

**MINIMUM LEARNING PROGRAMME  
CLASS XII  
ENGLISH CORE**

**FLAMINGO (MAIN COURSE BOOK)**

**1 THE LAST LESSON by ALPHONSE DAUDET**

**1.Franz's Worry:**

- Late for school
- Participles not prepared

**2.Rush at The Bulletin-Board:**

**3.Atmosphere in class-room**

- .all classmates already in places.

**4.Hamel's Address:**

- .the last lesson.
- .ref. to news at bulletin-board.
- no more French,German to be taught.

**5.Casual app. towards French:**

- .children preferred postponing learning.).parents preferred their children to earn money.
- .Hamel preferred children water his plants or save holidays.

**6.Hamel's opinion about French:**

- .most beautiful lang. in the world.
- .clearest & most logical.
- in slavery-the key to their prison.

**7.The Last Lesson in the class:**

- Gram.&writ. History.
- .old Hauser spelt letters from primes with babies  
.crying
- .Mr. Hamel- pale, throat choked, wrote 'Viva La France'

**SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?

**-learn participles**

2. What had been put up on the bulletin board?

- **notice informing that teaching of French to be displaced with teaching of German**

- **the new teacher to join the next day**

3. What unusual sight met Franz's eyes when he entered the classroom? What was the mood there?

- **all classmates already in places.**
- **.Hamel-wearing special fine Sunday clothes.**
- **.village people also sitting quietly.**  
**sadness in the air**

4. How was language important for Frenchmen in the opinion of Hamel?

- **most beautiful lang. in the world.**
- **.clearest & most logical.**
  - **in slavery-the key to their prison**

**SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS** -

- a- thunder clap - startling & unexpected
- b- hold fast - attached to
- c- counted on – depended on
- d - Vive la France – long live France

**VOCABULARY**

- a – dread -fear
- b – rapping – striking hard
- c – cranky - strange
- d - reproach - to scold

**2. LOST SPRING by ANEES JUNG**

**1. Saheb:**

- occupation - rag picker
- financial condition- poor, barefoot
- Residence- lives in Seemapuri, Delhi in transit homes
- garbage-gold
- loves watching tennis

**2. Changes in Saheb's circumstances**

- work in teastall
- Rs. 800 and meals
- No longer his own master
- Lost carefree look, looks sad

**3. Mukesh-**

- glass bangle maker of Faridabad
- ambition- drive a car, become a motor mechanic

**4. Working condition-**

- glass furnaces with high temperature
- dingy cells with no air and light

## 5. Living conditions-

lanes- choked with garbage  
crumbling walls  
wobbly walls. No windows  
animals and humans live together

## 6. Mukesh's family:-

- father. Mother. Brather, sister-in-law
- father- first tailor, glass bangle makers
- couldn't afford renovation of house or education of children
- only had have enough to eat

## 7. Youngmen of Ferozabad-

- inherited art
- trapped in vicious conditions of middleman
- unwilling to get organized into cooperative for fear of police
- weary of poverty, greed and injustice

## 8. Factors or people responsible for their plight

- stigma of caste
- poverty
- money lenders, middlemen, policeman, keepers of law and politicians

## SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS

1. Who is Saheb ? What does he do?

**occupation - rag picker**

**financial condition- poor, barefoot**

**Residence- lives in Seemapuri, Delhi in transit homes**

**garbage-gold**

**loves watching tennis**

2. Why did he migrate from his native place? Where has he come from?

**From Bagladesh, migrated because of poverty**

3. What job does he get? How does this impact him?

**work in teastall**

**Rs. 800 and meals**

**No longer his own master**

**Lost carefree look, looks sad**

4. 'Where does Mukesh belong to? What is his dream?

**glass bangle maker of Faridabad**

**ambition- drive a car, become a motor mechanic**

## **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

a -perpetual state of poverty – constant poverty

- b – slog their day light hours – workhard throught the day
- c – dark hutements – small house without ventilation
- d – roof over his head – own house

## VOCABULARY

- a – scrounging - searching
- b – glibly - thoughtlessly
- c – unkempt – neglected

### 3. DEEP WATER- by WILLIAM DOUGLAS

#### 1. Douglas's first aversion to water:

- Age:- 3-4 years
- Beach in California
- Waves knocked him down & swept over him
- Frightened – breath stopped

#### 2. Misadventure at YMCA pool:

- Boxer boy picked up & tossed him in deep water
- Frightened – thoughts of strategy

#### 3. Strategy:

- To make a swing once he touched the bottom
- Reaching the surface and swim out
- 

#### 4. Failure of the plan:

- Legs rigid & paralyzed
- Lost breath
- Throbbing in heart & ache in lungs
- Dizziness
- Unable to scream

#### 5. Effect of misadventure:

- Fear of water
- Lost pleasure in activities related to water such as canoeing, boating, swimming

#### 6. Douglas's efforts to overcome fear of water

- got instructor and started learning swimming

#### 7. Instructor's role:

- made him cross the pool with a rope attached to a belt
- putting face under water and exhale and inhale
- kicking with legs
- put all these exercises together into an integrated whole

#### 8. Douglas 'experience at Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire:

- Return of terror
- Laughed and challenged – fear disappeared

## **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1. What is the 'misadventure' that William Douglas speaks about ? How did this affect him ?

**Boxer boy picked up & tossed him in deep water**

**Frightened – thoughts of strategy but failed**

**Developed fear of water**

**Lost pleasure in activities related to water such as canoeing, boating, swimming**

2. What did Douglas do to overcome his fear?

**-got instructor and started learning swimming**

3. What was the role played by the instructor in winning over his fear?

**made him cross the pool with a rope attached to a belt**

**putting face under water and exhale and inhale**

**kicking with legs**

**put all these exercises together into an integrated whole**

### **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

a – curtain of life fell - died

b - failed at the surface - moved arms & legs around

c – subdued my pride – controlled by pride

d – back & forth across the pool – from one end to the other

### **VOCABULARY**

a – water wings – apparatus for swimming

b – bob – to move up & down on water

c – rapping – wavy

d - trash - beat

e - wobbly - unsteady

### **3. THE RATTRAP by SELMA LEGERLOF**

#### **The peddler:**

- sold rattraps of wire
- sometimes begged and stole
- cheeks sunken
- hunger shone in eyes
- no company, sad, boring life.

#### **2. The idea:**

- The world- big rattraps
- bait- riches and joys, shelter and food heat and clothing
- result of temptation- touch the bait, rattrap closed- end of everything

#### **3. Meeting with Crofter:**

- crofter- an old wife with no child and wife

- treated the peddler kindly, and played 'mjolis'
- showed thirty Kronor notes
- crofter- stole the amount next morning

#### 4. Ramsjo Iron Mill:

- Full of sound of bellows, hammer, cracking of burning coal
- Peddler asked for permission to stay for night - granted

#### 5. Iron master's confusion:

- confused him to be an old friend from regiment
  - insisted him to celebrate Christmas
  - peddler's decline to accept invitation.

