

Class 8 English

Lesson - 8

Roy Library

Chandraprabha Saikiani

ACTIVITIES (অ্যাকটিভিটি) - ক্রিয়াকলাপ

1. Answer the following questions from the lesson.
check your comprehension : পাঠ থেকে নেওয়া
নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও, তোমার বোধশক্তি
পরীক্ষা করে।

(a) Who was Chandraprabha Saikiani? - চন্দ্রপ্রভা
সাইকিয়ানি কি ছিলেন?

Ans. Chandraprabha was a renowned social reformer
from Assam.

(b) What did Chandraprabha do to educate the girls
of her village? - চন্দ্রপ্রভা তার গ্রামের মেয়েদের শিক্ষার
জন্য কী করেছিলেন?

Ans. Chandraprabha fought to make formal educa-tion
for girls in her village.

(c) Which two incidents show us how
chandraprabha fought for the rights of girls? - কোন

**দুটি ঘটনা আমাদের দেখায় যে চন্দ্রপ্রভা মেয়েদের
অধিকারের জন্য লড়াই করেছিলেন?**

Ans. On several occasions she fought for the right of girls. In those days weren't admitted into the hostel unless they converted to Christianity. Chandraprabha vehemently opposed this and school authorities were compelled to allow girls of all religions to avail the hostel facilities.

Chandraprabha Saikiani realized that girls had to fight a hard battle to receive an education as good as that received by boys. So after school, she would gather other girls and teach them what she had learned during the day.

(d) On what occasion did Chandraprabha Saikiani inspire women to come out from behind the bamboo Screen? - কী উপলক্ষে চন্দ্রপ্রভা সাইকিয়ানি মহিলাদের বাঁশের পর্দার আড়াল থেকে বেরিয়ে আসতে অনুপ্রাণিত করেছিলেন?

Ans. In sathing Sabha Session, Chandraprabha Saikiani inspired women to come out from behind bamboo screen.

**(e) What steps did Chandraprabha take to climi -
nate the caste system? - বর্ণপ্রথা দূর করার জন্য
চন্দ্রপ্রভা কী পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছিলেন?**

Ans. Chandraprabha take to eliminate cast system the step was she fight for the entry in Madhava temple at hajo of everyone.

(f) What was Chandraprabha Saikiani role in the freedom movement of India? - ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনে চন্দ্রপ্রভা সাইকিয়ানির ভূমিকা কী ছিল?

Ans. In 1921 Chandraprabha met Mahatma Gandhi and she was inspired to join the freedom movement she spread the message of Khadi, bought of foreign clothes removal of untouchability, banning of social evils.

2. Work in pairs and complete the following sentences with information from the lesson:

জোড়ায় কাজ করো এবং পাঠের তথ্য সহ নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যগুলি সম্পূর্ণ করো :

(a) At a time when society did not allow young girls to step out of home, she fought _____

Ans. for the rights of girls.

(b) In those days girls' schools did not exist. so chandraprabha _____

Ans. vehemently opposed this and school authorised were compelled to allow girls of all religions to avail the stel facilities.

(c) Chandraprabha and her sister were awarded

Ans. by scholarship to study in Nagaon Mission school.

(d) In order to eliminate the evils of the caste system, Chandraprabha fought for the entry of

Ans. Hayagriva Madhava temple at Hajo.

(e) Being inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. Chandraprabha _____

Ans. join the freedom movement.

3. Read the following sentences and find a word from the text to replace the underlined part. -
নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যগুলি পড়ো এবং নিম্নরেখাঙ্কিত অংশটি প্রতিস্থাপন করতে পাঠ্য থেকে একটি শব্দ সন্ধান করুন।

(a) Chandraprabha Saikiani was a famous and respected social worker from Assam.

Ans. Renowned.

(b) She Tried to get rid of all the **cultural or religious restrictions** against women that prevailed during those days.

Ans. Cast system.

(c) Chandraprabha **refused to accept and questioned** the prevailing custom of women sitting behind bamboo Screens in public meetings.

Ans. Challenged.

