

Exercise

Unit -6-section B

Question-answers

A. 1. Ashoka's father disliked him because as a young child, he had a skin disease that made him unpleasant to look at.

2. Ashoka wanted to prove himself as a great warrior so that his father would start liking him.

3. Ashoka proved himself by becoming a fearless warrior. Eventually, his father began to value him as a soldier and a Statesman. He made Ashoka the Governor of a far-off province. The prince also led small wars in distant parts of the kingdom.

B. 1. b      2. c      3.c      4. a

C. 1. The inscriptions by Ashoka, on Boulders and caves, are collectively called Ashoka's edicts. Ashoka's edicts express his belief in the principles of non-violence and his intention to win over people by good deeds. His edicts also talk about his social efforts to protect his subjects, both humans and animals. They are important to present-day society or the nation because they talk about living in peace and harmony. The protection of the citizens of a country will lead to their progress and prosperity.

2. Chand Ashok was a well-deserved name for Ashoka because he was a fierce and fearless warrior.

3. The incident that transformed Emperor Ashoka was the Kalinga war. The kingdom of Kalinga refused to submit to him, but he was determined to make it a part of his kingdom. So he started a war against the neighbouring kingdom. Leading the war efforts himself. The Kalinga War was bloody and horrific. The people of Kalinga fought bravely, but they were overpowered by Ashoka's large army. Kalinga was plundered and destroyed. When the war finally ended, Ashoka looked around him and saw hundreds of corpses on the battlefield. He felt so much remorse on the loss of life and property that he swore to never wage another war again.

4. Ashoka converted to Buddhism and made it the state religion. He banned hunting, drew up a list of protected animals, and even urged his subjects to stop eating meat and turn vegetarian.

5. The battle of Kalinga was an example of Emperor Ashoka's intolerant nature as he could not accept another kingdom's refusal to submit to him. In order to capture the kingdom of Kalinga and expand his own kingdom. He waged a war against them, which led to great destruction of life and property.

6. Ashoka became a tolerant king and converted to Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga. He built the Ashoka Pillar, whose inscriptions proclaim his Belief in the Buddhist principles of Dhamma, or non-violence and his

intention to win over people by good deeds. They also talk about his social efforts to protect his subjects, both humans and animals. He banned hunting, drew up a list of protected animals, and even asked his subjects to stop eating meat and turn vegetarian.

Expand words, page 117-118

A. 1.b 2.c 3.f 4.e 5.d 6.a

B. 1.warmonger 2.ceasefire 3.disarmament

4. Warfare 5. Truce 6. Siege

Say it right, page 118

A. The second reading sounds better than the first.

B. 1.yes 2.yes

Grammar, page 119-120

A. 1. He built a number of stupas, which are believed to hold the relics of the Buddha.

2. In all 33 such inscriptions have been found, which are collectively referred to as ashoka's edicts.

3. There was one Kingdom in the east of India that still refused to submit to him.

4. This was the kingdom of Kalinga, which covered the present-day northern Andhra Pradesh and most of Orissa.

5. when he was a young Prince, Ashoka's nickname was Chand (fierce) Ashoka.

6. The edicts that survive say that as many as 1 00,000 people were killed in the war.

Simple, compound and complex sentences:

B.1.I am quite sure that you are hiding something.

2. I saw the man who has written this book.

3. The girl injured herself when she fell off the bicycle.

4. Please read the document carefully before signing it.

5. Although he was selected in the team, he wasn't in good form.

Pair work

1. I Put the jewels in the almirah, so mother locked it.

2. There was a Leaky tap to fix, so he called a plumber.

3. They wanted to watch the match, but there was no electricity.

4. The boy had an exam the next day, so he was studying.

5. He had failed twice previously, but we were confident of succeeding this time.

6. We can eat sandwiches at home, or we can go out for a pizza.