#### 6. Edlar's Insistence:

- daughter of iron master
- addressed peddlers as captain
- invited and insisted peddler to visit home- convinced him.

#### 7. Peddler's Experience at Ironmaster's house:

- -had bath - wore starched clothes and shoes
- Served breakfast

#### 8. The hour of truth and consequences :

- -.Ironmaster realized he mistook him for old friend.
- -Peddler's explanation - no fault of him – never pretended to be anyone – - requested for stay in iron mill – was ready on rays and so.

#### 9. Edla's intervention :

- Spoke in favour of peddler.
- -Wanted him to enjoy one day of peace and joy.
- -Fed him kindly with Christmas fish and porridge.

#### 10. Peddler's departure :

- -Left a packet for Edla with 30 kroner notes with a request to return it to crofter.
- -Gifted a rattrap.
- -Letter – thanking Edla for raising him to captain – signed himself as captain Von Stable.
- 

#### SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS

1. Why was the crofter so friendly with the peddler?

**crofter- an old wife with no child and wife  
treated the peddler kindly, and played 'mjolis'  
showed thirty Kronor notes  
crofter- stole the amount next morning**

2. Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?

- **confused him to be an old friend from regiment**
  - **insisted him to celebrate Christmas**

3. What made the peddler accept Edla's invitation?

**addressed peddlers as captain  
invited and insisted peddler to visit home- convinced him.**

4. When did the ironmaster realize his mistake? What did the peddler say in his defence, When it was clear that the ironmaster had made a mistake in recognizing him?

**Ironmaster realized he mistook him for old friend.**

**-Peddler's explanation - no fault of him – never pretended to be anyone –  
- requested for stay in iron mill – was ready to put on rags and go.**

5. Why did Edla still entertain the peddler even after she knew the truth about him?

**Spoke in favour of peddler.**

**-Wanted him to enjoy one day of peace and joy.  
-Fed him kindly with Christmas fish and porridge.**

6. What did the packet left by the peddler for Edla contain?

**Left a packet for Edla with 30 kroner notes with a request to return it to crofter.**

**-Gifted a rattrap.**

**-Letter – thanking Edla for raising him to captain – signed himself as captain Von Stable**

### **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

- a – mjolis - a card game
- b – keep body or soul together
- c - eased his way - survive
- d – things have gone downhill - to get worse

### **VOCABULARY**

- a – vagabond - worthless fellow
- b - crofter - one who rents a small farm
- c – scow – a kind of boat
- d – valet - personal attendant
- e – interceded – interval

### **5. INDIGO by LOUIS FISCHER**

#### **1. Rajkumar Shukla :**

- A peasant from Champaran
- met Gandhiji at Lucknow in 1916.

- insisted Gandhi to visit his district

## **2. Gandhiji's arrival at Muzzafarpur and Champaran :**

- Sharecroppers from Champaran arrived in large number.
- Lawyers – briefed Gandhi about court cases.
- Gandhi expressed unhappiness over lawyers collecting.

## **3. The problem :**

- Indigo- the chief commercial crop
- English landlords compelled Indian tenants to plant 15 % of their holdings with indigo
- entire indigo harvest surrendered as rent
- development of synthetic indigo in Germany hence no need to grow
- share croppers compelled to pay compensations for from being released from the 15% arrangement.

## **4. Gandhiji's visit to nearby village:**

- Occasion- maltreatment of a villager
- Official order- asked to return and quit
- Gandhiji's defiance- signed and wrote- he would disobey- received summons

## **5. Drama outside court**

- -Thousands peasants gathered
- Gandhi asked to furnish bail- refused
- lawyers offered to follow him to jail
- officials inability to control crowd-sought Gandhiji help to control civil
- finally case dropped – triumph of disobedience

## **6. Enquiry against the injustices:**

- -conducted by Gandhiji and lawyers
- -10,000 peasants deposed
- -Gandhiji summoned by Lt. Governor- met four times
- -official commission of enquiry setup
- -big planters to make refund-Gandhi demanded 50%-final agreement on 25%
- -Gandhi agreed-purpose not monetary but to make the landlords part with a part of money and prestige both

## **7. Rehabilitation of Champaran villages:**

- -disciples Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh and wives volunteered to teach -
- opening of Primary schools
- -Kasturba- personal hygiene and community sanitation
- -Health services and necessary medicines

## **8. Gandhi's decline to Charles Freer Andrews' offer to stay in Champaran**

## **9. Champaran – a turning point in Gandhi's life**

## **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**



1. How were the landlords responsible for the plight of the peasants ?

**Indigo- the chief commercial crop**

**English landlords compelled Indian tenants to plant 15 % of their holdings with indigo**

**entire indigo harvest surrendered as rent**

**development of synthetic indigo in Germany hence no need to grow**

**share croppers compelled to pay compensations for from being released from**

**the 15% arrangement**

2. Why did Gandhiji chide the lawyers who represented the share croppers?

**-Unhappy over the lawyers charging hefty fees from poor sharecroppers**

3. Why did Gandhiji agree to a settlement of 25 percent refund to the farmers?

**Gandhi agreed-purpose not monetary but to make the landlords part with a part of money and prestige both**

4. Why was Gandhiji summoned by the court? Why did the officials feel powerless?

**Had refused the administrative order of going back from the village ,where a**

**peasant had been ill-treated**

**Thousands peasants gathered**

**Gandhi asked to furnish bail- refused**

**lawyers offered to follow him to jail**

**officials inability to control crowd-sought Gandhiji help to control crowd**

5. What steps did Gandhi take to improve the life of the peasants in Champaran?

**disciples Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh and wives volunteered to teach - opening of Primary schools**

**-Kasturba- personal hygiene and community sanitation**

**-Health services and necessary medicines**

## **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

a – conflict of duties – due penalty

b – urge the departure – to leave the country

c- home rule - self – government

d – en route – on the way

e – sharecroppers – give

## **VOCAVULARY**

a – glibly – thoughtlessly

b – disolation – lonely & unhappy

c – periphery – outskirts

d – squatters – people living in a place without permission

e – mirage – an illusive appearance

## 6. POETS AND PANCAKES- by ASHOKMITRAN

### 1. Gemini studio – est. 1940- Madras

### 2. Ashok Mitra-

- -cut news paper clippings
- -most well informed person

### 3. Makeup room:

- -upstairs – Robert Clive’s stable
- look of a haircutting saloon
- -bright lights and mirrors

### 4. Hierarchy in the makeup department:

- -chief- chief actors and actresses
- -senior- second heroes and heroines
- -junior assistant – comedians
  - office boy- crowd

### 5. National Integration in Makeup department:

- -first headed by a Bengali then a Maharashtrian
- People-Kannada, Telegus, Tamils, Christians, local Burmese etc.
- 

### 6. Office Boy:

- in early forties
- -work- to mix paint in a vessel and paint faces of crowd
- -frustrated – could’nt become actor, writer, poet or director
- extremely jealous of Subbu
- 

### 7. Subbu:-

- enjoyed no.2 position .
- faithful , creative , man of versatile talents.
- brahmin.
- helpful to all , very popular .

