/They + have + past participle

We **have seen** the Golghar.

I **have received** your letter.

Have you **read** this novel?

He/She/It +has = past participle

She **has bought** a new watch.

My English **has improved** a lot.

have/has + adverb +past participle

I have **never** eaten *Dosa*.

She has **always** had a bicycle.

The difference between the simple present and the present perfect is that the simple present refers only to the present time, but the present perfect connects the past to the present (usually with *for* , *since*, *always*, *never*, etc.).

Examples:

Simple present	Present perfect
I **love** my school.	I **have** always **loved** my school.
I **don't like** potatoes.	I **have** never **liked** potatoes.
I **am** in Patna now.	I **have been** in Patna for three years.
Ashu **has** a car.	Ashu **has had** a car since May.

In many situations, with a present time expression (*today*, *this week*, etc.) we may use either the present perfect or the simple past. For example,

1. (a) Ankit **has eaten** four mangoes today.

   (b) Ankit **ate** four mangoes today.

2. (a) We **have learned** five new words today.

   (b) We **learned** five new words today.

3. (a) Ani **has been** absent twice this month.

   (b) Ani **was** absent four times last month.

In sentences 1 (a) and 2 (a), the number may not be final. In sentences 1(b) and 2(b), the number may be final. In sentence 3 (a), the month is not finished. There is a possibility that Ani may be absent more times this month. In sentence 3 (b), last month is finished, and the number four is final.

Examples	Explanation
Abhinav **has been** in Kolkata since 2001. I **have lived** in Bihar since 1990. He **has** always **loved** his school. Anita **has been** a bank manager for three years.	The action started in the past and continues to the present.

Examples	Explanation
Rashmi **has written** three poems today.Paras **has had** two interviews this month.So far, she **hasn't found** a job.Aslam **has worked** in several colleges. How much money **have** you **spent** on train tickets so far?	The action repeats during a period of time that started in the past and continues to the present. We use time periods like **today, this month, this week, so far, up to now** etc. We can also use **a lot of, several, many** or **a number of** to show repetition from past to present. We can ask a question about repetition with **how many** and **how much.**
I **have received** a beautiful watch from my uncle. He **hasn't made** his decision yet. Amit **has studied** Urdu, and he speaks it well. I **have** never **liked** hot weather.	The action occurred at an indefinite time in the past. It still has importance to the present situation.

D.1.1. Fill in each blank with the missing word (not every sentence needs a word).

Example: Anwesha has <u>been</u> in Delhi for two years.

1. Have you _____ Aamir Khan's new movie?

2. I have _____ many poems.

3. She _____ been sick _____ Monday.

4. Ayesha and Anwesha _____ known each other for many years.

5. _____ the train _____ at the platform?

D.1.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to form the present perfect tense. One has been done for you as an example:

Example: Saumya has got (get) a letter from her mother.

1. Anu _____ (send) a gift to her friend.
2. We _____ (see) Tajmahal.
3. I _____ (read) your letter.
4. Namita _____ (never, work) as a driver.
5. Alok _____ (recently, pass) from college.
6. I _____ (teach) in many schools.

D.1.3. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or simple past to complete each dialogue:

Example: A. Have you ever studied Urdu?

B. Yes. I studied Urdu in high school.

A. I like Urdu a lot. Do you?

B . No, I never studied Urdu.

1. A. Have you ever _____ to Sikkim?

B. No, I never have. But I would like to go there some day.

A. _____ you ever _____ to Delhi?

B. Yes. I _____ there two years ago.

2. A. Have you ever broken your leg or arm?

B. Yes. I _____ my arm when I was ten years old. I was climbing a tree when I _____ (fall).

C. Which arm _____ you _____ ?

D. I broke my left arm.

3. A. _____ you ever _____ an English movie?

B. No, I haven't. But I _____ seen many Bengali movies.

C. I _____ never _____ a Bengali movie.

4. A. _____ you ever _____ to the district library?

B. Yes. I _____ gone there many times. Last week I _____ there on Saturday and checked out a novel by Tagore. I have never _____ Tagore's book in English.

C. _____ you ever _____ his books in translation?

D. Yes. In high school I _____ two of his novels in Hindi.

5. A. _____ your parents ever come here to visit you?

B. No, they never _____ . But last year my brother _____ to visit me for a week.

D.2. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect is used to show the relationship of one past event to a later past event or time. The past perfect tense is formed with had + past participle; e.g.,