

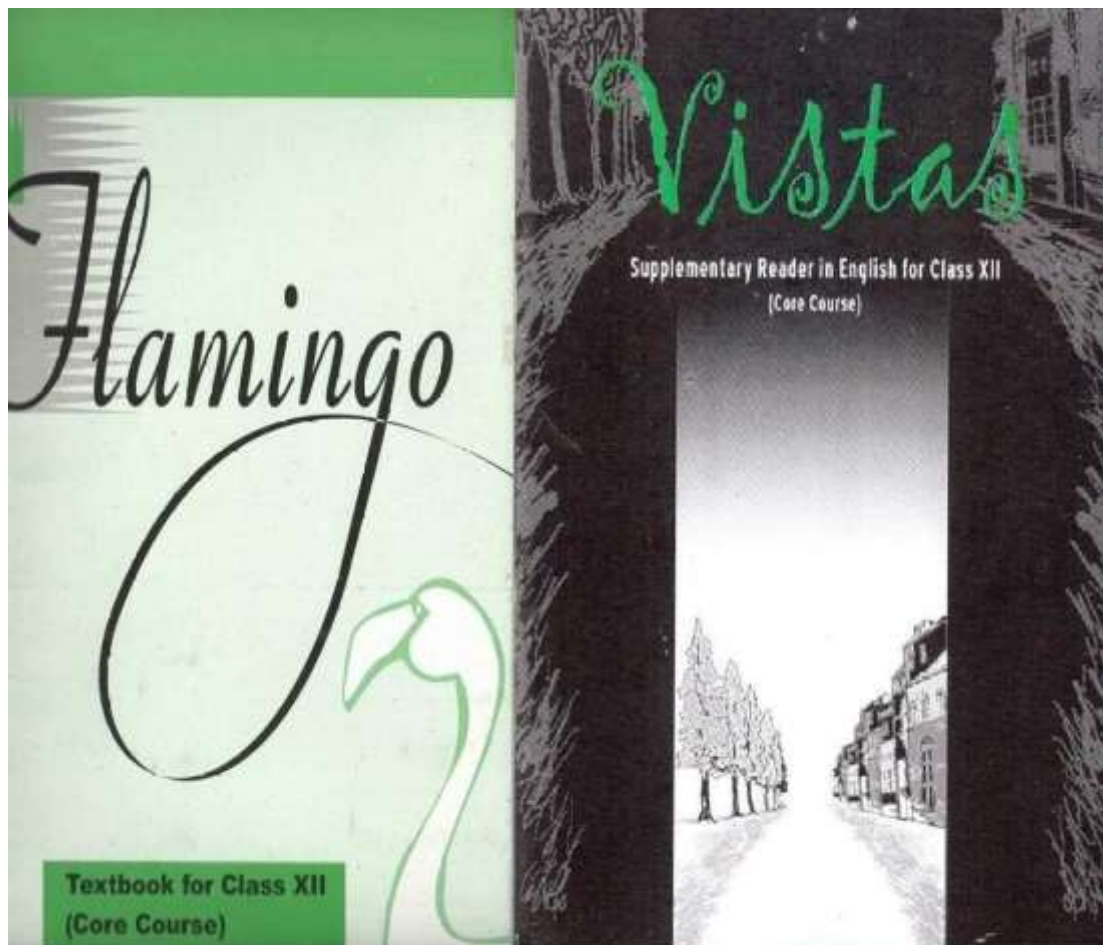


पुना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE : XII

ENGLISH CORE

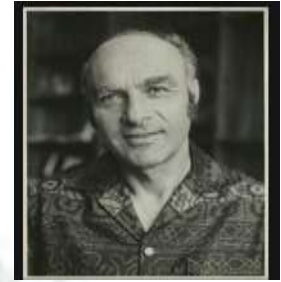
TERM II



Sr No	1 BOOK	CHAPTER NAME
1	Flamingo Prose	5 Indigo 6 Poets and Pancakes 7 The Interview 8 Going Places
2	Flamingo Poetry	4 A Thing of Beauty 5 A Road side Stand 6 Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
3	Vistas	4 The Enemy 6 On The face of It 8 Memories of childhood
4	Project	See school's web site choose one
5	ASL	Topics will be given in the class

L5 Indigo

by Louis Fischer



Q1 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) How did Rajkumar Shukla establish that he was resolute?

Ans: Rajkumar Shukla the Champaran :

Sharecropper requested Gandhiji at Congress Session in Lucknow To fix a date to visit Champaran where the share croppers were being subjected to injustice . Till Gandhiji fixed a date to go with him, he did not leave him rather he accompanied him where ever he went . Gandhiji was impressed by his tenacity and determination and finally agreed to go there from Calcutta.

b) Why did Gandhiji agree to a settlement of mere 25 percent ?

Ans: Gandhiji agreed to a settlement of mere 25 percent compensation from the British because he wanted them to part not only from money but also from their prestige.

c) Why did Gandhiji feel that taking the Champaran case to court was useless?

Ans : Gandhiji went to Champaran to fight the case of the peasant. He collected all the information there and reached a conclusion that it was useless taking the Champaran case to the court. He found that the peasants were getting justice as the case was against the British landlords. He realised that making the peasant free from the fear of British landlords was more important than fighting for them in court.

Q2 Answer the following questions in 100-150 words :

a) Why and how did Rajkumar Shukla persuade Gandhiji to visit Champaran ?