### 8. Visit of Frank Buckman's Rearmament Army:-

- No. of members - 200.
- Presentations-"Jotham Valley" and "The Forgotten Factor".
- Special Effects- Scenes of sunset and sunrise.

### 9. Stephen Spender's visit - editor of "The Encounter".

### 10. General Temperament in the studio:-

- people were khadi.
- Worshipped Gandhi.
- disliked Communism.

### 11. The God That Failed:-

- a collections of six essays by writers including Stephen Spender
- Price- 50 paise.

- Purchased from footpath outside mount road post office.
- Theme - writer's journey to Communism and final disappointment.

### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1. What work did the 'Office Boy' do in the Gemini studios? Why did he join the studios and why was he disappointed?

**-work- to mix paint in a vessel and paint faces of crowd  
-frustrated – could't become actor, writer, poet or director  
extremely jealous of Subbu**

2. Subbu was a many sided genius List four of his special abilities.

- **enjoyed no.2 position .**
- **faithful , creative , man of versatile talents.**
- **brahmin.**
  - **helpful to all , very popular**

3. What example of national integration do we find in the **Gemini Studios? first headed by a Bengali then a Maharashtrian**
- People-Kannada, Telegus, Tamils, Christians, local Burmese etc.**

1. 4. Where did the narrator find the book 'The God that failed' and how? What was it about and how did it prove significant for the author?

**Purchased from footpath outside Mount Road post office.  
a collections of six essays by writers including Stephen Spender  
Price- 50 paise.**

**Theme - writer's journey to Communism and final disappointment**

### **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS –**

- a – blew over - spoke angrily
- b – capatulted into – thrown suddenly & forcibly
- c – a coat of mail - coat ill of letters
- d - played into their hands – used by them for their advantages
- e – sycophant

### **VOCABULARY**

- a – pancake – make up material
- b – brand - trade mark
- c – hierarchy – a ranking
- d – cubicle – a small room

## **7. THE INTERVIEW by CHRISTOPHER SILVESTER**

### **PART I:**

#### **1. Interview -**

- a form of journalism .
- a popular medium.

## **2. Positive opinions about Interviews:-**

- a source of truth.
- an art.

## **3. Negative opinions about Interview:-**

- unwarranted intrusion into private lines.
- diminishing in nature.

## **4. Opinions of different celebrities about Interviews**

- V.S. Naipul - wounding in nature.
- Lewis Carroll-frightening experience
- Rudyard Kipling - immoral.
- H.G. Wells- ordeal.
- Soul Bellow- "thumb prints on wind pipe".

## **5. Photography as per same primitive culture:-**

- taking away the soul of the persons being photographed

## **6. Status of Interviewer:-**

- powerful and influential

## **PART II:**

### **1. Interview of Umberto Uno by Mukund Padmanathan**

#### **2. Umberto Uno-**

- professor at a university in Italy.
- -known for ideas as semides, literary interpretation, medieval aesthetics, fiction , academic text , essays, childrens book etc.
- -Interstices- empty spaces between works.

#### **3. Name of the Rose-**

- -A serious novel
- -Detective with metaphysics theology and medieval history.
- -Sold between 10-15 million copies.
- -Secret of success of the novel – its theme plus narrative tone.

## **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1. What are some of the positive views on interviews?

**a form of journalism .  
a popular medium.  
a source of truth.  
an art.**

2. Why do most celebrities despise being interviewed?

**unwarranted intrusion into private lines.  
diminishing in nature.**

wounding in nature.  
-frightening experience  
- immoral.

- 3.What is the belief in some primitive cultures about being photographed?
- **taking away the soul of the persons being photographed**

## **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

a – horror of being lionized - horror of being treated as celebrity  
b – like thumbprint on his windpipe – suffocating  
c – unwanted intrusion – entry without invitation  
d – pan club – writers club

## **VOCABULARY**

a – extra vagrant – excessive  
b – assault – attack  
c – formidable – powerful  
d – semi – nal – very important  
e – Dissertation – a long piece of writing

## **8. GOING PLACES**

### **1.Sophie-**

- A schoolgirl financially backward family.
- Wild dreams- actress – fashion designer- boutique.
- Mad fair of Irish footballer Danny Casey.

### **2.Jansie-**

- A school girl from financially backward family.
- Friend of sophie.
- Practical,down to earth.
- Knew-earmarked to work in biscuit factory.

### **3.Sophie's family-**

- Father -doesn't like Sophie's fancies.
- Geoff-elder brother-out of school for three years-apprentice mechanic-doesn't believe in Sophie's stories.
- Derek-younger brother – mocks at Sophie's dreams.

### **4.Sophie's wild story of Danny Casey-**

- Met him in arcade.
- Going to buy a shop there.
- Green gentle eyes, not very tall.
- Could not autographed no paper -no pen
- Invited her for a secret meeting by river bank.

### **5.The fateful Saturday-**

- Sophie waited
- Imagine Casey coming

- Heart grew sad – carries the burden
- Casey doesn't turn up
- Dreams and disappointments creation of her mind

### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

- What were the options that Sophie was drawing of ? Why does Jansie discourage her ?
  - Wild dreams- actress – fashion designer- boutique.**
  - Mad fair of Irish footballer Danny Casey.**

**Jansie -Practical,down to earth.**  
**Knew-earmarked to work in biscuit factory**
- Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny **Knew**  
**Jansie would not believe it and discourage her**
- 

What happens on one Saturday?

- **Sophie waited**
- **Imagine Casey coming**
- **Heart grew sad – carries the burden**
- **Casey doesn't turn up**
- **Dreams and disappointments creation of her mind**

### **SOME IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS -**

- a –incongruity – not matching  
 b – arcade - a covered passage  
 c – prodigy – a wonder boy -  
 d – pang of doubt – sudden feeling of pain caused by doubt  
 e – approbation – approval

### **VOCABULARY**

- a – boutique – a small shop selling fashionable dresses  
 b – wriggled – trusted  
 c – cranky – awkward  
 d – plump – slightly fat

### ***POEMS***

#### **1. MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX *Kamala Das***

##### **Theme:**

The poet Kamala Das' mother is sixty-six years old. He is weak and strength less. She has come to the airport to bid goodbye to her daughter. The poet like all children feels afraid and is agonized to look at the pitiable condition of her mother. The poem is a reflection of universal fear of the inevitable that every child feels when parents become old.