(d) She was **strong in her attitude** against society's restriction and her protest against the norms of Society was not confined to a particular incident.

Ans. indomitable.

(e) Whenever she saw any injustice, **her desire to resist authority** rose to the occasion.

Ans. staunchly.

4. Listen to your teacher read out the first paragraph of the lesson. As you listen, complete the table below with information about Chandraprabha Saikiani : তোমার শিক্ষকে পাঠটির প্রথম অনুচ্ছেদটির পড়া শোনা । শুনে চন্দ্রপ্রভা সাইকিয়ানির সম্পর্কিত তথ্য সহ নীচের সারণীটি সম্পূর্ণ করো :

Chandraprabha Saikiani	A ____ social reformer from
Saikiani	A ____
Birth	____ March ____
Father	____
Mother	____
Sister	____
School	A school which only had

Ans.

Chandraprabha Saikiani	A renowned social reformer from Assam
Birth	16 March 1901
Father	Ratiram Majumdar
Mother	Gangapriya
Sister	Rajaniprabha
School	Nagon Mission School.

5. There are seven paragraphs in the lesson Chandraprabha Saikiani. Choose the appropriate description for each paragraph. - পাঠ্যে চন্দ্রপ্রভা সাইকিয়ানির নিয়ে এখানে সাতটি অনুচ্ছেদ উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে, প্রতিটি অনুচ্ছেদের জন্য উপযুক্ত বর্ণনা চয়ন করো :

(a) The first paragraph is about:

(i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's childhood.

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's birth as the social reformer.

(iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's career as a school teacher.

Ans. (i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's childhood.

(b) The second paragraph is about:

(i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's preparation to be a school teacher.

(ii) Girl's education vs boy's education.

(iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's efforts to get an education just like the boys of her village.

Ans. (ii) Girl's education vs boy's education.

(c) The third paragraph is about:

(i) her fight for freedom.

(i) her fight for the rights of girls.

(iii) her fight against British rule.

Ans. (ii) her fight for rights of girls.

(d) The fourth paragraph is about:

(i) formation of Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samiti.

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's protest against restrictions imposed on woman.

(iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's speech at the Assa Sahitya Sabha meeting.

Ans. (ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's protest against restrictions imposed on woman.

(e) The fifth paragraph is about :

(i) the caste system of India.

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's visit to Haji

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's protest against the caste system.

Ans. (iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's protest against the caste system.

(f) The sixth paragraph is about:

(i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's meeting with Mahatma Gandhi.

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani as the freedom fighter.

(iii) the punishment Chandraprabha Saikiani received for being a freedom fighter.

Ans. (i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's meeting with Mahatma Gandhi.

(g) The seventh paragraph is about:

(i) Chandraprabha Saikiani's rebellious spirit.

(ii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's imprisonment.

(iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's motivation to join the freedom movement.

Ans. (iii) Chandraprabha Saikiani's motivation to join the freedom movement.

6. Discuss in groups and share what you have learnt about:

(a) The condition of women during the days of Chandraprabha Saikiani.

(b) Chandraprabha Saikiani's role in the freedom movement Your group leader will read your points aloud for the rest of the class.

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. Let's learn some grammar: চলো কিছু ব্যাকরণ শেখা যাক।

In this lesson you have come across verbs that use 'to' before them - (a) She was inspired to join in the freedom movement.

The form "to join" is a non-finite.verb generally known as the **to-in finitive**.

The to-infinitive can also be used as the subject of a sentence as in -

to-infinitive

(b) To keep the guests waiting is not good.

It can also be used as the complement of the sentence -

(c) It is not good to keep the guest waiting.

Now practise using the to-infinitive.

**Combine these sentences by using to-infinitives.
The first one is done for you.**

(a) I will visit the book fair. I will buy a few novels.
I will visit the book fair **to buy** a few novels.

(b) We are going to Puri tomorrow. We Will visit the Jagannath Temple there.

Ans. We are going to Puri tomorrow to visit the Jagannath temple there.

(C) She started a small school for girls. She would help them to overcome the taboos against women.

Ans. She started a small school for girls to help them to overcome the taboos against women.

