

The Book That Saved the Earth

इस अध्याय के सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न – उत्तर सहित। पहले खुद हल करने की कोशिश करो, फिर उत्तर मिलाओ।

अभ्यास प्रश्न-उत्तर (हर टॉपिक से)

» Introduction to the Era of the Book

प्रश्न 1 (आसान). What name was given to the 20th century in the play?

उत्तर – The 20th century was called 'The Era of the Book'.

प्रश्न 2 (आसान). Who introduces the story to the audience?

उत्तर – A Historian introduces the story.

प्रश्न 3 (मध्यम). What was the main function of books during the 'Era of the Book'?

उत्तर – Books taught people 'how to, and when to, and where to, and why to' – they illustrated, educated, punctuated, and even decorated, providing knowledge and entertainment.

प्रश्न 4 (कठिन). What unusual event did a book accomplish according to the Historian?

उत्तर – According to the Historian, the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the Earth from a Martian invasion.

» Meet the Martian Invasion Force

प्रश्न 5 (आसान). Martian आक्रमण दल में कुल कितने सदस्य हैं?

उत्तर – 5 सदस्य

प्रश्न 6 (आसान). मंगल ग्रह के अंतरिक्ष यान (Space Probe) को धरती पर कौन ले कर आया था?

उत्तर – कैप्टन ओमेगा, लेफ्टिनेंट इओटा और सार्जेंट ऊप।

प्रश्न 7 (मध्यम). Apprentice Noodle का क्या काम था Martian फ़ोर्स में?

उत्तर – वह Think-Tank का सहायक था, उसके आदेश मानता था और उसे सलाह भी देता था।

प्रश्न 8 (कठिन). Martian फ़ोर्स के मुखिया का नाम और उसकी सबसे बड़ी खासियत (जो वह खुद मानता था) क्या थी?

उत्तर – मुखिया का नाम Great and Mighty Think-Tank था। वह खुद को पूरे ब्रह्मांड का सबसे शक्तिशाली और बुद्धिमान प्राणी मानता था।

» Think-Tank's Arrogance and Noodle's Subtlety

प्रश्न 9 (आसान). What does Think-Tank believe about himself?

उत्तर – He believes he is the most intelligent and powerful creature in the whole universe.

प्रश्न 10 (आसान). How does Noodle usually address Think-Tank?

उत्तर – Noodle addresses him with great praise, like 'O Great and Mighty Think-Tank'.

प्रश्न 11 (मध्यम). Give one example where Think-Tank shows his arrogance when talking to his mirror.

उत्तर – He smacks the mirror and tells it to answer 'quicker' next time, showing his impatience and expectation of instant praise.

प्रश्न 12 (कठिन). Why is it important for Noodle to be subtle and not directly correct Think-Tank?

उत्तर – Think-Tank is very arrogant and would likely punish or fire Noodle if he were directly contradicted. Noodle's subtlety allows him to guide Think-Tank to the correct conclusion while preserving Think-Tank's ego and his own position.

» First Contact: Books as 'Sandwiches'

प्रश्न 13 (आसान). Martian crew धरती पर कहाँ उतरा?

उत्तर – एक लाइब्रेरी में.

प्रश्न 14 (आसान). Martians ने पहली बार किताबें देखीं तो उन्हें क्या लगा?

उत्तर – उन्हें लगा कि ये 'सैंडविच' हैं.

प्रश्न 15 (मध्यम). Think-Tank ने क्यों सोचा कि किताबें 'सैंडविच' हैं?

उत्तर – उसे लगा कि किताबों में सैंडविच की तरह 'दो स्लाइस और बीच में फीलिंग' है.

प्रश्न 16 (कठिन). किताबों को 'सैंडविच' समझने से Martians के साथ क्या मज़ेदार घटना हुई?

उत्तर – उन्होंने Think-Tank के आदेश पर किताबों को खाने की कोशिश की, जिससे पता चला कि वे खाने की चीज़ नहीं हैं.