MASTER CARD:

My Mother at Sixty-Six  
By Kamala Das

Master Card

- Poetess is travelling back in a car from her parents' place to Cochin
- Old mother also accompanying- to see her off at the airport
- Poetess notices that she has dozed off and mouth remains open
- Her face has a dull, colourless appearance---reminds her of a corpse
- Thought is painful, realizes she is now an old woman and could be nearing death
- Turns to look at the racing green trees outside, sees happy children running out of their homes
- A welcome change from the gloomy thoughts that grip her
- Reaches the airport, after the security check looks at the mother again
- Sees her pale and ageing face, is reminded of the winter moon with all the vitality and brightness gone
- Feels pained at being reminded of a childhood fear--- had always been scared of losing her mother one day
- Does not want to show her agony and fear to her mother now
- Tells her that she would see her soon and bids her goodbye with a bright smile on her face

**Imp. Expressions-**

- 1 Wan - colourless
- 2 Ache—pain
- 3 Sprinting - Short fast race
- 4 Spilling – coming out
- 5 Doze- a short light sleep
- 6 Merry- happy
7. Ashen - like ash / dull

**2. AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM**

**-STEPHEN SPENDER**

**Theme:**

An Elementary School Class room in a slum deals with the plight of slum children forced to live a life of miseries, poverty and sufferings. The poet wishes to convey that no effort of imposing education on these children will not bear fruits unless people in power realize their light and make positive contribution in eliminating their sufferings

### Useful websites:

- ✓ <http://www.answers.com/topic/an-elementary-school-classroom-in-a-slum-poem-2> (For extra information)
- ✓ [www.enotes.com/an-elementary-school-classroom-slum](http://www.enotes.com/an-elementary-school-classroom-slum) (for extra information)
- ✓ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen\\_Spender](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Spender) (for information on Stephen Spender)

### Poem No.2-An Elementary School Classroom In A Slum

By -Stephen Spender

#### MasterCard

##### Stanza 1

- ✓ Portrayal of an elementary school classroom in a slum-the children there are hardly like the carefree, fun loving and enthusiastic children of an elementary school
- ✓ Pictures joyless, pale children who are unhealthy and bogged down by too many burdens and lead a miserable life
- ✓ They suffer from genetic disorders and stunted growth
- ✓ Imagery of despair and disease
- ✓ End of the stanza—shift from bleak picture to a little spark of hope even in this bleak world
- ✓ A young and sweet boy at least has a dream to be away from this dull classroom and play games like a squirrel

##### Stanza 2

- ✓ The poet is cynical of the way donations are 'bestowed' upon the slum children
- ✓ Their social and economic reality is far removed from the utopian world of beautiful valleys and civilization presented to them
- ✓ Their future is dark and dismal-no change is brought about in their physical, social or intellectual state
- ✓ So all the donations can be called a farce or a fraud perpetrated by the capitalists
- ✓ They don't really mean to bring any transformation in the lives of the underprivileged.

##### Stanza 3

- ✓ The poet here reinforces what he said in Stanza 2-he is cynical about the tactics used by the capitalists
- ✓ The world of Shakespeare and maps showing foreign lands holds no interest for the underprivileged
- ✓ They are doomed to live in uncertainty and ignorance .They are destined to struggle in a restricted existence
- ✓ The world presented by capitalists only tends to tempt them and build illusionary dreams

S

### Vocabulary-

- Gusty – blowing strongly
- Weeds- Unwanted wild plants
- Pallor - yellowish / pale
- Weighed down - depressed due to burden
- Paper seeming – lean and thin
- Stunted – not fully grown
- Heir - successor
- Gnarled- twisted



- Sour – Unpleasant
- Cramped - Narrow
- Doom - Death or ruin
- Catacombs – undergrounds

### **3.KEEPING QUIET** **-PABLO NERUDA**

#### **Theme:**

The poet Pablo Neruda in this poem makes an appeal to all the people in the world to suspend all their activities till he counts up to twelve .During this period the people will realize the beauty of quietness and also realize how much harm are they causing to the world and the environment by their selfish activities .

#### **Vocabulary**

- Still - Quiet and emotionless
- Exotic - attractive or exciting
- Engines - machines
- Truck with --- associated with
- Single minded – focused on one thing

#### **Important expressions**

- Let's not speak in any language- not get involved in any reasoning ,disputes and quarrels and maintain perfect silence.
- Prepare green war - war against the environment,
- wars with gas and fire – wars with deadly weapons causing death and destruction
- Put on clean clothes --- having pure conscience, without any ill will against anybody.
- I want no truck with death --- stillness shouldn't be confused with total inactivity

Keeping Quiet  
By Pablo Neruda

Master Card

The Poet is addressing his fellow brethren and appeals to their reasoning, asking to pause for a while their mad rush for more and more.

**He requests them to keep quiet for a while and**

- Not use any language to communicate
- Not use any form of gestures to draw the attention
- Share a sense of togetherness in the quietness

**The moment of quietness will give time for introspection and**

- Bring respite to the flora and fauna from the human onslaught
- Give time to humans to assess their damage.

- Provide opportunity to people to absolve themselves from the guilt of killing so many
- Appease their conscience by wearing clean clothes (metaphorically)
- Generate a feeling of brotherhood

The poet clarifies that what he desires should not be confused with cowardness.

On the contrary he issues an ultimatum to warring agencies that

- He is not ready to exchange anything with death

If for once people can stop being obsessed with victory, conquering more and more

- Maybe we will learn to understand ourselves better
- Maybe we will be able to break that blanket of sadness that clouds our perspective
- Maybe we will stop being a threat to ourselves
- Maybe we will learn from this earth that one can start afresh; that life (hope) can spring from the dead

#### Poem - 4

### A Thing of Beauty

*by John Keats*

#### About the Poem

Keats' first draft of this section of *Endymion* started with the words "A thing of beauty is forever a joy" and it was only much later that he changed the line to its present form.

#### [The mythological figure of Endymion]

Endymion: in Greek mythology, a beautiful youth who spent much of his life in perpetual sleep. Endymion's parentage varies among the different ancient references and stories, but several traditions say that he was originally the king of Elis. According to one tradition, Zeus offered him anything that he might desire, and Endymion chose an everlasting sleep in which he might remain youthful forever. According to another version of the myth, Endymion's eternal sleep was a punishment inflicted by Zeus because he had ventured to fall in love with Zeus's wife, Hera. In any case, Endymion was loved by Selene, the goddess of the moon, who visited him every night while he lay asleep in a cave on Mount Latmos in Caria.

#### [The composition of the poem]

The form of the myth represents Endymion as having been put to sleep by Selene herself so In 1817 Keats left London briefly for a trip to the Isle of Wight and Canterbury and began work on *Endymion*, a long poem. *Endymion* appeared in 1818. This work is divided into four 1,000-line sections, and each is composed in loose rhymed couplets. The poem narrates a version of the Greek legend of the goddess Diana's (or Cynthia's) love for Endymion, a mortal shepherd, but Keats puts the emphasis on Endymion's love for Diana rather than on hers for him. Keats transformed the tale to express the widespread Romantic theme of the attempt to find in actuality an ideal love that has been glimpsed before only in imaginative longings. This theme is realized through fantastic and discursive descriptions and through sensuous and luxuriant description. In his wanderings in quest of Diana, Endymion is guilty of an apparent infidelity to his visionary moon goddess and falls in love with an earthly maiden to whom he is attracted by human sympathy. But in the end Diana and the earthly

- Q.3 *And such too is the grandeur of the dooms  
We have imagined for the mighty dead;  
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;  
An endless fountain of immortal drink,  
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.*
- Besides the objects of nature, what else helps in lifting the spirits of man?
  - What is the grandeur of the dooms'?
  - Explain the metaphor in last two lines.