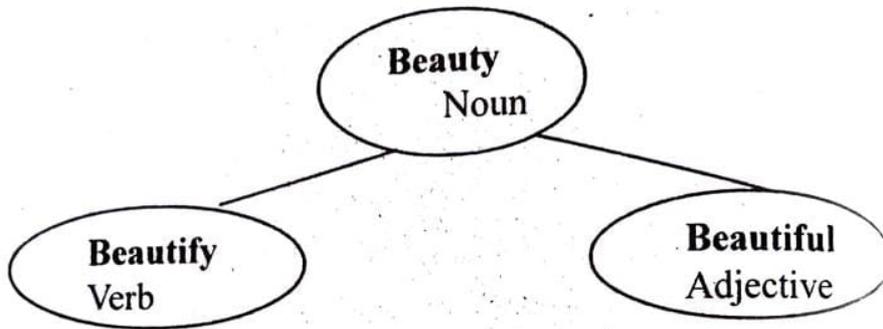
(d) She delivered a very powerful speech. She demanded the removal of the prevailing customs of women siting behind bamboo screens

Ans. She delivered a very powerful speech to demanded the removal of the prevailing customs of women sitting behind bamboo screens.

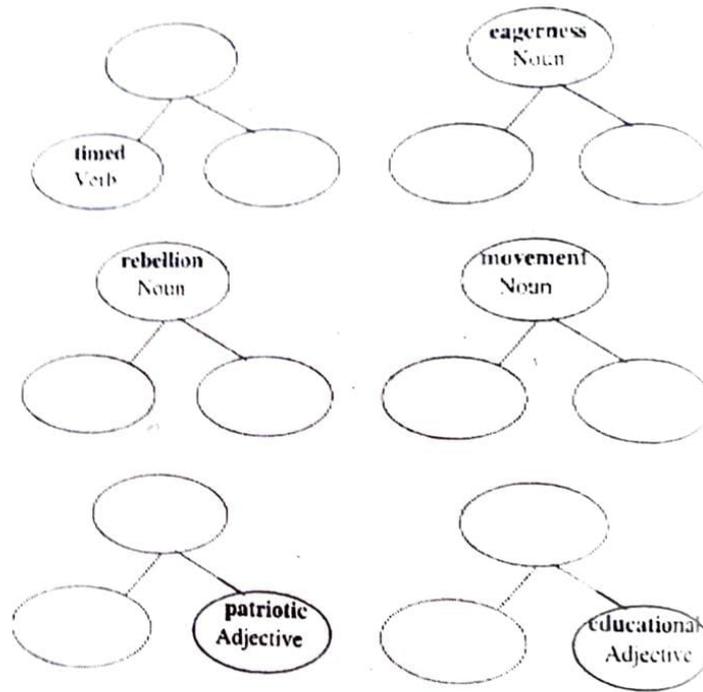
(e) She and her sister were awarded a scholarship. They will study in Nagaon Mission School.

Ans. She and her Sister were awarded a scholarship. They will study in Nagaon Mission school.

