

## WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR



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**Rabindranath Tagore**, the legendary Bengali poet, novelist, and painter, was born on 7th May, 1861, in Calcutta, India. He was also fondly referred to as ‘Kabiguru’ and ‘Biswakabi’. His body of work has been highly praised by W B Yeats, and he was seen as the paramount creative master in modern India, greatly contributing to the introduction of Indian culture to the West. In addition to his impressive literary accomplishments, he was also a philosopher and pedagogue who founded the Vishwa-Bharati University in 1921, a unique space that defied the traditional approach to education.

The poem “Where the Mind is Without Fear” is one of Tagore’s most popular works. It was written when the British ruled our country. We were slaves to a foreign power. So, at that point of time, the people of India were desperately yearning for liberation from the oppressive British Rule, and Tagore chose to express this through his poem in the form of a prayer to the Almighty for the true independence of his fellow Indians, thereby artfully elucidating his own idea of freedom in the words of the poem. As a firm Indian nationalist and visionary, the poet wanted India to awaken to a bright dawn of enlightenment – freedom from slavery and our own mental shackles.



### LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the lesson, the learners:

- Analyses the genre of poetry as a literary text by close reading, and interpreting possible meanings;
- Recognises literary heritage in Indian languages;
- Discusses the the aspirations of a colonised country through works of literature from pre-independent India;

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- Illustrates the value of positive thinking;
- Compares the commonalities among modern Indian languages.

**12.1 SECTION I****Transliteration:**

*Chitto jetha voi shunno , Uccho jetha shir  
gyan jetha mukto , jetha griher prachir  
apon prangon tole dibos shorbori  
bosudhare rakhe nai khondo khudro kori  
jetha bakko hridoyer utsomukh hote  
ucchosia uthe, jetha nirbarito srote  
deshe deshe dishe dishe kormodhara dhai  
ojosro sohosro bidho choritarthotai*

**Translation:**

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high  
Where knowledge is free  
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments  
By narrow domestic walls  
Where words come out from the depth of truth  
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection

**LET US UNDERSTAND 12.1****Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high**

In this poem and in the opening lines, Tagore presents his vision and wants to imagine a better future with more freedom in our personal, social and political lives. This was especially relevant since he wrote this in 1901 when India was under the stranglehold of British imperialism. For more than 100 years, the colonisers had been using cruel tactics to treat the original inhabitants badly, taking away their rights and making them

feel like they were less than everyone else – which is typical when a country is colonised.

When Indians started standing up for themselves and their cardinal rights, it was obvious that they would have their freedom and rights snatched away from the Britishers. The ‘fear,’ mentioned here by the poet, encompasses deep feelings of worry, powerlessness, frustration, disenchantment, and most of all, a feeling of despair.

### **Where knowledge is free**

It is important to look into the meaning of the words: “Where knowledge is free.” Tagore wanted knowledge to be shared by everyone, but the truth is that people have been treated unfairly since ancient times and there is a traumatic history of such injustices to restrict access to knowledge. Throughout history, knowledge has been seen as a right only afforded to a select few, and has been used to oppress and harm those without access. The majority of people were purposely denied knowledge, resulting in far-reaching negative consequences.

### **Where the world has not been broken up into fragments**

#### **By narrow domestic walls;**

Moving on, the poet also alerts us to the dangers of selfishness and disagreements. These come from a restricted outlook and lack of generosity. It can only be kept at bay with the expansion of people’s minds that will happen naturally when learning is unrestricted and knowledge can be claimed by all. Throughout his lifetime, Rabindranath Tagore was ardently against any type of boundaries, such as those of region, religion, sect, and intellect. He strongly believed that only knowledge, which is based on truth and wisdom, could assist us in releasing ourselves from prejudice and narrow-mindedness.

### **Where words come out from the depth of truth**

#### **Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection**

From here, there is a change in direction in the thought of the poet. Before that, the lines revolve around attributes that are external, like those in the public domain, but now there is an interrogation of our inner lives, moving towards what takes place inside us as people. The poet lays out a path that would need lifetime commitment, but is essential in shaping nations and human civilisation.