**Value points for C**

- the magnificence of the tragic end of the mighty heroes  
-very exciting and inspiring for Man

**Short answer Questions (30 to 40 words)**

- How is a thing of beauty a source of everlasting joy?  
How does a thing of beauty keep a quiet bower over us?
- Why does man every morning wreath a flowery band?  
How does Nature remove the pall of sadness?
- What are reasons for despondence in human beings?  
What are the objects of beauty in nature?
- Besides Nature, what else is a source of everlasting joy for man.
- Explain, "An endless fountain of immortal drink"
- What is the central idea of the poem, 'A thing of Beauty'?

**Value points for Q9.**

- thing of beauty-endless fountain of nectar.
- They dispel darkness & sadness from our lives.
- Beautiful things are in different forms – nature, heavenly bodies, art literature.

Man is inspired by beautiful things on Earth to live happily

- What is the grandeur associated with the mighty dead?

**Value points**

- glorious achievements of mighty heroes - as exciting as their tragic end
- great men have great fall – fill us with awe and wonder.
- Lived a glorious life.

**A Thing Of Beauty  
By John Keats**

**Master Card**

- A beautiful thing is a source of everlasting joy
- It lifts the spirits of Man
- It has a soothing effect on the soul of Man
- It promotes health and happiness.
- That is why, in spite of disappointments, hard ships and sorrows

- We weave garlands of flowers
- They bind us to earth
- Remove sadness from our spirits

#### Beautiful objects of Nature

- Sun, moon
- Young and old trees
- Sturdy bower
- Daffodils
- Small streams
- Thick plants
- Fair musk rose, flower

#### Beautiful art and literature

- Tales of mighty heroes
  - Their glorious lives
  - Their great fall and end
  - Endless fountain of immortal drink
- All have a lasting impression on Man

#### Poem No. 5

### A Roadside Stand

*By Robert Frost*

#### About the Poet:

- Robert Lee Frost was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874. Frost's father died when he was just eleven. He then moved with his mother and sister to Lawrence, Massachusetts to live with his paternal grandfather.
- In 1892, Frost graduated from high school and attended Dartmouth College. While attending college, Frost's first poem, "My Butterfly: An Elegy", was published in the *New York Independent*, which earned him \$15. He later had five poems published privately in 1894.
- In 1895, Frost married a former schoolmate. From 1897 to 1899, Frost attended Harvard, but failed to receive a degree.
- In 1912 Robert became a full-time poet. The next year, *A Boy's Will* was published. The book received international fame and contains many of Frost's best-known poems:
- Frost returned to America in 1915 and bought a farm in Franconia, New Hampshire to further his career in writing, teaching and lecturing. From 1916 to 1938, Frost worked as an English professor at Amherst College. In 1916, Frost was made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and published his third collection of verse, *Mountain Interval*.
- During the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy, Frost recited one of his poems, *The Gift Outright*. Robert also represented the United States on several other official missions. He became

## 5. A ROADSIDE STAND

**-ROBERT FROST**

### : Theme:

The poem highlights the disparity in inflow of money in villages as compared to cities. Poor people have erected a roadside stand and wait all day for some cars of the rich urban passersby to stop and oblige them. The 'beneficent beasts of prey' and the cunning people have promised to shift them to better places with better living conditions. In reality, these poor people are going to be robbed of everything including their sleep. The poem ends with a note of despair on the light of these poor people.

A Roadside Stand  
By Robert Frost

Master Card

- A Roadside Stand constructed outside a small house, by the side of the road
- Seems to request the fast speeding cars to stop
- Is symbolic of the desire of rural people to earn money by selling products to the rich travellers from city
- City elites- mean and sensitive; no one ever stops or gives them a thought
- If ever the rich talk about the poor it is to criticize them for having constructed a stand that spoiled the beauty of the surroundings
- Rural people---innocent---believe city money can help them live a comfortable life as shown in the movies or promised by the political parties.
- Trust often betrayed by the rich folks
- A hollow promise made by the rich elites from the city- Rural people will be relocated to a better area with theatre and store.
- Irony-
  - Comforts promised only to distract them from the real issues of poverty
  - Served vested selfish interests of the rich
  - Deprived them of peace of mind
  - As long as the rural people ignorant and unaware of their exploitation, the rich remained at peace
- The poet feels pained to see child-like longing on the faces of the poor
- Realizes villagers wait all day at windows praying a car would stop and someone would buy their products
- Some cars stopped—one enquired about the prices but did not buy anything, another reversed the car, the third asked for the way and a fourth for gas

The poet realizes -pleads for their cause, wishes he could do something to improve their lot

- for the city people the poor are non-existent
- a common complaint of the rural poor - their money isn't enough to help them live a decent life- they have to depend on the city money to survive
- Knows the rich have the money but not the desire to help the poor
- Still hopes help would come from some quarter
- Knows it is not as simple as it sounds would be happy to see the relieved faces of the poor
- Will himself be relieved of the pain he feels when he looks at their miserable lives if the poor are able to live a better life.

Vocabulary

- Still - Quiet and emotionless
- Exotic - attractive or exciting
- Engines - machines
- Truck with --- associated with
- Single minded – focused on one thing

Important expressions

- Let's not speak in any language- not get involved in any reasoning ,disputes and quarrels and maintain perfect silence.
- Prepare green war - war against the environment,
- wars with gas and fire – wars with deadly weapons causing death and destruction
- Put on clean clothes --- having pure conscience, without any ill will against anybody.
- I want no truck with death --- stillness shouldn't be confused with total inactivity

## 6. AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

### Theme:

"Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" is a pathetic tale of a woman living a very harsh and painful life due to an unhappy marriage and a dominating husband. The tigers that she creates on panels seem very lively and fearless. They are bright and immortal and present a contrast to Mrs. Jennifer who is full of fear and misery all the time .

Value points: aabb. The poet has used personification when she calls the tigers 'Chivalric. Transferred epithet - her terrified hand will lie. Aunt Jennifer is terrified not the hand.

5. How does Aunt Jennifer find an outlet of her suppressed desires?

6. Explain: 'Bright topaz denizens of a world of green'.

7. Mention the difference in the nature of Aunt Jennifer's tigers and the men she is afraid of.

Value points: tigers – chivalrous, brave; men – suppressive, orthodox

8. Is it easy for Aunt Jennifer to give an outlet to her feelings through her art?

Value points: No, her fingers flutter and she finds the needle hard to pull. It seems as if all her actions and thoughts are controlled by external forces( here – men).