» Books as 'Communication Devices' (Auditory)

प्रश्न 17 (आसान). What did Think-Tank initially call the books after his crew couldn't eat them?

उत्तर – 'Communication sandwiches'.

प्रश्न 18 (आसान). What did Think-Tank order his crew to do with the books?

उत्तर – To 'listen' to them by holding them to their ears.

प्रश्न 19 (मध्यम). Why do you think Think-Tank didn't immediately accept that he was wrong about the books?

उत्तर – Think-Tank was very proud and arrogant, always believing he was 'never wrong', so he quickly found a new, albeit incorrect, explanation to save face.

प्रश्न 20 (कठिन). How does Think-Tank's deduction about books being 'communication devices' highlight his ignorance and arrogance?

उत्तर – It shows his ignorance because he still couldn't grasp the true nature of books. His arrogance is evident as he immediately creates a new, unproven theory rather than admitting his initial mistake, forcing his crew to follow his absurd commands.

» Books as 'Communication Devices' (Visual)

प्रश्न 21 (आसान). What did Noodle suggest books were for?

उत्तर – Noodle suggested books were for 'eye communication'.

प्रश्न 22 (आसान). Did Think-Tank immediately understand Noodle's correction?

उत्तर – Think-Tank acted as if he already knew and accepted Noodle's 'clarification'.

प्रश्न 23 (मध्यम). How did Noodle avoid offending Think-Tank while correcting him?

उत्तर – Noodle used polite language like 'Forgive me, your Cleverness' and framed his correction as a clarification that Think-Tank should have known, allowing Think-Tank to save face.

प्रश्न 24 (कठिन). Why was it important for Noodle to correct Think-Tank's understanding of books?

उत्तर – It was crucial because Think-Tank's misunderstanding was leading the Martians nowhere in deciphering Earth's knowledge. Noodle's correction was the first step towards actual progress in understanding the books' content and ultimately saving Earth.

» Deciphering the 'Code': Nursery Rhymes

प्रश्न 25 (आसान). What kind of book did the Martians start reading?

उत्तर – They started reading the Mother Goose nursery rhymes.

प्रश्न 26 (आसान). What did Think-Tank believe the nursery rhymes were?

उत्तर – He believed they were a complex code or a secret message.

प्रश्न 27 (मध्यम). How did Think-Tank justify taking the vitamins to his crew?

उत्तर – He believed the Earthlings were not primitive enough to just have simple books, so the books must contain deep, coded information requiring enhanced intelligence to understand.

प्रश्न 28 (कठिन). What does this episode tell us about Think-Tank's character?

उत्तर – It shows his arrogance (thinking he needed more intelligence even though he was already 'most intelligent'), his lack of understanding of simple things, and his tendency to overcomplicate matters due to his ego.

» Misinterpretation of 'Mistress Mary'

प्रश्न 29 (आसान). What did Think-Tank think 'silver bells' meant?

उत्तर – Rare metals.

प्रश्न 30 (आसान). What did Think-Tank think 'cockle shells' meant?

उत्तर – High explosives.

प्रश्न 31 (मध्यम). Why did Think-Tank misinterpret the nursery rhyme so badly?

उत्तर – Because of his extreme arrogance, paranoia, and inability to understand Earthling culture or context, always assuming the worst.

प्रश्न 32 (कठिन). How did this misinterpretation affect Think-Tank's plans for Earth?

उत्तर – It made him extremely fearful of Earthlings, causing him to cancel the invasion and order his fleet to evacuate Mars, believing Earth was a grave threat.

» Misinterpretation of 'Hey Diddle Diddle'

प्रश्न 33 (आसान). What did Think-Tank infer from 'The Cow jumped over the Moon'?

उत्तर – That Earthlings' animals had advanced space techniques.

प्रश्न 34 (आसान). What did Think-Tank think about the cat playing the fiddle?