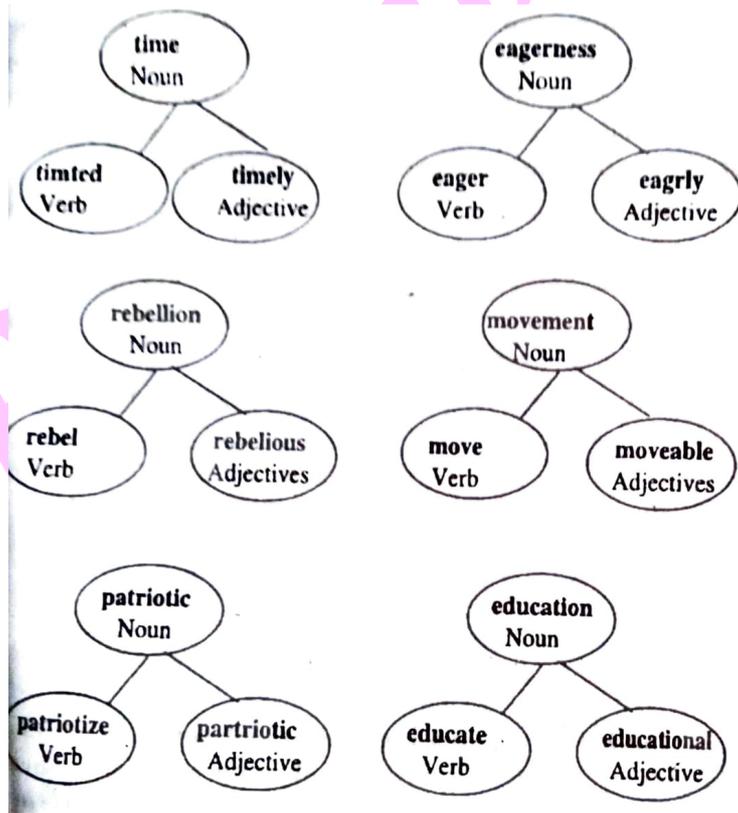
8. You must have come across English words which have different forms. One word can be used to form several other words, and such words usually go to a different word class. For example, look at the following word web where you will see different forms of the word beauty. - তোমরা অবশ্যই ইংরেজী শব্দ জুড়ে এসেছ, যার বিভিন্ন রূপ আছে। এক শব্দের সাহায্যে আরও অনেকটি শব্দ তৈরি করা যায় এবং এই জাতীয় শব্দগুলি সাধারণ একটি পৃথক শব্দ তৈরি করা যায় এবং এই জাতীয় শব্দগুলি সাধারণত একটি পৃথক শব্দ শ্রেণিতে যায়। উদাহরণ স্বরূপ নীচে তুমি নামক শব্দটির বিভিন্ন রূপ দেখতে পাবে।



Now complete the word webs with other forms of the words in each web below:



Ans.



9. (a) Have you heard of CEDAW? The full form of CEDAW is the Convention on Elimination of all for

forms of Discrimination Against Women. CEDAW is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. Described as an internal bill of rights for women, CEDAW was ratified by 189 countries. Some of the important features of CEDAW are:

- Governments shall take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against women.
- Governments shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that women can enjoy basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Governments shall take appropriate measures to eliminate sexist stereotypes.
- Women will have the right of vote, to participate in forming and implementing governmental policies.
- Women will have the right to represent the country at an international level.
- Women and girls should receive career and vocational guidance and have access to education opportunities at par with men or boys.

Look how things have changed since the days of Chandraprabha Saikiani! Today governments them -

selves have undertaken the task of eliminating discrimination against women. But the government alone can not succeed in this task unless women become aware of their rights.

(i) Work in small groups to find out more about CEDAW on the internet and write down some more important features of CEDAW. (You can search www.un.org.)

(ii) Based on your' reading, prepare a poster on the topic - Let's stop discrimination against women.

(b) Now that you have learnt about Chandrababha Saikiani and the norms of society women had to follow, choose any one of the topics below and write a short essay. You can work in small groups.

(i) Chandrababha Saikiani as a social reformer

(ii) The different challenges that women faced during the time of Chandrababha Saikiani.

(iii) Chandrababha Saikiani fought a hard battle for herself and her younger sister in order to receive an education as good as the one the boys in her village were receiving.

(c) Think of yourself in the place of Chandrababha Saikiani and list some ideas to eradicate taboos

against women that are still present in our society today.

Ans. Do it yourself

10. Your teacher will divide the class into five group (A, B, C, D and E) and assign paragraphs to each group.

Group

A - Paragraph 2, Group B - paragraph 3, Group C- Paragraph 4, Group D - Paragraph 5 5. Work ing in groups:

(a) Look up the dictionary to find out the meaning of the word 'skit.

(b) Read the given paragraph very carefully. Using the information provided in it, write out dialogue to make a skit. Develop the characters and also try design the backdrop. Then act out the skit in front the class.

(c) Prepare a slogan on the issue highlight the paragraph. Write the slogans on chart paper a hang them around the class. Here is a sample sloga

<p>Happy Women, Healthy Women! Stop Female Foeticide!</p>
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Ans. Do it yourself.

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