### Aunt Jennifer's Tiger

By Adrienne Rich

#### Master Card

##### Introduction

- The poem portrays an image of a wife dismayed with her married life.
- Aunt Jennifer is an abused wife unable to escape her husband's brutality.
- The poem focuses on Aunt Jennifer's dreams and the harsh world she calls her reality.
- She escapes her harsh world through her stitching and needlepoint, and the tigers that she creates are everything that she is not.
- Rich uses comparison to convey to us the difference between Aunt Jennifer and her tigers.
- Women who are dominated by their husbands live their lives in a state of mental confinement.
- The poet Adrienne Rich expresses the life Aunt Jennifer wishes to lead through artistic creations as she is trapped in an abusive marriage.
- Her tapestries portray her inner feelings conveying the constant terror she's living in.
- The only way for Aunt Jennifer to escape the expectations of her husband is to live on, after death, through her artwork.
- Rich reveals, through the simple lines of Aunt Jennifer's Tigers, a woman's struggles with expression, rebellion, and a society where power is defined as masculine.

##### Stanza 1

The first stanza serves to explain **what the tigers represent**.

- Rich begins her poem with a beautiful picture, setting the scene for the dream world of Aunt Jennifer.
- We see that Aunt Jennifer has ownership over the tigers in some way.
- They are free to "prance" and run across the screen.
- The tigers are bright like "topaz" and they inhabit a world that is green .
- Aunt Jennifer's tigers do not fear men .
- They conduct themselves in a heroic, manly fashion.
- The tigers that Aunt Jennifer owns are confident and certain of who they are and what they want.

## Vocabulary

- ✓ Screen – wall / blank surface
- ✓ Topaz - a transparent yellow stone
- ✓ Denizens – dwellers
- ✓ World of green – green forest
- ✓ Beneath- under
- ✓ Pace – run fast
- ✓ Sleek – smooth and shiny
- ✓ Chivalric- honourable and brave
- ✓ Fluttering – moving about
- ✓ Massive – heavy
- ✓ Ordeal – severe test , difficulties
- ✓ Panel – flat board

Important highlights

Appreciation

### Symbolism

- Terrified hand—effect of oppression and terror
- The massive weight of uncle’s wedding band - ordeals and hardships/ worries of married life
- Bright topaz- shining yellow complexion of tiger
- Ringed with ordeals – unpleasant experiences still clinging to Aunt physically and mentally

### Alliteration

- **Chivalric certainty**
- **Fingers fluttering**

## **VISTAS (SUPPLEMENTARY READER)**

### 1. THE THIRD LEVEL

#### 1- Charlie’s venture into the third level

- Charlie-swears there are three levels at Grand central station

#### 2- Charlie-

- Age-31 yrs
- Looks-ordinary

#### 3- The three levels

- I level- for trains like 20<sup>th</sup> century
- II level- for suburban trains
- III level- tunnel with a sharp left tan
- smaller room
  - -fewer ticket window and gates
  - -wooden work
  - -people with Derby hat and old fashion clothes
  - -Newspaper ‘The World’ issue-June 11,1894



#### **4. Charlie's encounter with the clerk-**

- -demanded 2 ticket for Galesburg
- -new currency not accepted by the clerk.

#### **5. Charlie's visit to the coin dealers shop-**

- -purpose-to buy old money.
- -gain-200 dollars in old style for 300

#### **6. Reaction of his wife Louisa-**

- -worried
- -took him to psychiatrist Sam

#### **7 Opinion of psychiatrist**

- -mod .world full of insecurity, fear, was, worry
- -Charlie's wish to escape
- -stamp collection-temp.retuge from reality

#### **8. First Day Cover**

- New stamp issued bought by stamp collector and mailed to themselves in the very first day.
- -contains just a blank paper

#### **9. Sam's venture into Galesbury**

- -found III level
- -some love playing pioneer
- -people singing seeing nelly flame
- -invited over for leminode
- -invited Charlie to visit Galesbury and find III level

#### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

- 1. Describe the third level as mentioned by Charlie.

**I level- for trains like 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**II level- for suburban trains**

**III level- tunnel with a sharp left tan  
smaller room**

**-fewer ticket window and gates**

**-wooden work**

**-people with Derby hat and old fashion clothes**

**-Newspaper 'The World' issue-June 11,1894**

- 2. Why was Charlie unable to buy tickets from the third level?
  - -new currency not accepted by the clerk

3. What is a first day cover ?

1. **New stamp issued bought by stamp collector and mailed to themselves in the very first day.**
2. **-contains just a blank paper**

•  
4. What did Sam say in his letter to Charley ?

- -found III level
- -some love playing pioneer
- -people singing seeing nelly flame
- -invited over for lemonade
- -invited Charlie to visit Galesbury and find III level

## • .2. THE TIGER KING

### • Tiger King:

- -Maharaja of Pratibandh puram
- -brought up by English nanny and English tutor

### • Astrologers' predictions

- -would be killed by a tiger
- -would kill 9 but die by the 100<sup>th</sup> tiger

### • Tiger King's resolve to kill 100 tigers:

- -in self defence
- -banned tiger hunting in his state
- -killed 70 tigers within 10 years
  - got married into a royal family with large tiger population
  - killed 99 tigers
  - ran short of a single tiger
  - declared exemption from all taxes for villagers to provide the 100<sup>th</sup> tiger
  - on failure of the villagers declared to double the taxes

## 4. Threats to his kingdom

- - denied permission of hunting to a high ranking British official
  - sent 50 expensive diamond rings to his wife for choice
  - Memsahib kept all
  - tiger king paid 3 lakh rupees

## 5. Killing of the 100<sup>th</sup> tiger

- Old tiger brought in from People's Park in Madras
- Kept hidden in Dewan's house
- Drove in car in forest
- Tiger king's shot , tiger fainted, assumed dead
- Killed by hunters later on without King's knowledge
- Taken in procession and buried

## 6. The Final revenge

- birthday of son- bought wooden tiger as gift
- sliver on wooden body pierced right hand
- infection- suppurating sore-operated -died of infection

## SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS

1. Who was the Tiger King ? Why did he get that name ?

- -Maharaja of Pratibandh puram
- -brought up by English nanny and English tutor
- Because he killed scores of tigers to disprove the astrologer's prediction

• 2. What was the danger to his throne and how did he save it?