Ans: Rajkumar Shukla was a share cropper from Champaran. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to congress session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar. He wanted for several weeks. Gandhiji to come to Champaran district. He accompanied Gandhiji wherever he went for several weeks . ultimately Gandhiji asked him to meet in Calcutta .on an appointed date and at a fixed spot.

b) Firm determination and resolution, aimed towards the positive track of life, becomes a turning point. Discuss with reference to indigo ?

Ans: Persistent efforts firm determination and resolution lead a man to attain the goal of his life. For this perseverance plays an important role One must never lose the sight of one's goal and keep on moving ahead the with courage and resolution. Rajkumar Shukla , an illiterate peasant, was determined to seek assistance from Gandhiji in the matter of share cropping. He brought the plight of

The peasant of Champaran to the notice of Gandhiji . Gandhiji had some other appointments but this did not deter Rajkumar from his resolution and he followed Gandhiji wherever he went. Impressed by his determination, Gandhiji fixed an appointment and kept it also by reaching there on appointed date, He listened to the grievances of the share croppers and started the Civil Disobedience Movement. They came out victorious and the landlords gave back their claims over their estates which reverted back to the farmers. The firm determination of Rajkumar Shukla was a milestone in achieving our independence. It was the beginning of birth of courage and self reliance which , later assisted us to get our freedom.



Lesson 6 Poets and Pancakes

By Ashok Mitran

Word -Meanings:



- 1) Incandescent = Emitting light as a result of being heated heated
- 2) Forbidden = Not allowed
- 3) Hideous = Extremely ugly
- 4) Crimson hue = Deep red colour
- 5) Barge in = To walk into a room quickly, without being invited
- 6) Covertly = Secretly
- 7) Woes = Distress
- 8) Ignominy = Public shame
- 9) Loyalty = Strong feeling of support

Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

**A] Subbu had a separate identity as a poet and though he was certainly capable
..... Devdasis of early 20th century**

a) What did Subbu deliberately choose?

- i) He deliberately called the audience to watch the show
- ii) **He deliberately chose to address his poetry to the masses.**
- iii) He called on his friends to talk to him.
- iv) He deliberately wanted to meet the famous authors of English.

b) What over shadowed and dwarfed Subbu's literary achievements ?

- i) Subbu's success in literary field.
- ii) Subbu's success in the world of fantasy.
- iii) **Subbu's success in films.**
- iv) All of these.

c) What did Subbu recreate?

- i) **Mood and manner of the Devadasis of the later 20th century.**
- ii) Culture and morality of the later 20th century.
- iii) Social and cultural aspects of the early 20th century.
- iv) Didn't recreate anything.

d) Find out a word from the passage similar in meaning to 'knowingly'

- i) Unwittingly
- ii) Unconsciously
- iii) **Deliberately**
- iv) Wittingly

**B] A strict hierarchy was maintained in the makeup department.....
..... face in the processes of applying make-up.**

a) Where was a strict hierarchy maintained?

- i) In the finance dept.
- ii) In the makeup dept.**
- iii) In the chamber of boss
- iv) No where

b) What did the chief make-up man make

- i) The chief makeup man made the chief Actor and actress beautiful.
- ii) The chief makeup man made the chief Actor and actress ugly.**
- iii) The chief makeup man did nothing for the chief actor or actress.
- iv) None of these

c) What did the office boy do when there was a crowd shooting ?

- i) He called on the actors
- ii) He took the actors to the directors
- iii) He could mix his paint in a vessel and slapped it on the crowd players.**
- iv) He made colours of different types.

d) Find out a word from the passage opposite in meaning to 'miniature'

- i) Horrible
- ii) giant**
- iii) feeble
- iv) close

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) What does the writer mean by 'the fiery misery' of those subjected to make-up?

Ans: The writer means the misery caused by the incandescent lights that poured out intense heat. The make-up room of the Gemini Studios had bright bulbs in the room full of large mirrors that reflected the glowing lights. Under such blazing heat make-up was done.

b) What made the lawyer stand out from the others at Gemini Studios?

Ans: The lawyer wore pants, a tie and sometimes a coat, while all wore khadi dhoti and white khadi shirt. He looked alone and helpless. He was a man of cold logic in a crowd of dreamers. He was a neutral man among Gnathites and Kharijites

c) Did the people at Gemini Studios have any particular political affiliations?

Ans: The people at Gemini Studios wore Khadi and worshipped Gandhi, but beyond that they had no particular political interests or understanding. They only had opinions on communism, which they loathed and looked down on communists. They considered communists as heartless atheists who are devoid of emotions. They went about letting loose anarchy in the society.

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

a) The author has used gentle humour to point out human foibles. Pick out instances of this to show how this serves to make the piece interesting?

Ans: 'Poets and Pancakes' has an underlying tone of humour which is satirical and has been deployed by the author to point out human foibles. It is mainly manifested in his description of the make-up room people.

The make-up room, he says, was in a building that had once been the stables of Robert Clive. He further makes fun of the make-up team that slapped make-up. Ironically, the make-up turned any normal man into a hideous monster, far from being presentable. He also refers to the fiery misery of the actors when their make-up was done under the bright bulbs, large mirrors reflecting blazing heat. His description of Subbu's No. 2 position in Gemini Studios, the frustration of the office boy and the opposite role played by the legal adviser in the acting career of a countryside girl are humorously dealt with but effectively bring out the flaws in the set-up.

