NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Class : 11th

Subject : English

Chapter : 7

Chapter Name : The Adventure

QI Tick the statements that are true.

1. The story is an account of real events.

2. The story hinges on a particular historical event.

3. Rajendra Deshpande was a historian.

4. The places mentioned in the story are all imaginary.

5. The story tries to relate history to science.

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Answer.

1.False,

2.True ,

3.False ,

4.False ,

5.True

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QII Briefly explain the following statements from the text.

1. “You neither travelled to the past nor the future. You were in the present experiencing a different world.”

2. “You have passed through a fantastic experience: or more correctly, a catastrophic experience.”

3. Gangadharpant could not help comparing the country he knew what he was witnessing around him.

4. “The lack of determinism in quantum theory!”

5. “You need some interaction to cause a transition.”

Answer.

1. This statement was given by Rajendra Deshpande to Professor Gaitonde. As Prof. is perplexed about his venture into a parallel world during his injury, Rajendra explains him that he neither went to the past nor the future but experienced this entirely different world in the present , to be precise in his mind.

2. This statement was made by Rajendra Deshpande to Prof. Gaitonde when he was baffled about his experience of another world. Rajendra tries to explain to him that it was an instance of Catastrophic theory which existed in his mind and not in the real world.

3. Gangadhar Pant knew the history of India where, the Peshwas were defeated in the battle of Panipat and India was shackled by the britishers. But his experience during coma, had another history of India where Peshwas won the battle and India never underwent such slavery. His experience completely baffled him inside out.

4. Prof. Gaitonde experienced the unexpected and the unreal. While his journey to Pune , he expected Rajendra Deshpande to help him understand what had happened with him.

5. To be discussed in class.

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Q1 Discuss the following statements in groups of two pairs, each pair in a group taking opposite points of view.

(i) A single event may change the course of the history of a nation.

(ii) Reality is what is directly experienced through the senses.

(iii) The methods of inquiry of history, science and philosophy are similar.

Answer.

i) For : A single event is enough to change the entire history of a nation. For instance, the consequence of a war can bring major changes depending upon the result. Had Peshwas won the battle of Panipat , there would be no mention of the succeeding movements in the history of India.

Against: An event can have multiple effects on the history of a nation. It's not necessary that an event bring bigger changes, it could result in a few changes but having a perception of it changing the entire history of a nation is not acceptable.

ii) For: When we eat , it's a reality, when we see something through our eyes it's a part of reality and when we listen to music, it's also real. Our senses help us to coordinate with the things we really perform and not just what we think of.

Against: As a reference from the text, Prof. Gaitonde experienced many things which weren't a part of reality ever. He was able to perform and feel everything within his mind. So it's not always true that reality is what we experience directly from our senses.

iii) For: Somewhere these methods are linked to each other. History is traced with the help of science and early philosophy is what we read in our historical epics. Even inquiry of early science takes us back to the time when it ushered, basically presenting itself as a part of History.

Against: A perspective of being connected to each other is not enough when it's about drawing similarity in the methods of inquiring history, science and philosophy. Inquiry of history can be done through books, but inquiring science only based on books isn't possible since exploring the world would inquire it better.

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Q2 (ii) Why do you think Professor Gaitonde decided never to preside over meetings again?

Answer. Prof. Gaitonde was stuck between two realities his mind underwent. While he was in a coma and experiencing a different world, he tried to preside over a meeting but had the distressful experience because the public was angry over him snatching the vacant seat of the President. Thus he decided not to preside over meetings again.

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