उत्तर – That Earthlings had achieved advanced musical culture.

प्रश्न 35 (मध्यम). Why did Think-Tank fear an 'interplanetary attack of millions of cows'?

उत्तर – Because he misinterpreted the nursery rhyme 'Hey Diddle Diddle' as proof of Earthlings' advanced animal capabilities, including space travel and musical culture.

प्रश्न 36 (कठिन). How does Think-Tank's misinterpretation of 'Hey Diddle Diddle' further highlight his character flaws compared to his misinterpretation of 'Mistress Mary'?

उत्तर – While 'Mistress Mary' showed his fear of Earth's resources, 'Hey Diddle Diddle' reveals his extreme paranoia and inability to distinguish between literal and figurative language, showing his deep-seated fear and intellectual arrogance.

» The 'Humpty Dumpty' Panic and Retreat

प्रश्न 37 (आसान). What did Think-Tank think 'Humpty Dumpty' was a picture of?

उत्तर – He thought it was a picture of himself and his 'Great and Mighty Balloon Brain.'

प्रश्न 38 (आसान). What did 'Had a great fall' signify to Think-Tank?

उत्तर – He thought it meant Earthlings planned to capture him and Mars Central Control.

प्रश्न 39 (मध्यम). What was Think-Tank's ultimate command after misinterpreting 'Humpty Dumpty'?

उत्तर – He commanded an immediate evacuation of the entire planet Mars and his invasion fleet to Alpha Centauri.

प्रश्न 40 (कठिन). How did Think-Tank's 'Humpty Dumpty' misinterpretation escalate his fear compared to 'Hey Diddle Diddle'?

उत्तर – While 'Hey Diddle Diddle' made him fear an attack by Earthlings, 'Humpty Dumpty' made him believe he was personally targeted and about to be captured, escalating his fear to immediate flight.

» The Historian's Conclusion: The Power of 'Mother Goose'

प्रश्न 41 (आसान). What was the name of the book that saved Earth?

उत्तर – 'Mother Goose'

प्रश्न 42 (आसान). Who replaced Think-Tank as the leader of Mars?

उत्तर – Noodle

प्रश्न 43 (मध्यम). After the incident, what did Earthlings teach the Martians?

उत्तर – Earthlings taught Martians the difference between sandwiches and books, and how to read.

प्रश्न 44 (कठिन). Why do the Martians still not read the 'Mother Goose' book?

उत्तर – Because it reminds them of their past foolishness and the humiliation Think-Tank faced, which they prefer not to revisit.

हल किए हुए उदाहरण (step-by-step)

उदाहरण 1. What was the significance of the 20th century in 'The Book That Saved the Earth'?

› The play introduces the 20th century as a past era, from the perspective of a historian living far in the future.

› The historian states that the 20th century was called the 'Era of the Book'.

› She explains that books were central to life, providing knowledge, education, and entertainment.

उत्तर – The 20th century was significant because it was known as the 'Era of the Book,' where books played a crucial role in people's lives by educating, entertaining, and informing them about everything.

उदाहरण 2. मंगल ग्रह की इनवेज़न फ़ोर्स का कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ कौन है और उसका सहायक कौन है?

- › सबसे पहले, हमें यह याद करना होगा कि मंगल ग्रह की सेना का मुखिया कौन था।
- › कहानी के हिसाब से, 'Great and Mighty Think-Tank' सबसे ऊपर था, याने वो कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ था।
- › फिर, Think-Tank के नीचे उसका सहायक या चेला कौन था? वो था 'Apprentice Noodle'।
- › तो, कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ Think-Tank है और उसका सहायक Noodle है।

उत्तर – कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ है Great and Mighty Think-Tank और उसका सहायक है Apprentice Noodle।

उदाहरण 3. Explain how Noodle corrects Think-Tank when Think-Tank calls books 'sandwiches'.