The showmanship of the boss and what influences his guest list point out human weaknesses in a light-hearted manner. The humour is at its peak in the description of the visit of Stephen Spender. S.S. Vasan's reading a long speech in his honour but he too knew precious little about him. Spender's accent is highly unintelligible. Then the author's establishing long lost brother's relationship with the English visitor is also funny and humorous. All these slight digs at human foibles tickle in us humour.

Q2. Why was Kothamangaiam Subbu considered No. 2 in Gemini Studios?

Ans: Kothamangaiam Subbu was on the attendance roll with the story department and was No. 2 at Gemini Studios not by virtue of any merit, but because he was a Brahmin with affluent exposure. He was cheerful and had a sense of loyalty that placed him close to the Boss. He was quick to delegate work to others. As if tailor-made for films, sparks of his creativity showed in his suggestions on how to create shots. He composed poetry, scripted a story and a novel. He gave direction and definition to Gemini Studios during its golden years. He performed in a subsidiary role better than the main players. He had a genuine love for his relatives and near and dear ones. His extravagant hospitality was popular among his relatives and acquaintances, probably that is why he had enemies.

Lesson 7 The Interview

By Umberto Eco



Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

A] Since its invention a little over 130 years ago the methods and merits -very considerably

a) What has the interview become?

- i) A method of presenting thought
- ii) A medium of communication

iii) A common place of journalism

iv) None of these

b) Who will have read an interview at some point in their lives?

- i) **Literate people**
- ii) Illiterate people
- iii) Employed people
- iv) Stupid people

c) What does vary considerably?

- i) Opinions of the interview
- ii) Functions of interview
- iii) Methods and merits of interview
- iv) **All of these**

d) Find out a word from the passage similar in meaning to 'ordinary'

- i) different
- ii) unique
- iii) **common place**
- iv) extravagant

B] 'The Name of the Rose' is a very serious novel were you puzzled at all by this?

a) What type of novel is 'The Name of the Rose'?

- i) Humorous ii) Gothic
- iii) Serious iv) Romantic

b) The novel also delve into

- i) Metaphysics ii) theology
- iii) Medieval history iv) **all of these**

c) How was the response of the novel?

- i) It did not get much response
- ii) It enjoyed a huge mass audience**
- iii) It got low response
- iv) none of these

d) Find out a word from the passage opposite in meaning to light.

- i) deceptive
- ii) familiar
- iii) serious**
- iv) important

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?

Answer:

Most celebrity writers despise being interviewed because they look at interviews as an unwarranted intrusion into their lives. They feel that it diminishes them. They feel that they are wounded by interviews and lose a part of themselves. They consider interviews immoral and a crime, and an unwanted and unwelcome interruption in their personal life.

b) What do you understand by the expression ‘thumbprints on his windpipe’?

Answer:

Saul Bellow once described interviews as being like ‘thumbprints on his windpipe’. It means he treated interviews as a painful experience, as something that caught him by his windpipe, squeezed him and left indelible thumbprints on that. It also means that when the interviewer forces personal details from his interviewee, it becomes undesirable and cruel.

c) Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.

Answer:

Umberto Eco does not think highly of interviewers who he thinks are a puzzled bunch of people. He has reasons for thinking so as they have often interpreted him as a novelist and clubbed him with Pen Clubs and writers, while he considers himself an academic scholar who attends academic conferences and writes novels on Sundays.

B] ‘The name of the rose’ is a very serious novel were you puzzled at all by this

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

1) The Interview as a communication genre is here to stay. Discuss with reference to the interview with Umberto Eco.

The interview today is a communication genre that has come to stay. Its detractors—mostly celebrities—despise it as an intrusion into their lives. However, a good interview can be a source of truth, it is an excellent medium of communication and in the modern world our most vivid impressions of contemporaries are through interviews. It is through the interview that we learn about Eco’s diverse writings, his interest in the philosophy of non-violence and peace and his ability to put every spare moment to constructive use. At the interviewer’s prompting, he tells us

why he writes scholarly works in an informal style and how he started writing novels. We realise that he is an academician at heart. He honestly talks of the success of his book as a mystery saying that it might not have sold so well in another time.

2) How did Umberto Eco assess his style of writing in *The Name of the Rose*?

Ans: Umberto Eco considered himself to be an academician who was happy writing novels on Sundays. Though he did not feel he was a novelist, he felt the novel fulfilled his desire for narration. In fact, he spoke of himself as a university professor who wrote novels on Sundays. The novel, according to him, enabled him to reach a larger audience. *The Name of the Rose* was a very serious novel. It was a detective story that delved into metaphysics, theology and medieval history'. It enjoyed a huge audience as, according to him, people did enjoy difficult reading experiences. Like him, many did not like easy experiences all the time. The novel deals with a period of medieval history and the publisher did not expect to sell so well in a state where nobody had studied Latin or seen a cathedral. He felt the timing was crucial. Perhaps its popularity would have been less, had it been written earlier or later. ‘



Lesson 8 Going Places

By A R Burton



- **incongruity** - quality of being unsuitable
- **prodigy** - a young person endowed with exceptional qualities
- **chuffed** - very pleased
- **solitary elm** – a secluded tall tree
- **arcade** - a passage or a walkway with shops and stalls on either side
- **amber glow** - orange-yellow light of the lamp
- **wharf** - a place beside the water bodies for loading or unloading of the ships
- **pangs of doubt** - a sudden realization of uncertainty about something

Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

A] He was kneeling on the floor about which he never spoke.

a) Who is he in the given passage?

