

KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class: 10

Subject: English

Unit: 2

Work Sheet: 12

Topic: Language Elements- Episode 1

Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 06/10/2020, Thursday 12.00 noon

Previous Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 01/10/2020

Dear students please check your answers with these possible answers

Refrain *Refrain is a verse, line or group of lines that regularly repeat usually at the end of a stanza in a poem or at the end of a verse in a song.*

(ഒരു കവിതയിലോ പാട്ടിലോ അനുപല്ലവിയുടെ ഒടുവിൽ ആവർത്തിച്ച് ആലപിക്കുന്ന വരികളെ പല്ലവി അഥവാ Refrain എന്നു പറയുന്നു.)

A Refrain is used in poetry

- to lay emphasis and create rhythm.
(കവിതയിലെ ആശയത്തിന് ഊന്നൽ നൽകുന്നതിനും, താളം ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും)
- to make the idea easy to remember.
(കവിതയിലെ ആശയം അനായാസം ഒർത്തുവെയ്ക്കാൻ)
- To draw the reader's attention.
(വായനക്കാരന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ആകർഷിക്കുന്നതിന്)
- For the effect of rhyming.
(പ്രാസ ഭംഗിക്കുവേണ്ടി)
- When refrains are used in each stanza the meaning or tone of the poem changes.

1. Pick out the refrain of the song 'Blowing in the Wind'

Ans: *The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind*
The answer is blowin' in the wind.

2. Match the images in column A with their meanings in column B

Roads	Quest with hope
White dove	Freedom
Cannon balls	Consideration
Mountain	Miseries and disappointment
A man looks up	Destruction that wars bring about
Sky	Ego, pride, injustice rulers
Ears	Peace and freedom
People cry	War and destruction
Deaths	One's life experience

Ans:

Roads	One's life experience
White dove	Peace and freedom
Cannon balls	War and destruction
Mountain	Ego, pride, injustice rulers
A man looks up	Quest with hope
Sky	Freedom
Ears	Consideration
People cry	Miseries and disappointment
Deaths	Destruction that wars bring about

3. Look at the images given below. Identify the words or phrases associated with it from the 3rd stanza



a) *Yes, and how many times must a man look up
Before he can see the sky?*



b) *Yes, and how many ears must one man have
Before he can hear people cry?*



c) *Yes, and how many deaths will it take till he knows
That too many people have died?*



d) *The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind
The answer is blowin' in the wind.*

4. Give an alternate title for the song.

Ans: Why, Heed not, Care not?

5. Arrange the sentence in the proper order.

- The poet laments that there are people who do not listen to the cries of the oppressed.
- The mountain is a symbol of ego, pride, domination and oppression.
- Bob Dylan wonders how long it might take for the dove to reach the land of safety and peace.
- The rulers and the authorities do not take measures to stop war.
- In the course of time, any huge mountains may be washed to the sea.
- The poet wonders how long people must wait to see the sky of freedom.
- The sea represents the forces of protest.
- The poet demands that wars must be banned.
- The poet criticises those who turn their heads and pretend not to see injustice and denial of civil rights.
- The dove stands for freedom and peace.
- It is an anti-war and an anti-political song
- People have to suffer oppression and just exist, if they are not free.
- The answers are everywhere, but can be obtained by only those who willingly make an attempt.
- The sky is a symbol of freedom.
- Cannon balls stands for wars.
- The poet suggests that if we just observe the world, we can understand the world much better.
- Wars usually bring about death and destruction. But the rulers and the authorities are not much concerned about it.
- The poet wants to know 'how the world is, and what can be seen.

Ans: Sentences arranged in the proper order.

- It is an anti-war and an anti-political song
- Bob Dylan wonders how long it might take for the dove to reach the land of safety and peace.
- The dove stands for freedom and peace.
- The sea represents the forces of protest.
- Cannon balls stands for wars.
- The poet demands that wars must be banned.
- The rulers and the authorities do not take measures to stop war.
- Wars usually bring about death and destruction. But the rulers and the authorities are not much concerned about it.
- The mountain is a symbol of ego, pride, domination and oppression.

- In the course of time, any huge mountains may be washed to the sea.
- People have to suffer oppression and just exist, if they are not free.
- The poet criticises those who turn their heads and pretend not to see injustice and denial of civil rights.
- The poet wonders how long people must wait to see the sky of freedom.
- The sky is a symbol of freedom.
- The poet laments that there are people who do not listen to the cries of the oppressed.
- The answers are everywhere, but can be obtained by only those who willingly make an attempt.
- The poet wants to know ‘how the world is, and what can be seen.
- The poet suggests that if we just observe the world, we can understand the world much better.