Words are plain when they are just used for communication and conducting business, but they become special and divine when they surpass these boundaries to embody the truth of the mind and soul. As the poem implies, there is nothing mysterious or



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supernatural about this understanding – the expression “the depth of truth” concerns our inner morals and ethics. The only time truth can come to life is when our use of words is prompted directly by our moral and spiritual righteousness. Tagore was of the opinion that truth can be found through our moral selves and in that pursuit lies the elusive ‘perfection.’

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 12.1**

- What is meant by “mind is without fear and head is held high”. Tick the correct answer.
  - to be fearless and self respecting.
  - to be proud of one’s high position.
  - to stand straight and be carefree.
- The ‘domestic walls’ are usually associated with safety, comfort and love. Are these the feelings evoked by the phrase ‘narrow domestic walls’? If not, choose the correct answer from the ones given below:
  - small houses which make us feel cramped.
  - ideas which are petty and narrow-minded.
  - a house divided into rooms by walls.
- Why has the word ‘tireless’ been used to describe ‘striving’?
- What are we striving for?

**12.2 SECTION II****Transliteration:**

*jetha tuccho acharer morubalu rashi  
bicharer sroto poth fele nai grasi  
pourushere kore ni shotodha , nitto jetha  
tumi sorbo kormo chinta anonder neta ,  
nijo hoste nirdoi aghat kori pito  
Bharotere sei sorge koro jagorito*

**Translation:**

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way  
Into the **dreary** desert sand of dead habit  
Where the mind is led forward by **thee**  
Into ever-widening thought and action  
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

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- **Dreary:** dull
- **Thee:** 'you' in old English



*Fig 12.1*

**LET US UNDERSTAND 12.2**

**Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way**

**Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit**

The poet, next, cleverly uses metaphors to symbolise reason and habit. He explicitly depicts reason as a “clear stream” that is pure and pristine. Through the use of these words, he encourages people to keep their thoughts clear, honourable, truthful, and devoid of any form of corruption. The expression “dreary desert sand of dead habit” also alludes to societal vices, including senseless traditions and superstitious beliefs that have no rational justification. The poet strongly desires the stream of human reason to not stray into the desert of human biases and prejudices. To put in straightforwardly,

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people's thought processes should be governed by rational thinking, not by superstition; logic should take precedence over outdated, baseless conventions. Thereby, Tagore deems reason to be that beacon of light which can banish the darkness of superstition, tradition, unquestioned and mindless submission to bygone customs and beliefs.

**Where the mind is led forward by thee**

**Into ever-widening thought and action**

Evidently, these particular words are pivotal to the poem, encapsulating its core understanding and sagacity. Tagore perceives thought and action as being complementary – neither thoughtless action nor actionless thought have a role in the nation he envisaged. As individuals as well as a nation, we can move towards ethical and divinely inspired action only through words and ideas that are grounded in and born out of truth. The poet implores his countrymen to be liberal, tolerant and open-minded. He seeks divine guidance for them to be able to think and act progressively. It is essential that they embrace change and accept fresh perspectives to stimulate intellectual and personal development. Every person in the country should be able to exercise their right to freedom of thought. If a person is striving to achieve perfection – searching for ethical truth within oneself and uniting thought and action in an ever-growing scope – the individual's duties and commitments become too hard to ignore. Tagore's emphasis on this element is critical, since only this can allow individuals and nations to move away from entrenched dogmas and institutions, mindless habits and customs – and the stagnation that results in intellectual and spiritual death.

**Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.**

Through the final few words of the poem, the poet appeals to God as 'Father' (Parampita Parameshvara), imploring Him to rouse his country into a "heaven of freedom" where all of the above-described conditions are fulfilled. Tagore pleads with the Almighty to exalt his country and his countrymen to a state where there is absolute freedom and liberty. The poet is praying for the inner awakening of his countrymen so that they can cast aside the yoke of servitude to the British colonisers, unshackle their minds and resolutely claim the long-denied emancipation. This would enable his countrymen to finally shake off the mantle of ignorance, biases, distrust and selfishness, to assert their true independent identity and experience the divine feeling of actual freedom.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 12.2**

1. Why is reason compared with 'clear stream'?
2. Where has reason lost its way?
3. "Where the mind is led forward by thee..." Who is being referred to as 'thee'? What is the poet's purpose over here?
4. What does the poet mean by "heaven of freedom"? How can that be achieved?