- i) Geoff
- ii) Danny Casey
- iii) Sophie's father
- iv) None of these

b) How long had Geoff out of school?

- i) Two years
- ii) Three years
- iii) Four years
- iv) Five years

c) What was the profession of Geoff?

- i) Motor mechanic
- ii) Television mechanic
- iii) Apprentice mechanic
- iv) None of these

d) Find out a word from passage similar in meaning to doubtful.

- i) Suspected
- ii) Expected
- iii) neglected
- iv) certainty

B] “ Excuse me, but aren't you Danny Casey ?.....- that's very nice

a) Who was coming through the arcade?

- i) Danny Casey
- ii) Jansie
- iii) Sophie
- iv) none of these

b) What did she picture in her memory?

- i) an encounter with a lion
- ii) an encounter with Danny Casey**
- iii) an encounter with her father.
- iv) an encounter with her class teacher.

c) With whom does Sophie watch Danny Casey every week ?

- i) dad
- ii) his brothers
- iii) both (i) and (ii)**
- iv) Jansie

d) Find out a word from passage similar in meaning to” moderately”

- i) rigorously
- ii) slightly**
- iii) actively
- iv) Knowingly

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her to have such dreams?

Ans :Sophie dreamt of opening a boutique or becoming an actress or a fashion designer. She thought that she would be offered the position of a manager and that she would work there till the time she saves enough money for her boutique.

Keeping in mind their lower middle class family background, Jansie discourages Sophie to have such dreams. Jansie is more realistic and practical in life, and hence, knows that big ambitions cost heavy investments, something their working-class status could not afford..

b) Sophie and Jansie were class-mates and friends. What were the differences between them that show up in the story?

Ans :Sophie and Jansie were different from each other. Sophie was a dreamer who enjoyed creating her own fantasy world using her imagination. She showed an urge to transcend her working-class status and attain sophistication by pursuing the ambition of a fashion designer or an actress. Jansie, on the other hand, was more practical and realistic than Sophie. She tried to pull Sophie back to reality, but all in vain. Jansie's sensibility and maturity are evident in her attempt to remind her friend that they were earmarked for the biscuit factory, and expensive dreams were inappropriate to their financial status.

c) How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father?

Ans Sophie's father is an archetype of the lower middle class father who has worked hard in uncompromising conditions in order to earn livelihood for his family. After his day's work, he watched the television instead of spending time with his family or sharing family

responsibilities with his wife. He expects Sophie to buy them a new house instead of engaging in her expensive dream ambitions, if she gets a chance to earn money. His impoverished financial condition does not, however, stop him from watching the football match, or later, going to the pub for celebration. He is shown as a practical, but a self-centered and short-tempered person.



Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

a) It is natural for teenagers to have unrealistic dreams. What would you say are the benefits and disadvantages of such fantasising?

Ans: Teenage is the phase of life which constitutes of major changes in the life of an individual. During this phase, a person learns many things, sets his career goals, and deals with peer pressure and the pressure of adults' expectations. Hence, it is natural for teenagers to fantasise and to have unrealistic dreams.

Advantages: Fantasising, based on realistic goals or the world around, provides a means to reach higher ambitions and dreams. Aspiring for higher career goals and working hard may ensure successful career prospects. Thus, it instills confidence and a spirit to achieve one's desire. In difficult situations of life, it helps instill positivity and optimism. It is a talent in those known as creative.

Disadvantages: Fantasising builds a gap between fantasy and reality. The realisation of the disparity between one's goals and capabilities may be painful. Non achievement may also lead to disappointment, depression or suicidal tendencies. Moreover, it is a sheer wastage of time for many.

b) What socio-economic background does Sophie belong to? What are the indicators of her family's financial status?

Ans: Sophie belongs to a lower middle class socio-economic background. She lives in a small house with her parents and two brothers, Derek and Geoff. When she returns home after school, she feels choked with the steam of the stove and is disgusted with the dirty dishes piled in a corner. Her mother's back has become stooped and bent by handling all the household chores and responsibilities on her own. Her father is a hard labourer and her elder brother, Geoff, works as an apprentice mechanic in a garage situated far away from his house. Her family wants Sophie to join work immediately after her school. These are some of the indicators of Sophie's family's financial status.

Poem 4 A Thing of Beauty

By John Keats



Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

a) “A thing of beauty is joy for ever

Its loveliness increases, it will never pass into
Nothingness; but will keep
a “bower quiet for us”.

i) ‘A thing of beauty is joy forever’ explain.

Beauty has long lasting impact on us. It never moves into emptiness. It leaves a lasting impression and always rescues us from our miseries.

ii) Why does a beautiful thing never ‘pass into nothingness’?

Beauty has a long standing impression on us. It is not subject to time. It will continue for ever

iii) What does the poet mean by ‘a bower quiet for us’ ?

A bower means a shady place for us to ponder and dream.

iv) Whose loveliness keep on increasing?

Loveliness of beautiful things will keep on increasing.

b) “Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing

a flowery band to bind us to the earth,
spite of despondence of the inhuman dearth of
noble natures , of the gloomy days.

Of all the unhealthy and over- darkened ways.
Made for our searching”.

i) What for do we wreath a garland of flowers every morning?