- › Think-Tank declares that books are 'sandwiches' because Earthlings are always eating.
- › Noodle does not directly contradict Think-Tank. Instead, he says, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but a humble apprentice's brain is perhaps not as mighty as yours. Should we not check if these sandwiches have two slices of bread?'
- › Think-Tank, feeling superior, agrees to investigate further.
- › Noodle then suggests to the crew on Earth to 'open' a book, allowing them to see it's not food.
- › By doing this, Noodle allows Think-Tank to 'discover' the truth himself, saving Think-Tank's ego.

उत्तर – Noodle subtly prompts Think-Tank to re-evaluate his assumption about books being sandwiches by suggesting they verify the 'two slices of bread' characteristic, leading Think-Tank to indirectly discover the real nature of books without feeling directly contradicted.

उदाहरण 4. Martian Commander Think-Tank ने किताबों को क्या समझा और उसने अपने सिपाहियों को क्या करने का आदेश दिया?

- › पहला कदम: कहानी में Martians के धरती पर उतरने के बाद की स्थिति याद करें.
- › दूसरा कदम: याद करें कि उन्होंने लाइब्रेरी में क्या देखा.
- › तीसरा कदम: Think-Tank ने उस वस्तु को देखकर क्या अनुमान लगाया.
- › चौथा कदम: Think-Tank के आदेश पर ध्यान दें, कि उसने सिपाहियों को क्या करने को कहा.

उत्तर – Think-Tank ने किताबों को 'सैंडविच' समझा और उसने अपने सिपाहियों को उन्हें 'खाने' का आदेश दिया.

उदाहरण 5. Explain Think-Tank's reasoning for calling books 'communication sandwiches' and ordering his crew to listen to them.

- › Step 1: Recall the previous incident where Martians tried to eat the books but found them inedible.
- › Step 2: Think-Tank, unwilling to admit a mistake, had to come up with a new explanation for the 'sandwiches'.
- › Step 3: He deduced that if they weren't for eating, they must be for communicating, hence 'communication sandwiches'.
- › Step 4: Based on this, he commanded his crew to hold the books to their ears and listen, expecting sounds or messages.

उत्तर – Think-Tank, after realizing the books were not edible 'sandwiches', declared them 'communication sandwiches', believing Earthlings used them to talk. He then ordered his crew to listen to them by holding them to their ears.

उदाहरण 6. पाठ में Noodle ने किस तरह Think-Tank को समझाया कि किताबें 'eye communication' के लिए हैं?

- › पहला, Think-Tank ने किताबों को 'ear communication' डिवाइस मानकर सुनने को कहा.
- › दूसरा, Noodle ने विनम्रता से कहा, 'Forgive me, your Cleverness, but did not the chemical department give our space people vitamins to increase their intelligence?'
- › तीसरा, Noodle ने फिर स्पष्ट किया कि ये किताबें 'ear communication' नहीं, 'eye communication' के लिए हैं.
- › चौथा, Think-Tank ने इसे अपनी ही बुद्धिमत्ता मान लिया और crew को 'देखने' का आदेश दिया.

उत्तर – Noodle ने Think-Tank की बात को सीधे काटे बिना, बहुत ही चतुराई और विनम्रता से समझाया कि किताबें 'कान से सुनने' के लिए नहीं, बल्कि 'आँखों से देखने' और समझने के लिए होती हैं. उसने इस बात को इस तरह रखा जैसे Think-Tank को यह पहले से ही पता हो.

उदाहरण 7. Why did the Martians take 'intelligence-increasing vitamins' before reading the books?

- › Step 1: The Martians, especially Think-Tank, believed themselves to be superior and highly intelligent.
- › Step 2: When they encountered Earth's books, they could not understand their simple purpose.
- › Step 3: Think-Tank, in his arrogance, assumed the books must contain highly complex, coded information that required enhanced intelligence to decipher.
- › Step 4: Therefore, he ordered his crew to take 'intelligence-increasing vitamins' to boost their brainpower and understand this supposed 'code'.

