

2.4 The Fall of Troy

Part – II

English workshop

1. Find and write the Greek and the Trojan names used in the story (Part I and II).

Ans: 1. Greek names: Menelaus, Helen, Achilles, Odysseus, Agamemnon, Aphrodite (goddess).

2. Trojan names: Paris, Hector, King Priam.

2. List all the words related to ‘war’ from both parts of the story.

Ans: enemy, attack, fortress, ships, protect, defend, brave soldiers, heroes, kings, countries, revenge, siege, fighting, battles, killing, arrows, victory, engineer, peace, disaster, terror, death, conquerors.

3. Note the following constructions carefully and then use them to express your ideas:

Q(a) A horse big enough to hold men inside it.

..... enough to

Ans: A stick long enough to fell mangoes from the tree.

Q (b) The Greeks were tired of the long war.

..... tired of

Ans: We are tired of the tedious work.

Q (c) They are afraid of the long voyage home, too.

..... afraid of

Ans: They are afraid of the impending storm.

Q (d) They made it too big to go inside your city.

..... too to

Ans: They bought a cupboard that was too big to go inside our house.

Q (e) They were so excited that they paid no attention to his words.

..... so that

Ans: We were so excited that we could not think of anything except our picnic.

4. Put the following events in the order in which they took place. Number them accordingly.

(a) The Trojans found a Greek man under the big wooden horse. []

(b) They broke down part of the wall and brought the horse in. []

(c) The cunning Odysseus thought of a plan. []

(d) The Greeks burnt their tents and sailed away. []

(e) Troy was burnt down. []

(f) The Greeks built a big wooden horse. []

(g) The great heroes hid inside the horse. []

(h) The priest warned the Trojans not to break the wall. []

(i) The Trojans were happy to see the Greek ships go. []

(j) The Trojans slept soundly. []

(k) The Greeks came out of the horse and opened the gates. []

(l) The Greek army entered the city. []

Answer:

(a) The Trojans found a Greek man under the big wooden horse. [f]

(b) They broke down part of the wall and brought the horse in. [h]

(c) The cunning Odysseus thought of a plan. [a]

(d) The Greeks burnt their tents and sailed away. [d]

(e) Troy was burnt down. [i]

(f) The Greeks built a big wooden horse. [b]

(g) The great heroes hid inside the horse. [c]

(h) The priest warned the Trojans not to break the wall. [g]

(i) The Trojans were happy to see the Greek ships go. [e]

(j) The Trojans slept soundly. [i]

- (k) The Greeks came out of the horse and opened the gates. [j]
(l) The Greek army entered the city. [k]

5. Identify one example of a main clause and one example of a dependent clause from page 46. (Read the entry regarding clause in the Language Study pages.)

Ans: Many of the Trojans were killed before they could put on their armour.

Many of the Trojans were killed – Main Clause

before they could put on their armour – Dependent Clause

Q6. Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities :

A1. Simple Factual Activity :

1. Complete the following :

- a. Troy was not taken by force _____ .
b. The Greek leaders followed the advice _____ .
c. The Trojans saw a _____ .
d. The Greeks and the Trojans had been fighting _____ .

2. Who said the following :

- a. When the Trojan are asleep we will attack the city.

Ans. _____ .

- b. It's peace at last.

Ans. _____ .

Text Book Page 44

At last Troy was taken, not by force but by a trick. It was the cunning Odysseus who thought of a plan to obtain the victory..... The gathered round it in astonishment, for it was indeed a wonderful piece of work.

A2. Complex Factual Activity

Q1. How did Odysseus plan to defeat the Trojans ?

Ans: Odysseus advised the Greeks to build a great wooden horse, big enough to hold men inside it. Some of their best fighters would hide inside the horse. Then they would burn their tents and pretend to sail away in their ships. But instead of sailing away, they would return at midnight. One man would be left behind with the horse to persuade the Trojans to drag the horse into their city.

After the horse with the soldiers had entered the city, at the appropriate time, the door in the horse would be opened and the soldiers hiding inside would attack Troy. The gates would be opened to allow the remaining Greek soldiers from the ships into the city. The combined force of the Greeks would defeat the Trojans and they would destroy the city of Troy.

Q2. What was the reason for Troy to rejoice and celebrate?

Ans: The Trojans rejoiced and celebrated because after ten long years, the siege was finally over. The tents of the Greeks had been burnt. The shore was deserted. The Greek ships had all gone. The Trojans could go out on the plain and move around as they pleased.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary :

Q1. Find the synonyms of the following words used in the story :

famous

Ans: famous – well-known

Q2. Write the adjective forms of the following words :

1. hospitality – hospitable
2. hero – heroic
3. history – historical
4. poem – poetic.

Q 3. Write from the passage words that sound the same (homophones) as the following :

1. grate - great
2. sale - sail
3. would - wood
4. site - sight.

Q 4. Use the phrase ‘enough to’ in your own sentence :

Ans: Our school auditorium was big enough to hold a grand function.

Q 5. Give one word from the passage for :

1. great surprise – astonishment
2. pulled out forcibly – dragged

Q 6. Use these phrases in your own sentences :

(Please refer to textbook page 47 for examples.)

1. tired of

Ans: We were tired of the long wait for the bus.

2. afraid of

Ans :The children were afraid of the commotion.

3. too ... to ...

Ans: The bed was too big to be kept in the room.

Q7. Use the phrases in your own sentences :

1. so ... that

Ans : The teenagers were so excited that it was difficult to control them.

2. as soon as

Ans : I opened my umbrella as soon as it began to rain.

3. all that day

Ans: Though their mother shouted at them, the girls lazed about all that day.

4. in order to

Ans: We have to work hard in order to do well in life.

A4. Activity-based on Contextual Grammar :

Q1. Change the voice of the following sentences :

1. It is believed that The Iliad and The Odyssey were composed by Homer.

Ans: People believe that Homer composed The Iliad and The Odyssey.

2. Nobody knows who the author of these epics is.

Ans: It is not known who the author of these epics is.

Q 2. When the Trojans are asleep, we will attack the city. (Pick out and name the clauses.)

Ans: We will attack the city – Main Clause.

When the Trojans are asleep – Subordinate Adverb Clause of Time.

Q3. The Greek leaders decided to follow the advice of the wise Odysseus. (Frame a Wh-question to get the underlined part as the answer.)

Ans: Whose advice did the Greek leaders decide to follow?

Q4. Rewrite the sentence using ‘no sooner..... than’ :

As soon as they were hidden by an island, they had lowered their sails.

Ans: No sooner were they hidden by an island, than they had lowered their sails.

Q5. Rewrite the sentence using 'too ... to' :

They were so excited that they paid no attention to his words.

Ans: They were too excited to pay any attention to his words.

A5. Personal Response :

Q1. What do you think about Odysseus?

Ans: I think that Odysseus was cunning and used underhand methods to win the war. The war should have been fought and won honestly, not by the use of a trick. Odysseus should not have given such advice and the Greeks should not have taken it.

Q2. What, do you think, is needed for a city to be prosperous?

Ans: To be prosperous, a city must be well situated and have good natural resources, like water and fertile land. It should be safe from enemies. The people and the rulers should be intelligent, sensible and honest. They should also be hard-working. If all these factors are present, then a city will become prosperous.

Q3. Do you think that wars can solve problems?

Ans: No, they cannot. Problems can be solved only by sitting around a table and sorting out the disputes. The practice of 'an eye for an eye' will only end up making the whole world blind. Wars kill people and destroy civilizations.