We weave a garland of flowers every morning to bind us to the beauties of the earth. Man and nature are inseparable. Every morning, fresh flowers refresh our eyes and we celebrate the day by making a garland.

ii) What makes human beings live life in spite of all sufferings?

Objects of beauty , some noble deed and some powerful narratives
Remove our tensions and sadness.

iii) What are the things that cause pain and the sufferings?

The ingratitude and wickedness of man , the misfortunes and the disease cause us mental and physical sufferings.

iv) Explain: Over-darkened ways made for our searching.

It refers to sorrow , grief and physical pain which are there to test a

man's stigma.

Q2. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) What makes human beings love life inspite of troubles and sufferings?

No doubt, that there are things in life that cause suffering and pain like despondence, death of noble people, gloomy days and over darkened ways. It is at such times, that objects of beauty, some noble deeds, some powerful narratives remove our tension and sadness and we learn to love life.

b) Which objects of nature does Keats mention as sources of joy in his poem, 'A Thing Of Beauty'?

Keats mention the sun, the moon, the trees, flowers and clear rills as things of beauty.

c) Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead'?

Grandeur is associated with the mighty dead because the poet refers to the great tragic plays written by the great playwrights. We admire and worship our heroes and even the fall of our great heroes is described, as gloriously, as their lives. These stories inspire us to lead our lives and overcome our misery.

d) What does Keats consider as an endless fountain of immortal drink and why does he call it, immortal drink ?

Keats considers nature as an endless fountain of immortal drink. He calls it immortal because a man can get rest, relief and power in the company of nature and an endless beauty is hidden in her varied spices.

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-150 words :

a) Write the sum and the substance of the poem : 'A Thing Of Beauty'

On having a vision of moon, Goddess Cynthia, a young shepherd Endymion, resolved, to seek her because a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. It never passes into nothingness but helps us in having sweet dreams and healthy breaths. Our life is the sum total of both happiness and pain. Vices like spite, ill will, jealousy and cruelty overpower us but the beauty washes away this dark curtain. The natural objects like the sun, the moon, the trees, daffodils, the rose flowers and the rills spread their fairness, fragrance and beauty over all. During the scorching heat of the season, we have divine nature to soothe us.

P.5 A Road Side Stand

By Robert Frost



Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

**“The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.”**

Q.A] (a) Why was the new shed put up by the villagers ?

(b) Why the word ‘pathetically’ was used ?

(c) What would not be fair and why ?

(d) How cash supports the cities ?

Answers

(a) The new shed was put up by the villagers to earn some money by selling their products.

(b) Word ‘pathetically’ was used to show the miserable and pitiful condition of the farmers.

(c) To say for a ‘dole of bread’ would not be fair because those farmers have their self-respect and they do not need begging.

(d) Cash escapes the cities from sinking and withering faint.

**QB] You have the money, but if you want to be mean,
Why keep your money (his crossly) and go along.
The hurt to the scenery wouldn’t be my complaint
So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid :
Here far from the city we make our roadside stand
And ask for some city money to feel in hand
To try if it will not make our being expand,
And give us the life of the moving-pictures’ promise
That the party in power is said to be keeping from us.**

Q B](a) How are the city dwellers proved to be mean ?

(b) Where have they made their roadside stands ?

(c) Why do the farmers need some city money to feel in hand ?

(d) What is the promise of the ruling party ?

Answers

(a) City dwellers have enough money but they go along without spending it.

(b) ‘They have made their roadside stands far from the city.

(c) The farmers need some city money to feel in hand to make their being expand and to live life like their ideals/heroes.

(d) The party in power promises to give them a comfortable and luxury life without worry and economic problem.

**Q.C] It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.**

Answer the following.

- (a) The poor are working instead of begging for their bread. (True/False)
- (b) The cash and money is flowing to the poor. (True/False)
- (c) The cities are in need of some of the _____.
- (d) Besides sinking, the cities without cash flow would be _____ faint.

Answer:

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) money
- (d) withering

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) Why those cars are named as 'selfish' ?

Answer:

Cars (vehicles) continuously pass through that road but out of those thousand of cars, not a single stop there even to inquire about the prices of the products of the farmers.

b) What is the Childish longing of the poet ?

Answer:

The poet childishly longs for the betterment and growth of those unfortunate people but these desires and expectations would never be fulfilled by the greedy good-doers.

c) Have you ever stopped at a roadside stand? What have you observed there?

One is bound to come across roadside stands while traveling on a highway. Having stopped a couple of times on such stalls, I have observed their pitiable condition. These roadside stands normally were set up on broken-down and dirty sheds. The food sold seemed unhealthy and contaminated, as flies could be seen hovering around. The so-called sitting area was bereft of any proper arrangement or even cleanliness. The strong stench of the overflowing sewer and freely parading rodents made it utterly unhealthy to buy or eat anything there.

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

a) Have you ever stopped at a roadside stand ? What have you observed ?

Answer:

Yes, I've stopped at a roadside stand on a highway twice or thrice and found that the villagers have too much expectations from us, who pass from those roads. They work hard for whole day and whole family members of them sit there to sell fresh vegetables, fruits, juices and other products.

Very few of us actually purchase something but only use them for general queries like asking about road map, gas or petrol for our vehicles or many a times to use that broad empty space to turn our vehicles. I also observed that those farmers are pitiful and facing very miserable condition and fighting for their existence and survival.