6. Using these sentences write the paraphrase of the three stanzas

Ans:

Stanza 1: *The song ‘Blowing in the Wind’ by Bob Dylan is an anti-war and an anti-political song. He asks how much experience a man should gather before he would become a free man. Bob Dylan wonders how long it might take for the dove to reach the land of safety and peace. The dove stands for freedom and peace and the sea represents the forces of protest. The cannon balls stands for wars and the poet demands that wars must be banned because Wars usually bring about death and destruction. But the rulers and the authorities do not take measures to stop war and they are not much concerned about it.*

Stanza 2: *In the second stanza the poet continues to ask how long the authorities ignore the protest of the people. He uses the symbol of the mountain to represent ego, pride, domination and oppression. He hopes that in the course of time, any huge mountains may be washed to the sea. The sea represents the forces of protest. People have to suffer oppression and just exist, if they are not free. The poet criticises those who turn their heads and pretend not to see injustice and denial of civil rights.*

Stanza 3: *The poet wonders how long people must wait to see the sky of freedom. The sky symbolises freedom. The poet laments that there are people who do not listen to the cries of the oppressed. Finally the poet asks how many more people have to sacrifice their lives before freedom and peace are restored. The poet says that the answers to these issues are everywhere, but can be obtained by only those who willingly make an attempt to catch it or see it The poet wants to know ‘how the world is, and what can be seen. The poet suggests that if we just observe the world, we can understand the world much better.*

7. Write about the lines or expressions which you like most from this song. Justify your views.

Ans: *The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind*

The answer is blowin' in the wind.

This refrain is reminds us of our duty and to be more humane and kind to our brotheren.

8. Write an appreciation of the song ‘Blowin’ in the Wind’

First do the Appreciation Worksheet given in the table below.

Questions	Hints to the answer
1. What does the title tells you about the song?	Importance of making an attempt to grab the answer
2. What is the poem about?	War, peace, freedom, protest against injustice, anti-war poem.
3. What is the purpose of the poem?	Historical background, Civil Rights Movement, Vietnam War
4. How many stanzas are there?	Three stanzas, three rhetorical questions in each stanza, refrain in each stanza.
5. What is common with all stanzas?	Injustice, oppression, suffering, marginalised people
6. What are the poetic devises used? Give examples.	Imagery, symbols, refrain
7. What are the imageries used? What do they stand for?	Stanza 1: Roads, dove, sea, cannon balls Stanza 2: Mountain, sea Stanza 3: A man looking up, ears, people cry, deaths
8. What is your interpretation of the song?	Interpretation: of imageries, of special expressions, refrain

9. What is your impression about the poem?	Favourite lines and expressions, poetic devices, imageries
10. What is the tone/mood of the poem overall? How is it developed?	Disappointment, protest, aggression
11. What is the poet's attitude?	Hopeful, optimistic, universality
12. What is the historical context/contemporary relevance?	The poet's background, the peculiarities of his age. The cultural background, present relevance

'Blowin' in the wind' - An Anthem of Civil Rights

'Blowin' in the Wind' is a song written and composed by Bob Dylan, the American singer, songwriter, artist and writer. It is a song of protest and an anti-war song. Later this song became the anthem of the American Civil Rights Movement. The poet presents the song in the form of rhetorical questions.

He uses the image 'road' which stands for one's life experience. He says that a man needs a lot of experiences before he is called a man. He also uses the image of a 'white dove' which in turn symbolises peace and freedom. So the white dove has to sail many seas before it could rest/sleep on the sand. Sleeping on the sand implies the quest for freedom and peace. He asks how long war should be continued before it is banned for ever. The image 'cannon balls' is suggestive of war. The poet is strongly against war and exhorts that war must be stopped. Finally in the ending couplets, he says that the answers to these questions are everywhere and one should have a mind to listen to it and respond.

In the second stanza, the poet expresses his grief over the attitude of the people who do not pay attention to the problems around. He asks how long a mountain can exist before it is washed to the sea. The mountain is used as a symbol of ego, pride, oppression, domination etc. The sea stands for the powerful force of protest that can bring about change. Bob Dylan strongly criticises people who are not responsive to the injustice around.

There are three rhetorical questions in this stanza also. The poet asks how long will it take for a man to look up with hope at the sky awaiting the day of freedom and enjoy freedom and peace. Here 'look up' implies 'to quest for the brighter days ahead.' The sky is a symbol of freedom and equality. People cry because they are deprived of freedom. They are disappointed to see the injustice and oppression around and the violation of human rights. The people turn a deaf ear to these cries. He also wonders why the people are indifferent to the cries of the oppressed and suffering. How many more people have to sacrifice their lives for peace and freedom to finally be established. Yes the answer is everywhere but no one pays any attention to it.

The poet uses many imageries to bring out the suffering of the oppressed and the tyranny of the rulers. Visual images like sky, cannon balls, mountain, sea, dove, and tactile image wind and auditory images cry, answer add to the beauty of the poem. The use of alliteration is also there in the poem. e.g. 'How many roads must a man walk down'. The use of rhetorical questions make the poem universal.