उत्तर – The Martians took 'intelligence-increasing vitamins' because Think-Tank mistakenly believed Earth's books contained complex, coded information that required superior intelligence to understand.

उदाहरण 8. Explain how Think-Tank misinterpreted the lines 'Mistress Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? With silver bells, and cockle shells, And pretty maids all in a row.'

- › Think-Tank heard 'garden grow' and imagined Earthlings literally 'growing' things.
- › He saw 'silver bells' and immediately thought of 'rare metals' like actual silver, not decorative bells.
- › He saw 'cockle shells' and, in his paranoia, interpreted them as 'high explosives' instead of simple seashells.
- › He completely ignored 'pretty maids all in a row,' focusing only on what he perceived as a threat.

उत्तर – Think-Tank interpreted the poetic imagery of 'silver bells' and 'cockle shells' in 'Mistress Mary' as proof that Earthlings were growing rare metals and explosives in their gardens, fueling his fear of an advanced and dangerous civilization.

उदाहरण 9. कविता की पंक्तियाँ थीं: 'Hey Diddle Diddle, The Cat and the Fiddle, The Cow jumped over the Moon, The little Dog laughed to see such sport, And the Dish ran away with the Spoon.' Think-Tank ने इसका क्या मतलब निकाला?

- › पहला, उसने 'The Cow jumped over the Moon' को देखा.
- › उसने सोचा, 'अरे वाह! पृथ्वी के जानवरों ने इतनी तरक्की कर ली कि वे चांद पर कूद सकते हैं! इसका मतलब उनके पास बहुत उन्नत अंतरिक्ष तकनीक (advanced space techniques) है.'
- › फिर, 'The Cat and the Fiddle' देखकर उसने कहा, 'देखो, बिल्लियाँ सारंगी बजा रही हैं! ये तो संगीत संस्कृति (musical culture) में भी माहिर हैं.'
- › और 'The little Dog laughed to see such sport' से उसने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि उनके कुत्तों में तो हास्य की समझ (sense of humour) भी है.

› अंत में, इन सभी बातों को जोड़कर, Think-Tank को लगा कि पृथ्वी वाले इतने शक्तिशाली और विकसित हैं कि वे 'लाखों गायों का अंतरग्रहीय हमला' (interplanetary attack of millions of cows) कर सकते हैं और उसे अपनी जान बचाने के लिए मंगल से भागना होगा.

उत्तर – Think-Tank ने इस कविता को पृथ्वी पर जानवरों की उन्नत अंतरिक्ष तकनीक, संगीत संस्कृति और हास्य की

समझ का प्रमाण माना, जिससे उसे लगा कि पृथ्वीवासी एक अंतरग्रहीय गायों का हमला करने वाले हैं, और इस डर से उसने अपना मंगल पर आक्रमण का प्लान रद्द कर दिया।

उदाहरण 10. Explain Think-Tank's final misinterpretation of 'Humpty Dumpty' and its consequence.

› Think-Tank misinterprets 'Humpty Dumpty' as a description of himself, due to his 'Great and Mighty Balloon Brain.'

› He believes the phrase 'Had a great fall' means Earthlings plan to capture him and Mars Central Control.

› This leads him to conclude that it is an 'invasion of Mars.'

› As a result, he orders an immediate evacuation of the entire planet Mars, and his invasion fleet, to Alpha Centauri.

उत्तर – Think-Tank misinterpreted 'Humpty Dumpty' as a personal attack and a sign of an Earthling invasion, leading to the complete evacuation of Mars.

उदाहरण 11. How did the 'dusty old book of nursery rhymes' ultimately change the relationship between Earthlings and Martians?

› The book 'Mother Goose' caused Think-Tank to misinterpret the rhymes as threats.

› Think-Tank panicked and ordered the Martians to retreat from Earth.