Those merciful poor farmers should be helped and treated like the human beings and dwellers of cities. They should not be cheated and used for the introversion purposes. They also contribute to the growth and economy of the country as they grow crops for whole mankind.

b)Write in brief the summary of the poem.

Answer:

Poet, Robert Frost experienced the pain of the poor formers who established their little shedded stalls to sell various products grown or manufactured by them but the poet observed that out of thousands of the visitors and vehicles, nobody is interested in their offerings. On the other hand, the selfish travellers criticized their presentations and passed through proudly.

Poet is hurt by their behaviour and attitude and has a complaint for their survival as they too want to be the part of the flow of economy; presently mainly run by the city dwellers only. They too have the right to live comfortably like their ideals. But they are always used for the self motives of the greedy good-doers. They enforce their benefits over the poor farmers, misguide them and destroy their ancient

culture and way of living by lulling them. They just want to grasp their fields and houses. Poet is tired and finds his expectations failed, too much disappointed by the financial condition and struggle V of the distressed peasants who for whole day sit, pray and wait for the cars to stop at least to inquire or to buy but the self-centred egoistic persons use the empty place to turn their vehicles or sometimes stop to ask about the path or fuel.



L5 Aunt Jennifer's Tigers by Adrienne Rich



Q1 Answer the following extract based questions :

- a) Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
Bright Topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

i) Why are the tigers called 'Aunt Jennifer's tigers' ?

Ans: They are called Aunt Jennifer's tigers because it is she who is embroidering them and they are a reflection of her suppressed wishes.

ii) What does the phrase , 'a world of green' mean?

Ans : "A world of green" means forest

iii) How are the tigers different from their creator?

Ans: The tigers are different from their creator because they are strong, free and confident while their creator is weak and fearful.

iv) Why are tigers not afraid of the men beneath the tree ?

Ans: The tigers are not afraid of men beneath the tree because they are powerful and strong.

- b) Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

i) How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers described ?

Ans : Aunt Jennifer's tigers have been described as golden yellow in colour . They are bold and fearless.

ii) Who are they and where are they ?

Ans: " They refer to the tigers which aunt Jennifer made with wool. They are in the scenery that aunt Jennifer made with wool.

iii) Why are they not afraid of men ?

Ans. They i.e. tigers are not afraid of men as they are strong and powerful in their natural habitat, where they dominate.

iv) Why are they described as denizens of a world of green ?

Ans: They have been described as denizens of a world of green because they live in dense green forest.

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :

- a) **Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character?**

Ans: Aunt Jennifer's tigers were different from her because she herself was a timid lady whereas her tigers were symbolic of bravery, courage and fearlessness. They stand for power, strength and confidence which she lacks in herself.

Aunt Jennifer created animals, i.e., tigers which were very different from her own docile character because they represented the fearlessness and freedom which she was deprived of. They also represent her secret longing to live a brave and fearless life like them.

- b) **How does Aunt Jennifer express her bitterness and anger against male domination?**

Ans: Aunt Jennifer expresses her bitterness through her art by knitting tigers on the panel which symbolises freedom, strength and chivalry.

- c) **How do words, 'denizens' and 'chivalic' add to our understanding of Aunt Jennifer's tigers?**

Ans: Tigers live in forests as free as air. They are known for their strength and fearlessness. These two words 'denizens' and 'chivalic' reveal the true status and attitudes of these wild cats.

Q3 Answer the following questions in 100-140 words :

- a) **Write the sum and the substance of the poem "Aunt Jennifer".**

Ans: This poem is based on the points showing bravery and facing the ordeals like a knight. We should be courageous enough to face our troubles. Aunt Jennifer has created tigers that are different from her character. They are roaming boldly in the forest without caring for men. They step forth with chivalric certainty. The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band is hard to bear by Aunt Jennifer. Her fingers are moving through her wool and she is tormented as well as her mind is troubled very much. Her hands are terrified and are only ringed with ordeals which she has mastered. Even then the tigers which have been created in her panel are stepping proudly and unafraid.

- b) **What is the role played by the tigers in the poem "Aunt Jennifer"?**

Ans: In this poem tigers are symbol of bravery, fearlessness and self confidence. Aunt Jennifer is a timid woman who could never stand up boldly against her tyrant husband. She too wished to be as fierce, strong and free as the tigers. The tigers roam fearlessly in the forest just like knights. Being the inhabitants of the forests, they are accustomed to their surroundings. They have no fear of the people sitting under the tree. Aunt Jennifer expresses her heart-felt resentment through the tigers. The tigers stand for all that she longs for. It is ironic that she will be living a life in awe of her husband, fearful all through her life, while the tigers she has embroidered on the panel, will outlive bluntly, confidently and intrepidly proclaiming their freedom.

L 4 The Enemy

By Pearl S Buck

Word-meanings

Render= Make result into

Wreathe = Encircle

Haroi = Jacket of Japanese style

By most casual way = Coincidentally

Staggered = Walk unsteadily



Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

A] Dr.Sadao Hoki's house was built on a spot of.....

.....they are the stepping stones of the future.

a) Where was Sadao Hoki's house built?