The poet is probably trying to remind us that it is meaningless to look for someone else to find an answer to our questions or to find a solution for our problems. We should take up the responsibility and work for it. If we lazily wait for someone else to find a solution for our problems, they will always remain unsolved. The poet criticises man's indifference to problems.

Acrostic Poems

Acrostic is defined as a poem or verse in which certain letters in each word, such as the first and the last, are used to form another word. (Acrostic poem ഒരു ലഘു കവിത. ഓരോവരിയിലെയും ആദ്യ അക്ഷരമോ, അന്ത്യക്ഷരമോ ചേർത്തു വരിച്ചാൽ ഒരു പുതിയ വാക്ക് ലഭിക്കും.)

9. Now try your own Acrostic poems using the words 'SCHOOL, MOON, your First Name'

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| School | Marvellous |
| Cool and caring | O-shaped |
| House of knowledge | Only seen at night |
| Over the hill | Never to be seen at noon |
| Our almatmater | |
| Loves it so much | |

Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 06/10/2020,

Dear students,

Did you watch the English class today? (06/10/2020). If not, [Click here](#) to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanation will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class mainly concentrated on the Language Element - Sentence and kinds of sentence and the constituents of a sentence. The class began with a video of three villagers talking about their experience of the shooting at Notun Gram (Village)

Let's discuss.

Read the conversation below between the villagers

Here is the conversation

- Villager 1 : *It was really a new experience for us.*
- Villager 2 : *True. Why did the tiger prance around without obeying Mr. Thorat?*
- Villager 3 : *Probably it was startled.*
- Villager 1 : *It was really funny to see the tiger dragging its trainer.*
- Villager 2 : *Didn't they make necessary arrangements in advance?*
- Villager 1 : *All precautions were taken.*
- Villager 3 : *What a frightful scene it was!*
- Villager 1 : *Please ask the director to gi us permission to watch the shooting at Boral.*

Let us analyse the sentence

Sentence 1: It was really a new experience for us.

Sentence 1, states / declares or asserts a fact. So it is a statement / assertive or a declarative sentence.

Assertive Sentence: An Assertive sentence contains a statement/assertion or a declaration.

നിർദ്ദേശകവാക്യം (Assertive sentence) വിശേഷാൽ അർത്ഥകല്പനയൊന്നുമില്ലാതെ കേവലം ഒരു വസ്തുത മാത്രം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

- ഉദാ - അവൻ ഇന്നലെ വന്നു.
- ഗംഗ പുണ്യനദിയാണ്.

Sentence 3, 4 and 6 are also Assertive Sentences

e.g. **Probably it was startled.**

It was really funny to see the tiger dragging its trainer.

All precautions were taken.

Sentence 2: Why did the tiger prance around without obeying Mr. Thorat?

Sentence 2 ask a question or enquires something. So it is an ‘Interrogative Sentence’

Interrogative Sentence: An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question or makes an enquiry.

It begins with a question word or ‘wh-word and ends with a question mark (?)’

ചോദ്യവാക്യം (Interrogative sentence: ചോദ്യരൂപത്തിലുള്ള വാക്യമാണിത്.)

ഉദാ - നിങ്ങളുടെ പേരെന്താണ്?

എപ്പോൾ വന്നു?

(താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന വാക്കുകൾകൊണ്ട് ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഒരു വിശദീകരണം ആവശ്യവുമായി വരുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ wh-questions എന്നു പറയുന്നു.)

Wh -Words (Interrogative Adverbs)

Wh - words are those words we use to frame/make questions. They are

Who - ആർ

Whom - ആരെ

Whose – ആരുടെ (These three denotes persons)

Why – Reason (എന്തുകൊണ്ട്)

Which – Choice (ഏത്)

Where – Place (എവിടെ)

When – Time (എപ്പോൾ)

What – Thing (എന്ത്)

How – Manner (എങ്ങനെ, എപ്രകാരം)

How many – Number (എത്ര എണ്ണം)

How much – Quantity (എത്ര മാത്രം, എത്ര മാത്രം)

How far – Distance (എത്ര ദൂരം)

How long – Duration of time (എത്ര നേരം)

How often – Frequency of an action (എത്ര പ്രാവശ്യം, എത്ര തവണ)

Sentence 5: Didn’t they make necessary arrangements in advance?

This sentence is also a question but they are different from a wh-question.

They are called ‘Yes/No questions’. They begin with an auxiliary and the expected answer of these questions is either ‘Yes or No’

e.g. Is this your pen? Yes, this is my pen. Or No., this is not my pen.

(ഒരു സഹായ ക്രിയയിൽ ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ഉവ്വ് / അല്ല എന്നും ഉത്തരമായി വരുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ Yes/No questions എന്നു പറയുന്നു.)