**APPRECIATION**

- It is an eleven line poem without any stanza formation.
- The whole poem consists of only a single sentence.
- Tagore has written the poem in free verse having no rhyme scheme or metre.

**DO YOU KNOW**

- It was originally written in Bengali, most likely in 1900, and was titled "Prarthana" which translates to "Prayer" by Tagore himself.
- It came out in the book, *Naibedya* in 1901.
- In 1911, Tagore personally undertook the task of translating the Bengali poem into English and this translation featured in the form of poem number 35 in his Nobel Prize-winning anthology, *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings), published by the Indian Society, London, in 1912.
- In 1913, Rabindranath Tagore was the first non-European to be honoured with the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work on *Gitanjali*.
- Gandhiji addressed Tagore 'Gurudev' and it is Tagore who addressed Gandhiji as 'Mahatma'.



Fig. 12.2

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- In 1915 Tagore was granted Knighthood by King George V. However, in 1919, following the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, he renounced his Knighthood.
- Not only did he compose the national anthems for India and Bangladesh, but he also motivated his Ceylonese scholar, Ananda Samarakoon, to write the national anthem of Sri Lanka.

## LET'S TALK

There's a deeply idealistic tone to the poem. It paints a picture of an ideal society, one that may not yet exist but is worth striving for. Tagore's vision is aspirational, calling on people to imagine a better world and work towards making it a reality. Discuss with your friends.

## LET'S LEARN



## GRAMMAR

## Active Voice and Passive Voice

Look at how the following sentences are structured and how the focus can shift between the doer of the action and the receiver of the action:

- The cat chased the mouse.
- The mouse was chased by the cat.

In the first sentence, the subject (the cat) performs the action (chased). The focus is on the subject who is the doer. This is written in the **Active Voice**.

On the contrary, in the second sentence, the focus is on the receiver of the action (the mouse). The doer of the action (the cat) may not be explicitly mentioned. This is written in the **Passive Voice**.

Hence, in an Active Voice, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb. It is straightforward and often more direct. The basic structure of the sentence would be:

**[Subject + Verb + Object]**

**Example:** The chef prepared a delicious meal.



Active voice often creates a more engaging and dynamic tone, making it suitable for narratives, persuasive writing, or any context where you want to draw the reader into the action. For example: She discovered the hidden treasure in the ancient chest.

It is preferred in situations where clarity and direct communication are essential, such as in instructional manuals or procedural documents. For instance, Press the button to start the machine.

In the case of the Passive Voice, the subject receives the action, and the doer of the action may be omitted or placed in a prepositional phrase. It can be useful when the focus is on the receiver of the action or when the doer is unknown or less important. The basic structure of the sentence would be:

**[Object + “to be” verb + Past Participle + (by + Subject)]**

**Example:** A delicious meal was prepared by the chef.

In formal or scientific writing, passive voice can lend an air of objectivity and detachment. It allows you to present information without necessarily identifying who is responsible for it and thus maintains a neutral tone. For example: The results of the experiment were analysed.

When the doer of the action is unknown or less important, passive voice can be a suitable choice. For instance, The documents were misplaced during the office move.

Next we will move to the steps to **change from Active to Passive voice**.

1. Identify the subject, verb, and object in the active sentence.
2. Move the object to the beginning.
3. Change the verb to its passive form.
4. Add the original subject (doer) after the verb with “by” if needed.

Now, let’s take the following sets of examples to **change from Active to Passive voice and vice versa**:

Active: She bakes delicious cakes.

Passive: Delicious cakes are baked by her.

Active: She baked a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake was baked by her.



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Active: She will bake a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake will be baked by her.

Active: She is baking a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake is being baked by her.

Active: She was baking a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake was being baked by her.

Active: She has baked a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake has been baked by her.

Active: She had baked a delicious cake.