- denied permission of hunting to a high ranking British official
- sent 50 expensive diamond rings to his wife for choice
- Memsahib kept all
- tiger king paid 3 lakh rupees

• 3. How did the Tiger King make up the shortfall of Tigers in his kingdom?

got married into a royal family with large tiger population

- killed 99 tigers
- ran short of a single tiger
- declared exemption from all taxes for villagers to provide the 100<sup>th</sup> tiger
- on failure of the villagers declared to double the taxes

4. How was the king provided with the hundredth tiger ? What was its fate?

Old tiger brought in from People's Park in Madras

- Kept hidden in Dewan's house
- Drove in car in forest
- Tiger king's shot , tiger fainted, assumed dead
- Killed by hunters later on without King's knowledge
- Taken in procession and buried

5. How was the prediction of the astrologer proved true ? How did the king finally meet his death?

birthday of son- bought wooden tiger as gift

- sliver on wooden body pierced right hand
- infection- suppurating sore-operated -died of infection

•

## 3. JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

### 1. Students on ice-

- . 6 years ago
- . high school students
- to make them aware about our planet

### 2. Antarctica:

- . windiest coldest remotest
- . lacks biodiversity, simple ecosystem
- best place to learn effects of change in environment

### **3. Tishani Doshi's journey to Antarctica:**

vessel(ship) Akademik Shoklskiy(Russian)

. 13.09 degree, north of equator in Madras

### **4. Milestones covered:**

- . nine time zones six check points
- . three water bodies
- many ecospheres

### **5. Gondwana:**

- giant super sub continent
- .650 million years ago
- .climate, much warmer
- .variety of flora fauna
- .lasted 500 million years

### **6. Antarctica a store house of knowledge:**

- .importance of cordilleran floods ,pre Cambrian granite shields
- . evolution extinction

### **7. Antractia : the place:**

- . contains 90%of total ice
- . no trees bullboards building
- . mighty midgets, mites ,whales
- . 24 hours day
- . total silence distributed only by avalanche

### **8. Threats to environment:**

- . over population
- . limited resourses
- . blanket of co2

### **9.Increase in global temperature**

depletion of ozone layer

threat to phytoplankton and lives of marine animals and birds

### **10. Narrator's best experience during her sail:**

vessel couldnt move furthur

walking on 1 meter thick ice with 180 m of ocean undergeet

crab eater seals resting

walking on a white ping point ball.

### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

.What was the programme called 'Students on Ice '?

**Started 6 years ago**  
**.high school students**

**to make them aware about our planet**

- + Why were students preferred for this programme rather than the celebrities and the retired rich?

**To make them aware about our planet**

**To create awareness about re harm that is being caused to the environment**

3.How did the vessel complete the journey ?

**They covered the following\_Milestones**

- . **nine time zones six check points**
- . **three water bodies**
- **many ecospheres**
- 

4.What was the Akademik Shokalskiy ? Where was it headed and why?

**vessel(ship) Akademic Shoklskiy(Russian)**

**to Antartica on the mission Students on Ice to make the students aware**

**about our planet**

5.Describe Antartica as a place.

**contains 90%of total ice**

- . **no trees bullboards building**
  - . **mighty midgets, mites ,whales**
  - . **24 hours day**
  - . **total silence distributed only by avalanche**
- windiest coldest remotest**
- .**lacks biodiversity, simple ecosystem**
  - best place to learn effects of change in environment**

○



#### **4..THE ENEMY**

##### **(1) Sadao**

- Japanese doctor
- Learnt medicine & surgery at US
- Married to Hana
- Competent doctor

##### **(2) Reason of his stay back at time of world war :**

- Old general.- under his med. treat.

##### **(3) Coming of the enemy :**

- wounded - lay motionless
- bullet injury on the back
- bruises scans, caused by rocks
- from US Navy
- POW,escaped from prison

(4) **The dilemma:**

- Enemy wounded – duties of a doctor, humanity
- Nation loyalty – hand over to police

(5) **Treatment to the wounded soldier**

- Washed
- Operated
- Fed
- Cured

(6) **Hostile app. Of the servants:-**

- Protested
- Finally left together

(7). **Hana's cooperation:-**

- Gave anesthetic
- Fed & took care of the enemy
- Stood firmly with her husband's decision

(8) **Sadao's confession & General's Plan to Eliminate the enemy:-**

to send private assassins to kill and eliminate  
forgot ,did not keep his promise

(9) **The Final Escape**

- a. Provided boat, food clothing
- b. Wait for Korean fishing boat on a deserted island.

**SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1. Who was Dr. Sadao ? Describe briefly his house.

**Japanese doctor**

**Learnt medicine & surgery at US**

**Married to Hana**

**Competent doctor**

2. How did Sadao and Hana conclude that the wounded soldier was their enemy?

**wounded - lay motionless**

**bullet injury on the back**

**bruises scars, caused by rocks**

**from US Navy**

**POW, escaped from prison**

3.. In what ways did Hana support her husband's efforts to save the American's life?

**Gave anesthetic**

**Fed & took care of the enemy**

**Stood firmly with her husband's decision**

4..At what point did Sadao decide that it was time to get the enemy out of their house

**Hostile app. Of the servants:-Protested,Finally left together**

**The soldier had also recovered**

5. What was the General's Plan to Eliminate the enemy:-?  
**to send private assassins to hill and eliminate  
forgot ,did not keep his promise**

## 5.. SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY

1.Jack's narratives to Joe every evening.

2.The usual story-

- Central character-Roger firls/
- Squirel
- had some problem
- would go to wise old owl
- owl to send it to wizard
- wizard to solve problem
- wizard to charge fee
- Roger played with frickleds merily
- returned home , be with parents

3. The story tonight –

- . Roger Skunk
- Problem- bad smell
- Solution- wizard changes smell in to fragnance of roses
- Mother's reaction- mother shunk hit to wizard

4.Joe's insistance to change the end – wizard to hit mummy

5. Conflict of ideas bet. Father & daughter

6.Jack- insisted that parents do the best

7Joe- not satisfied – called shunk's mommy- a stupid mommy

1.What was the 'basic tale' Jack used everytime while telling a new story?

**Central character-Roger firls/**

**-Squirel**

**-had some problem**

**-would go to wise old owl**

**-owl to send it to wizard**

- wizard to solve problem
- wizard to charge fee
- Roger played with frickleds merily
- returned home , be with parents

2.What is the justification that is given by Jack for Mommy hitting the wizard ?

**-insisted that parents do the best**

3. What was the story narrated by the father tonight –

**. Roger Skunk**

**Problem- bad smell**

**Solution- wizard changes smell in to fragrance of roses**

**Mother's reaction- mother shunk hit to wizard**

4..How does Joe to want the story to end and why ?