- i) in the middle of the town
- ii) On a spot of the Japanese coast
- iii) on the outskirts of the town
- iv) on the bank of the river

b) The low square stone house was set upon

- i) rocks above a narrow beach
- ii) rocks below a narrow beach
- iii) the pick of the mountain
- iv) none of these

c) As a boy .Sadao

- i) had climbed a coconut tree
- ii) had climbed a banyan tree
- iii) had climbed the pines
- iv) all of these

d) What did Dr. Sadao's father often say him about the Islands of those seas

- i) They are the obstacles of for the development of Japan
- ii) They are the stepping stones to the future for Japan.
- iii) These Islands will take Japan to the doom one day
- iv) These Islands will not play an important role in the history of Japan

Q2Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) Why did the General spare the American soldier?

Answer:

The General had his own selfish interest in sparing the American soldier. He knew Dr. Sadao was indispensable to him and did not want him to be arrested. He did not trust other surgeons. In his capacity as a General he should have had the American soldier arrested but he refrained from it in his personal self-interest.

b) Why did the messenger come to Dr. Sadao? What did Hana think about it?

Answer:

The uniformed messenger comes to Dr. Sadao to inform him that the old General was in pain again. Hana felt relieved to hear that the messenger had come only to inform Dr. Sadao about the General's ill-health. She had earlier feared that the servants had informed the police who had sent the man in the uniform to their house.

c) Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?

Answer:

Dr. Sadao was indeed a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. An American run away prisoner in a badly wounded condition is washed ashore on Japanese doctor Sadao's doorstep. The doctor is initially a little hesitant to save the prisoner's life when he discovers the latter's real identity. But being a dedicated surgeon he decides to treat the enemy soldier. He is able to save the prisoner's life but being a patriotic Japanese he informs a superior Japanese Army General about the prisoner's presence in his house and even agrees to have him killed by the General's assassins. He waits for the assassins to carry out their job but when they do not arrive, he gives the prisoner his boat and helps him to escape safely thus honouring both the values that he was a pa-triotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon.

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

a) Do you think Dr. Sadao's final decision was the best possible one in the circumstances? Why/Why not? Explain with reference to the story, 'The Enemy'.

Answer:

Dr. Sadao rose above narrow prejudices of race and country and not only saved the young American soldier from dying, but also helped him to escape. Basic human goodness overpowered Dr. Sadao and the final decision that he took was indeed the best possible one in the circumstances. He could not hand over a dying man, even if he was an enemy, to the police. The ethics of his profession had taught him to save a dying man. His essential love for humanity and his sincerity towards his duty as a doctor transcend all other narrow considerations. As a doctor, it was his duty to save a dying man and so he put aside all other options and respected the ideals and principles of his profession.

b) Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?

Answer:

Dr. Sadao was indeed a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. An American run away prisoner in a badly wounded condition is washed ashore on Japanese doctor Sadao's doorstep. The doctor is initially a little hesitant to save the prisoner's life when he discovers the latter's real identity. But being a dedicated surgeon he decides to treat the enemy soldier. He is able to save the prisoner's life but being a patriotic Japanese he informs a superior Japanese Army General about the prisoner's presence in his house and even agrees to have him killed by the General's assassins. He waits for the assassins to carry out their job but when they do not arrive, he gives the prisoner his boat and helps him to escape safely thus honouring both the values that he was a pa-triotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon.

L. 6 On The Face Of It

By Susan Hill



Q1 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

a) Who was Derry? What did he suffer from ?

Derry is a young boy who came to Mr. Lamb's garden. One side of his face had been burnt by acid.

b) Why does Derry tell Mr. Lamb that he is afraid of seeing himself in the mirror in the story ' On the face of it' ?

Derry's face is burnt with acid. Derry says that people are afraid of him. They look at his face and find it terrible and ugly. So he says he too is afraid of himself when he sees his face in the mirror.

c) What consolation did people give Derry when they saw his acid burnt face?

People often asked him to look at those people who were in pain, are brave ,never cry, never complain and don't feel sorry for themselves . They also asked him to think of those who were worse off. He was better off than those people who were blind, born deaf, or are confined to wheel-chair, or are crazy and dribble.

d) What changes took place in Derry when he met Mr. Lamb?

When Derry met Mr. Lamb , his perspective towards life and himself changed. Derry had an acid burnt face due to which [people either used to pity him or were scared of him. This had made Derry-bitter and he had withdrawn into his own shell. He started avoiding meeting people talking to them or being in anyone's company. He had come to Mr. Lamb's garden thinking that it was an isolated place.

But Mr. Lamb made him see a different side of life. He told him what is out is outside is not important rather we should focus on what is inside. He made Derry see the beauty of life again. The sound of the rain, blossoming trees, chirping birds, everything was beautiful around him. Derry realised that it doesn't matter how he looked. What matters is how he treats himself and life. He became positive again.

Q2 Answer the following questions in 100-150 words :

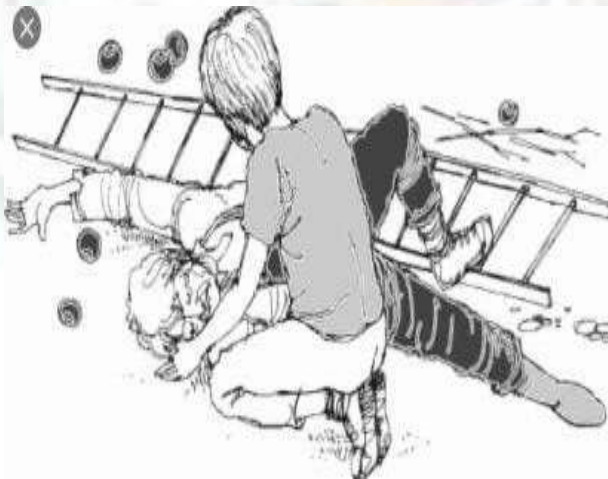
a) What was Derry's infirmity? How had it made him withdrawn and defiant?