Passive: A delicious cake had been baked by her.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 12.3**

1. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice:
  - i. The students performed the experiment.
  - ii. The waiter served the customers.
  - iii. The gardener pruned the bushes.
  - iv. The chef cooked the meal.
  - v. The artist painted the portrait.
2. Rewrite the following sentences in the active voice:
  - i. The decision was made by the committee.
  - ii. The project was completed by the team members.
  - iii. The rules were enforced by the authorities.
  - iv. The problem was solved by the mathematician.
  - v. The proposal was rejected by the board.

**LITERARY DEVICES****Metaphor**

We were introduced with Metaphor in Lesson 6. We will discuss it in detail here.

This is a form of figurative language wherein a term or phrase is used to describe an object or an action, to which it is not actually applicable. For instance, in this poem, Tagore has identified 'reason' with "clear stream" and 'dead habit' or outdated customs with "dreary desert sand". Furthermore, "narrow domestic walls" signifies various barriers and divisions that hinder the sense of unity.

Like the 'simile' (see Lesson 11), a metaphor is also a comparison of two or more things. But in a simile the comparison is made by using link words 'like' or 'as,' whereas in a metaphor, these words – 'like' and 'as' are not used.

Can you see the difference in the two following examples:

- i. Life is not a bed of roses (metaphor).
- ii. Life is not as comfortable as a bed of roses (simile).

### Alliteration

It is the recurrence of the same letter or sound at the start of adjoining or closely situated words. The repetition of sound gives the sequence of words a musical quality. We found it in Lesson 11 as well.

For instance, "head is held high," "dreary desert sand of dead habit" are examples of alliteration.

### Symbolism

It is deployed as an effective literary device to enrich the perceptible meaning of a poem, and extend it to a more profound level.

For instance, "depths of truth," "heaven of freedom," etc. are examples of symbolism.

You may refer to Lesson 6 and Lesson 8 to have a comprehend idea on it.

### Visual Imagery

Taking advantage of the visual aspects to most effectively form a mental image in the reader's mind, this tool uses properties like shape or form, colour, light, shadow and even configuration, to portray something, as we found in Lesson 6.

For instance, in this poem, "narrow domestic walls," "clear stream of reason," etc. are examples of visual imagery.



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1. Pick out metaphors and similes from the lines given below:
  - i. 'But swift as dreams myself I found within the pilot's boat'.
  - ii. 'The wind was a torrent of darkness/ the road was a ribbon of moonlight'
  - iii. 'The ship went down like lead.'
  - iv. 'I pass like night from land to land.'
2. Can you pick out two lines where letter and sound are repeated?

**LET'S DO**

Fill in the blanks using the Passive form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. How butter is made Cream \_\_\_\_\_ (churn) and milkfat \_\_\_\_\_ (collect). The remaining liquid is called butter milk. The milk fat \_\_\_\_\_ (whip) and the water in it, if any \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) away. A pinch of salt \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to the ball of whipped fat and \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) in a butter dish.
2. How an electric iron is repaired To replace the heating element of an iron, the handle along with the top cover \_\_\_\_\_ (remove). In modern automatic irons, these are often removable in one piece, but in other designs two nuts secure the handle and when these \_\_\_\_\_ (remove), the handle can be removed. Then the cover \_\_\_\_\_ (withdraw) and the iron weight \_\_\_\_\_ (disclose), which can be raised to find the heating element. The heating element \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) between two layers of a mica sheet.

**LET'S WRITE**

Note-making is an important skill which can help us in many ways. We do not and cannot remember everything. Do you remember word for word every lesson that you read? It is impossible to do so. Notes help you to store important information.

**What is note-making?**

Note-making is a brief presentation of the main ideas and supporting ideas of a text in a point form. You must be careful that the notes you make are easy to understand. The notes you cannot understand yourself after a few months are not good notes.

### How to make notes?

- Read the whole passage once to get the central idea.
- Read the passage again once or twice to underline the main idea/ideas.
- Select the points related to the main idea.

### Points to Remember

- Correct understanding of the text is essential.
- Notes must be brief.
- Notes are made in a point form. These should not be complete sentences.
- The main idea and the related ideas are numbered as main points and subpoints.
- Recognizable abbreviations and symbols are used wherever necessary. For example: 'govt.' for the government. Don't use abbreviations that may create confusion.
- Points are arranged in a logical order.
- Ornamental words and phrases are dropped.
- Examples and quotations are dropped.
- A suitable title is given.
- Key to abbreviations is given.