**-Joe's insistence to change the end – wizard to hit mummy**

### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

#### **6.. ON THE FACE OF IT**

##### **1. Derry-**

- 14 years old
- Face burnt by acid , looked ugly & frigt
- suffers from withdrawl symptoms
- doesn't like being near people

##### **2. Mr. Lamb - old –has a tin leg**

- not bothered about his lameness
- calm, patient, kind , sympathetic
- loves music, beautiful things
- has no curtains on doors& windows
- keeps gates open
- still victim of alienation because of handicap

##### **3. Derry's sad experiences–**

- people avoid
- parents worry and talk about his future
- some make cruel remarks

##### **4. Derry's venture into Lamb's house and meeting with him :**

- thought it to be empty place

Lamb assures

- tells he's not disturbed by what people say
- brings about a gradual change in Derry's attitude

##### **5. Derry's mother's reaction:**

- tells him not to go to Mr. Lamb



## **6. Derry's last visit to Mr. Lamb's house**

- Mr. Lamb lying in grass with the ladder
- doesn't respond
- Derry weeps

### **SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

2. How are Derry and Mr. Lamb different in their attitudes to their respective disabilities?

**Derry- 14 years old**

- **Face burnt by acid , looked ugly & frightening**
- **suffers from withdrawal symptoms**
- **doesn't like being near people**

**Lamb old –has a tin leg**

- **not bothered about his lameness**
- **calm, patient, kind , sympathetic**
- **loves music, beautiful things**
- **has no curtains on doors& windows**
- **keeps gates open**

3. How did Derry's face get scarred?How did this affect him ?

- **got burnt by acid, looked ugly-suffers from withdrawal symptoms**
- **doesn't like being near people**

4. Why does Mr. Lamb leave his gates always open? Why does he live in a house without curtains?

**not bothered about his lameness**

- **calm, patient, kind , sympathetic**

5. How does lamb convince Derry? How does it affect him?

**Lamb assures**

- **tells he's not disturbed by what people say**

**brings about a gradual change in Derry's attitude**

## **7.EVAN TRIES AN O LEVEL**

1. **James Roderick Evans:**

- a jail bird called "Evans the break"
- thrice escaped from prison
- pleasant, good at imitating people
- suffered from a disease Kleptomania i.e. stealing things involuntarily
- to take O level exam in German from prison

2. **Precautions taken by jail authorities for smooth conduct of exams:**

- Reverend Stuart Mcleery,a parson from St. Mary Mags- invigilator
- all potential weapons- knife, scissors, blades taken away
- invigilator thoroughly checked, paper knife taken away
- two heavy gates of the cell in D Wing locked

Mr. Jackson, the prison officer in touch with Governor over phone.

**3. The Exam:**

-9.2 started

9.40- a correction slip dictated

Evans demanded a blanket

11.22 Jackson called Stephen on phone to speak to the Governor

11.25 exam over

Stephen escorted invigilator out

Cell locked again

**4. Stephen's shocking discovery in Evan's cell:**

-a person in white clerical clothes lying back in a chair, bleeding from head

-seems Evan escaped in guise of Mcleery injuring him

-Injured parson showed last sheet of question paper containing plan of escape

**5. Clues on the question paper:**

-route of escape-Elsfield Way to Headington to Newbury

-index no.313; center no.271; Golden Lion

--

**6. Disappearance of the injured parson**

**7. Evan discovered and arrested in Golden Lion in Chipping Norton**

**8. The fact:**

-Evans disguised as injured parson had left the prison

**9. Evan's final laugh:**

- Evan arrested from Golden Lion and placed in police van

- Van turned , the driver and prison officer accomplices of Evan

- Handcuffs removed , Evan again escapes

**SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

What precautions were taken for the smooth conduct of the examination?

**Reverend Stuart Mcleery, a parson from St. Mary Mags- invigilator**

**all potential weapons- knife, scissors, blades taken away**

**invigilator thoroughly checked, paper knife taken away**

**two heavy gates of the cell in D Wing locked**

**Mr. Jackson, the prison officer in touch with Governor over phone.**

2. Why was Evan known as 'Evans the Break'? Why had he been housed in the jail at Oxford?

**-a jail bird called "Evans the break"**

**-thrice escaped from prison**

**-pleasant, good at imitating people**

**-suffered from a disease Kleptomania i.e. stealing things involuntarily**

**-to take O level exam in German from prison**

3. The governor received a call from the Examination Board. What was the apparent purpose of the call? What was the actual purpose?

**- to inform about a correction in the question paper**

- to help Evan in his escape plan

4. What were the Clues on the question paper:

- route of escape-Elsfield Way to Headington to Newbury
- index no.313; center no.271; Golden Lion

5. How did Evan manage to have the final laugh:?

- Evan arrested from Golden Lion and placed in police van
- Van turned , the driver and prison officer accomplices of Evan
- Handcuffs removed , Evan again escapes

## 8. MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

### PART- I THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR

#### 1. Zit kala-Sa's first day in the land of apples:

- bitterly cold, bell rang for breakfast
- girls marching in line heading towards dining room
- Indian girls in stiff shoes and tight dresses
- Zitkala felt immodestly dressed with no blanket over her shoulders

#### 2. Eating by formula-unpleasant experience ,started crying

#### 3. Judewin

- her friend, knew a little English
- overheard pale woman's planning to cut Zitkala's long hair

#### 4. Zitkala's aversion to cutting hair:

- only unskilled and captured warriors had to get hair shingled by enemy
- short hair worn by mourners
- shingled by cowards
- decided to save her hair at any cost

#### 5. Zitkala's desperate and futile efforts to save her hair:

Crept up the stairs, entered a room , hid under a bed  
Resisted by kicking when found out, scratched wildly  
Dragged out and forcibly given a shave

#### 6. Zitkala's plight:

Suffered worst humiliation, tossed about in air like a wooden puppet  
- hair forcibly cut, lost her spirit and cried bitterly for mother

### PART- II WE TOO ARE HUMANS

#### 1. Bama- a Tamil Roman Catholic

- a student of class III
- school 10 minutes away but took 3 minutes

#### 2. Novelties and oddities on the way :

- performing monkeys, snake charmers
  - cyclist cycling for three days
  - spinning wheels
  - Maariyaata Temple, bells Pongal offerings
  - Dried fish stalls, wild lammors in the cage

**3. Elder's funny behaviour:**

-a big man carrying a small packet holding by string

**4. Bama's reaction and her brother's explanation:**

- burst into peals of laughters
  - brother- elder carrying it for upper caste people
  - Dalit's touch would pollute it

**5. Bama's feelings on learning about untouchability:**

-provoked ,angry

**6. Annan's advise to overcome discrimination:**

- -to study carefully,
- progress on account of hard work

**SHORT QUESTIONS WITH HINTS**

1.What did the writer's friend Judewin inform her ? How did she react to it ?

- **overheard pale woman's planning to cut Zitkala's long hair**
- Jitkala decided to save her hair as -only unskilled and captured warriors had to get hair shingled by enemy**
- **short hair worn by mourners**

**shingled by cowards**

1. How were the narrator's hair cut ?

**Crept up the stairs, entered a room , hid under a bed  
Resisted by kicking when found out, scratched wildly  
Dragged out and forcibly given a shave**

2. Why did Bama take triple than the normal time while coming back from school?

**Because she found novelties and oddities on the way like:**

- performing monkeys, snake charmers
  - cyclist cycling for three days
  - spinning wheels
  - Maariyaata Temple, bells Pongal offerings
  - Dried fish stalls, wild lammors in the cage

3. What unusual scene did the writer see one day? How did her brother react when she told him about the unusual scene?

**big man, the elder carrying a small packet holding by string**

**burst into peals of laughters**

- **brother- elder carrying it for upper caste people**
- **Dalit's touch would pollute it**