› This averted the Martian invasion, saving Earth.

› Five hundred years later, Earthlings and Martians re-established contact.

› They became friendly, and Earthlings taught Martians about books and reading.

› A model library was even built in Marsopolis, signifying lasting peace and friendship.

उत्तर – The 'dusty old book' saved Earth from invasion, leading to a future where Earthlings and Martians became friendly, learned from each other, and even built a library on Mars.

बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए खास

- यह भाग कहानी का आधार और पात्रों का परिचय देता है, इसलिए 'Era of the Book' का महत्व और Historian की भूमिका ध्यान से समझो।
- इन सभी पात्रों के नाम और उनके पद ध्यान से याद रखना, परीक्षा में अक्सर इनके बारे में सीधे सवाल पूछे जाते हैं।
- Think-Tank और Noodle के बीच के contrast को उदाहरण के साथ समझाना सीखो, यह अक्सर पूछा जाता है।
- यह हिस्सा कहानी के हास्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है; Martians की नादानी और Think-Tank के गलत अंदाजों पर आधारित प्रश्न आ सकते हैं।
- इस पाठ से Think-Tank के चरित्र-चित्रण (character sketch) पर प्रश्न आते हैं, जहाँ उसकी मूर्खता और घमंड को इन घटनाओं से जोड़कर बताना होता है।
- Noodle के चरित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न आ सकते हैं, खासकर यह कविह Think-Tank की गलतियों को कैसे सुधारता है – 'subtle correction' को याद रखना।
- यह हिस्सा Think-Tank के अहंकार और मूर्खता को दर्शाता है; उसके गलत अंदाजों के बारे में प्रश्न आ सकते हैं।
- इस हिस्से से प्रश्न आ सकते हैं कि Think-Tank की गलतफहमियाँ कैसे उसके अहंकार और पृथ्वी के प्रति उसकी धारणा को दर्शाती हैं, और ये गलतियाँ कहानी के अंत में क्या भूमिका निभाती हैं।
- इस भाग से अक्सर Think-Tank के व्यक्तित्व (character) और उसकी मूर्खता पर आधारित प्रश्न आते हैं। आपको यह याद रखना होगा कि उसने हर कविता का क्या-क्या मतलब निकाला और उससे वह कितना डरा।

- यह सवाल बोर्ड एग्जाम में अक्सर आता है कि कैसे बच्चों की कविताओं ने थिंक-टैंक को डराया और उसे मंगल ग्रह छोड़ने पर मजबूर किया। तीनों कविताओं के नाम और थिंक-टैंक ने उनका क्या मतलब निकाला, यह याद रखना ज़रूरी है।
- यह कहानी का मुख्य संदेश है – कैसे गलतफहमी से बड़ा खतरा टला और दोस्ती की शुरुआत हुई, इसे ध्यान से समझना।

एक नज़र में रिवीज़न

- › 20th Century = 'Era of the Book'; Historian narrates; a book saved Earth.
- › Martian Force: Think-Tank (chief), Noodle (apprentice), Omega, Iota, Oop (crew).
- › Think-Tank: arrogant, wrong; Noodle: subtle, clever, corrects indirectly.
- › Martians ने कतिबों को 'सैंडविच' समझकर खाने की कोशिश की।
- › Think-Tank called books 'communication sandwiches'; ordered Martians to listen.
- › Noodle clarifies books are for 'eye communication', not 'ear communication'.
- › Martians took vitamins, read nursery rhymes as 'code'.
- › Think-Tank misread 'Mistress Mary' as Earthlings growing metals/explosives.
- › Think-Tank misinterpreted 'Hey Diddle Diddle' as advanced Earthling animal tech, feared cow invasion.
- › Think-Tank misinterpreted 'Humpty Dumpty' as personal capture threat, ordered Mars evacuation.
- › Mother Goose saved Earth, Martians became friends, Noodle new leader.