### Example 1:

In the nineteenth century Charles Dickens, the English novelist, wrote excitedly of a stage-coach, pulled along by a team of horses, that could cover more than twenty miles in an hour. To us in the twentieth century, when man is able to move and to communicate with such rapidity, the speed of the stage-coach seems no speed at all. Aeroplanes fly many hundred of miles in an hour; express trains achieve four times the speed of the stage; and even without moving we can by wireless telegraph, communicate within seconds with people on the other side of the globe.

The advantages of these increased speeds are numerous. Businessmen travelling, say from Europe to America or to the Far East, can save much time for a journey that would once have taken weeks, takes now, by air, less than 12 hours. Fruits, vegetables and other goods that would decay on a long, slow journey can now be safely sent to



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far distant places. Members of one family separated from each other by vast distances can have conversations with each other by telephone as easily as if they were all sitting in the same room.

Not all the effects of speed, however, are beneficial. People who are in the habit of using a motor-car whenever they want to move half a mile become physically lazy and lose the power of enjoying a vigorous walk. Those who travel through a country at the speed of light do not see much of the life of that country, of its people and animals and plants as they flash past. They become so anxious about moving quickly from one place to another that they are no longer able to relax and enjoy a leisurely journey. Men are made restless by speedy travel, the pace of their whole way of living is increased.

We can notice that the passage is about rapid means of transport and communication in the 20th century.

The important idea in the 1st paragraph is:

In the 20th century, human beings are able to move and communicate fast with such means as aeroplanes, express trains and wireless.

The second paragraph lists the advantages of speed which are as follows:

1. Businessmen travelling from one place to another can save time because journey time is less.
2. Fruits, vegetables and other goods that would decay on a slow journey can be safely sent to distant places.
3. Members of one family separated by distance can talk on the telephone.

The 3rd paragraph says that there are some disadvantages of speed. These are:

1. People habitual of riding in a motor-car become lazy and lose the habit of vigorous walking.
2. People travelling at a high speed through a country cannot enjoy the countryside as they flash past.
3. People, in their anxiety to move fast, cannot relax and enjoy a leisurely journey.
4. People become restless.
5. The pace of living has increased.

Now that we have identified the important ideas in the passage we'll write them in a sequence and in point form. We'll use abbreviations and symbols, wherever possible. We'll make short and brief points. We'll also give our notes a title.

Title:- Fast means of transport and communication

1. Fast means of transport & communication e.g. aeroplane, express trains, wireless, telegraph in 20th cen.
2. Advantages of fast transport & communication
  - (i) Saves time.
  - (ii) Transport perishable goods safely.
  - (iii) Ensures fast and easy communication.
3. Disadvantages of fast transport
  - (i) Makes people lazy.
  - (ii) Prevents them from enjoying the countryside as they flash past.
  - (iii) Makes them restless because of their anxiety to move fast.
  - (iv) Increases pace of living.

Given below are some passages. Try to make notes of the passages.

1. Noise can cause widespread damage to the human body. Environmental noise affects the nervous system in a number of ways. Temporary deafness can be caused by brief exposure to intense noise. Excessive noise exposure can result in headaches, fatigue, dizziness, high blood pressure and tense muscles. Congenital defects can be caused in an unborn child by intense and sustained noise as experienced by female construction workers. Noise is measured in decibels (DB) and psychological research has proved that 90 DB can cause deafness and 140 DB madness.
2. Obesity-linked diabetes is for the first time being reported in children and adolescents in the UK and many other countries. A 1986 landmark study of obesity and television viewing found a clear association between the number of hours of television a child watched and the risk of that child becoming obese or overweight. In 12 to 17-year-olds, the prevalence of obesity increased by two per cent for every hour of weekly television time. A more recent study found



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that, while eight per cent of children watching one hour or less of television a day were obese, 18 percent of children watching four or more hours were obese. The more television children watch, the more they eat. (By comparison even reading is a workout, at least in studies that have been done with obese children, perhaps because it engages their minds a bit more emphatically). Television viewing prompts children to consume food while they consume less energy, an ideal recipe for obesity. Marketing soft, sweet and salty foods on television is good business, and children are the most vulnerable targets. Childhood obesity rates are highest in countries where advertising on children's television programmes is least regulated – in Australia, the US and England. Sweden and Norway maintain a virtual ban on advertising to children, and have consistently low levels of childhood obesity. Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Denmark pose restrictions on children's advertising, and are pressing the other states of the European Union to do the same.

**WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT**

- Tagore emphasises the importance of reason and knowledge. He envisions a society where people's minds are guided by reason, where the pursuit of knowledge is valued and encouraged.
- The poem expresses a desire for a nation to awaken to a higher consciousness. This involves breaking away from ignorance and embracing enlightenment through education and awareness.
- The poet emphasises the dignity of the individual. He envisions a society where every person is treated with respect, and there is no discrimination based on birth or social status.
- He envisions a society that is not bound by the shackles of the past but is forward-looking, embracing progress and positive change.
- The poem suggests a desire for a society where individuals can express their thoughts without the constraint of fear.
- Tagore envisions a world where there are no divisions based on narrow-mindedness, caste, or creed. He calls for breaking down the barriers that divide people and hinder societal progress.





### TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. How does the poet describe ‘heaven of freedom’?
2. What does the poet mean by “where knowledge is free”?
3. Who does the poet address as ‘thee’ and my father?
4. What does the poet describe as ‘ever widening thought and action’?
5. Why does the poet end the poem with the verb ‘awake’? What is its significance?



### ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

#### 12.1

1. (i) to be fearless and self respecting
2. (ii) ideas which are petty and narrow-minded
3. Perfection is not an absolute end point. It is something towards which we work incessantly but never achieve completely. Hence, the ‘striving’ to try to reach it is a continuous process, in which one cannot afford to get tired.
4. We are striving for the perfection of our inner beings to realise our true selves, which is an essential prerequisite in shaping our destinies and claiming independence and liberation.

#### 12.2

1. Clarity of logical thought is compared with a clear stream.
2. Reason has lost its way in our mindless adherence to outdated customs, superstitious beliefs and cultural dogmas, which the poet metamorphoses as “the dreary desert sand of dead habit.”
3. The poet is referring to the Almighty as “thee.”

He seeks divine guidance for his countrymen to be able to think and act progressively. Tagore perceives thought and action as being complementary – neither thoughtless action nor actionless thought have a role in the nation he envisaged. Only this can allow individuals and a nation to move away from entrenched dogmas and institutions, mindless habits and customs – and the stagnation that results in intellectual and spiritual death.

4. “Heaven of freedom” is a reference to that future state of India gaining independence, having broken out from the shackles of her colonial



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oppressors, where there is absolute freedom, dignity, the right to decide on our own fate and individual liberty. It is this state that the poet compares to the divine bliss and magnificence of being in “heaven.”

It can be achieved by ensuring all of the conditions mentioned by the poet, like getting rid of discriminatory practices and doing away with divisive social hierarchies, being guided by rational thinking and not being servile to outdated customs and ritualistic beliefs, etc.

## 12.3

1.
  - i. The experiment was performed by the students.
  - ii. The customers were served by the waiter.
  - iii. The bushes were pruned by the gardener.
  - iv. The meal was cooked by the chef.
  - v. The portrait was painted by the artist.
2.
  - i. The committee made the decision.
  - ii. The team members completed the project.
  - iii. The authorities enforced the rules.
  - iv. The mathematician solved the problem.
  - v. The board rejected the proposal.

## 12.4

1.
  - i. “swift as dreams” - simile
  - ii. “The wind was a torrent of darkness” - metaphor
  - iii. “The ship went down like lead.” - simile
  - iv. “I pass like night from land to land.” - simile
2. “**head is held high,**”  
“**dreary desert sand of dead habit**”

## Let's Do

- |                  |                  |                   |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. i) is churned | ii) is collected | iii) is whipped   |
| iv) is thrown    | v) is added      | vi) is kept       |
| 2. i) is removed | ii) are removed  | iii) is withdrawn |
| iv) is disclosed | v) is contained  |                   |