



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: ENGLISH</b>	<b>Date of submission: October 2023</b>
<b>WORKSHEET NO. 14</b>	<b>In the Bazaars of Hyderabad (Poem)</b>	<b>Note: To be written in notebook</b>

### In the Bazaars of Hyderabad

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### Summary

The speaker gives a vibrant picture of the bazaars of Hyderabad in old times. In some bazaars, merchants displayed their wares like turbans made of crimson and silver, tunics made of purple brocade, mirrors with amber panels and jade-handled daggers; and vendors sold saffron, lentil and rice. There were bazaars where maidens continuously grounded sandalwood, henna and spice; and pedlars called out to buy chessboards and chess pieces made of ivory. There were fruit bazaars where fruit sellers cried out the names of different fruits like citrus fruits, pomegranates and plums. Then there were bazaars for musical instruments where the musicians played the cithar, sarangi and drum. And finally, there were bazaars selling all things magical and here, there were magicians chanting various spells whose effects could perhaps be felt ages afterwards.

**A1. Answer these questions.**

**Q1. List all the items that are sold in the bazaars of Hyderabad.**

**Ans:** The items sold in the bazaars of Hyderabad are:

- a) crimson and silver turbans.
- b) purple brocade tunics
- c) amber-panelled mirrors
- d) jade-handled daggers
- e) saffron, lentil and rice
- f) sandalwood, henna and spice
- g) chessmen and ivory dice
- h) citron, pomegranate and plum
- i) cithar, sarangi and drum



**Q2. Explain the meaning of the line, 'Mirrors with panels of amber'.**

**Ans:** The panels in which the mirrors were placed were made of amber, a hard clear yellow-brown substance, formed in ancient times from the resin of trees.

**Q3. How is a pedlar different from a vendor?**

**Ans:** A vendor sells the things from his shop, while a pedlar roams from place to place in the bazaar.

**Q4. What are the magicians doing in the bazaar?**

**Ans:** The magicians are chanting spells in the bazaar.

**Q5. Describe the bazaars of Hyderabad as has been portrayed by the speaker in the poem.**

**Ans:** The different bazaars of Hyderabad sold different kinds of goods. One sold turbans of crimson and silver, tunics of purple brocade, amber-panelled mirrors and jade-handled daggers. Another sold saffron and lentil and rice. Another was devoted to items like sandalwood, henna and spice. Yet another had pedlars calling out to customers to buy the chessmen and ivory dice.



Fruits had their own bazaar with citrons, pomegranates and plums on display. Some bazaars sold musical instruments like cithar, sarangi and drum. And surprisingly, there were bazaars where magicians chanted spells to attract customers.

**A2. Answer these questions with reference to context.**

Q1. *What do you sell, O ye merchants?*

*Richly your wares are displayed.*

a. **Where are the merchants selling their wares? What are they selling?**

**Ans:** The merchants are selling their wares in a bazaar of Hyderabad. They are selling turbans of crimson and silver, tunics of purple brocade, amber-panelled mirrors and jade-handled daggers.

b. **Is the speaker amazed by the display of ‘wares’? Which word shows the magnificence of the display?**

**Ans:** Yes, the speaker is amazed by the beautiful display of the goods. The word ‘richly’ shows the magnificence of the display.

Q2. *What do you weigh, O ye vendors?*

*Saffron and lentil and rice.*

a. **What kind of vendor is the speaker talking about?**

**Ans:** The speaker is talking about a vendor of groceries.

b. **What do the vendors weigh?**

**Ans:** The vendors weigh food items like saffron, lentil and rice.

Q3. *What do you chant, O magicians?*

*Spells for aeons to come.*

a. **What do the magicians chant?**

**Ans:** The magicians chant spells or verses with magical powers.

b. **Explain the meaning of the line, ‘Spells for aeons to come.’**

**Ans:** The line ‘Spells for aeons to come’ means spells cast effective for the unforeseen



future.

### **Think and Answer**

**1. Why does the speaker use ‘O ye’ to call the sellers?**

**Ans:** Each line of the poem contains a rhythm and a beat and the repetition of ‘O ye’ marks the rhyme scheme of the poem. A musical effect is created which emphasizes a point and lends unity to the poem.

**2. Comment on the visual imagery used in the poem.**

**Ans:** The poem is rich in visual imagery. In the first stanza, the words ‘crimson’, ‘silver’, ‘purple’, ‘amber’ and ‘jade’ convey a variety of colours that thrill the eye. In the second stanza, there is a combination of ‘saffron’, ‘henna’ and ‘ivory’ which present a riot of colours. And in the third stanza, the ‘citron’, ‘pomegranate’ and ‘plum’ convey nature’s freshness through their colours. The visual imagery lends an unparalleled vividness to the poem.