Derry's face has been burnt by acid. He suffered from a tremendous sense

of inferiority complex. He was always conscious of the fact that his face was curd and ugly. As a result people were afraid of him and nobody would ever kiss him. It made him withdrawn and defiant in the sense that he stopped Trusting people . He always thought that if people were looking at him, then They were passing derogatory remarks about him.

b) How did Mr. Lamb's meeting with Derry become a turning point in Derry's life?

Derry is fourteen years old boy with a face burnt by acid. Mr. Lamb serves as an ideal person for Derry. Mr. Lamb has tin leg. But he never allows his disability to sour the joys of life. Derry on the other hand makes himself quite pitiable and miserable . His hyper sensitivity is like an open wound. He can't stand people staring at him. Even cruel and uncharitable remarks upsets him . He can't keep his years shut. Nor does he possess a large and generous heart like that of Mr. Lamb. Children call him 'Lamey -Lamb' but he does not mind it. He plays with them and gives them jellies and toffees Derry has developed a perverted thinking. The worst is that Derry distrusts this world and its people. We find a change in Derry in the end. Mr. Lamb's ideas leave their imprint on him. He is free from that complex now. He doesn't care about his burnt face and it is no more important to him.



L8 Memories of Childhood

By Zitkala=Sa and Bama

Word-meanings

Belfry = Part of a bell tower

Frenzy = Madness

Bedlam = Uproar

Shingled = cutting of hair

Moccasins = Shoe or slippers

Squeaking = Making high pitched sound



Q1. Answer the following extract based questions:

A] First day in the land of apples was a bitter cold.....struggling for its lost
.....Freedom, all was useless

a) How was the first day in the land of apples?

- i) Sunny day
- ii) Cloudy day
- iii) **Bitter cold day**
- iv) None of these

b) What was the indication of breakfast time?

- i) **Ring of a bell**
- ii) The sound of whistle
- iii) Noise in the premises
- iv) All of these

c) Which thing did not give peace?

- i) The ringing of a bell.
- ii) The Clacking of high heels.
- iii) The clash of harsh noises
- iv) **The clatter of shoes on bare floor**

d) Who does 'I' refer to ?

- i) **The author**
- ii) Her mother
- iii) Her father
- iv) None of these

Q2 Answer the following questions in 30-to 40 words:

A] When did Bama first come to know of the social discrimination faced by the people of her community?

Ans: Bama was in the third standard and she used to walk from her school to her home. One day she saw an elderly man carrying a small packet that contained some eatables. He held the packet by its strings without touching it and extended it to the landlord who opened it and began to eat.

She thought it was something funny but Annan, her elder brother, told her that the man was not being funny and he was in fact from a low caste because of which he couldn't touch the food packet.

B] Why did the landlord's man ask Bama's brother, on which street he lived? What was the significance?

Answer:

The landlord's man asked Bama's brother on which street he lived in order to find out his caste. During those times, when untouchability was prevalent, each caste lived in a particular street and by enquiring about the street where one lived, helped to determine his caste.

C] What advice did Annan offer Bama?

Answer:

Annan loves his sister Bama dearly and acts as her true guide and philosopher. He told her that being Dalits they would never be given any dignity or respect. He advised her to study and make progress to throw away these indignities. He advises to his sister about the indigenous method of outdoing the upper class by winning laurels in their examinations and thus earning their admiration.

Q3. Answer the following questions in 100-to 120 words:

a) What kind of discrimination did Bama and Zitkala experience? How did they respond to their respective ?

Ans Bama and Zitkala belonged to marginalized communities. Zitkala was an American Indian woman who was ill-treated by the whites who adopted force and oppression to compel the natives to shed their age old customs and traditions. The worst indignity she suffered was the cutting of her long hair. Her long and beautiful hair were cut after she was dragged out. She cried and resisted by kicking and scratching wildly as she was tied fast in a chair but still she did not submit. No one came to help her or to console her. Bama, who belonged to a Dalit community was a victim of the caste system. She was upset by the inhuman attitude of the people belonging to the 'higher' caste towards the 'lower' caste. She had experienced the evils of untouchability when she was studying in the third standard.

Both these women fought and struggled against exploitation and oppression. Zitkala does not submit but struggles when her hair is being shingled. She fights till she is overpowered. Bama fights against the evils of untouchability in her own way. She works hard and stands first in her class. People then come to her of their own accord.

b) What are the similarities in the lives of Bama and Zitkala though they belong to different cultures?

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caste system. She was upset by the inhuman attitude of the people belonging to the 'higher' caste towards the 'lower' caste. She had experienced the evils of untouchability when she was studying in the third standard.

Both these women fought and struggled against exploitation and oppression. Zitkala does not submit but struggles when her hair is being shingled. She fights till she is overpowered. Bama fights against the evils of untouchability in her own way. She works hard and stands first in her class. People then come to her of their own accord. The similarity between their lives is the struggle and fight against racial and social discrimination. They did not accept this exploitation and injustice meekly but fought against it.