Differentiate between these questions.

1. Why did the tiger prance around without obeying Mr. Thorat.

2. Didn’t they make necessary arrangements?

- > The first question begins with a question word
- > The second question begins with an auxiliary verb.

Sentence 7: What a frightful scene it was!

This sentence expresses an intense feeling. It begins with the question word ‘What’ or ‘How’ and ends with an exclamation mark. (!) These type of sentences are called ‘Exclamatory sentence.

Exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings like shock, anger surprise wonder etc.

e.g. What a splendid scenery!

How nice of you to help him!

4) വ്യാക്ഷേപകവാക്യം (Exclamatory sentence): വക്താവിന്റെ ശക്തമായ വികാരത്തെ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വാക്യമാണ് വ്യാക്ഷേപക വാക്യം (Exclamatory sentence) എന്ന് പറയുന്നത്.

ഉദാ - കഷ്ടം! എന്തൊരപകടം!
അയ്യോ! എനിക്കു പേടിയാകുന്നു!

Sentence 8: Please ask the director to gi us permission to watch the shooting at Boral.

The above sentence expresses a request. So it an imperative sentence.

Imperative Sentence: An ‘Imperative Sentence expresses a command, order, request, prayer, wish, instructin advise etc. An imperative sentence begins with a verb. And negative imperatives begin with ‘Don’t’

e.g. Keep quiet in the class.

Hang him to death.

Don’t tell lies.



നിയോജകവാക്യം (Imperative sentence): ആജ്ഞ, സമ്മതം, പ്രാർത്ഥന, വിധി, ആശംസ മുതലായ അർത്ഥങ്ങളെ ദ്രോതിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വാക്യം.

ഉദാ - അകത്തേക്കു വരൂ.
നന്നായി വരട്ടെ.

Lets Recap

Sentence: A group of words that makes complete sense
അർത്ഥ പൂർണ്ണത തരുന്ന പദ സമൂഹങ്ങളെ വാചകം / വാക്യം എന്ന് പറയുന്നു.

Based on the meaning a sentence conveys or expresses, they are classified into four kinds
(വാചകം/വാക്യം ദ്രോതിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അർത്ഥത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി അവയെ നാലായി തരം തിരിക്കാം)

- 1. Assertive / declarative :** Contains statements, assertions or declarations. ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന വാക്യം)
- 2. Interrogative** (ഒരു ചോദ്യമോ, അന്വേഷണമോ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന വാക്യം)
Interrogative sentences are of two types. One that begins with a question word and demands a piece of information. (Wh-Questions)
The other begins with an auxiliary verb known as ‘Yes/No question, Interrogatives sentences ends with a question mark. (?)
- 3. Imperative and** (കല്പന, ആജ്ഞ, പ്രാർത്ഥന, ആശംസ, ഓതിനവ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന വാക്യം)
Imperative sentences begin with a verb and negative imperatives begin with ‘Don’t’
- 4. Exclamatory** (വൈകാരിക മായ ആശയപ്രകടനം ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന വാക്യം)
An Exclamatory sentence begins with the question word ‘What’ or ‘How’ and ends with an Exclamation mark. (!) What + a noun phrase and How + An Adjective / Adverb Phrase
e.g. What an interesting idea!
How interesting the idea is!

Positive or Affirmative Sentences (വിധിവാക്യം)

A sentence that expresses a positive idea is called positive or affirmative sentence. An affirmative sentence expresses the validity or truth of a basic assertion. They do not take any negative words in it.

e.g. He studied well.

Negative Sentences (നിഷേധവാക്യം)

A negative sentence (or statement) states that something is not true or incorrect. In order to claim that something is not true, you form a negative sentence by adding the word ‘not’ after the first auxiliary verb in the positive sentence.

e.g. He did not study well.

Study the example from the text



That will be 30 Toumans.

I don’t want you to be crippled



Sentence 1: That will be 30 Toumans. (Is positive)

Sentence 2; I don't want you to be crippled (is negative)

Activity 1

Suppose you get a chance to interview the famous Iranian film maker Majid Majidi, What might be the questions you ask. Prepare maximum number of questions (at least 15) using the question words discussed.

Activity 2

Ali lost his sister's shoes. Imagine that he meets his friend and tells him about it. Here is a conversation between them. Complete the conversation suitably.

Friend :

Ali : I lost my sister's shoes.

Friend :

Ali : I had kept it in the gap between the vegetable boxes.

Friend :

Ali : No, she has no other shoes.

Friend :

Ali : She will be very angry. What shall I do?

Friend : You can ask her to use your sneakers.

Ali : Yes,

Friend :

Ali : I Think she will.

Activity 3

Read the conversation given below and identify the types of sentences and write it in the table below (Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative or Exclamatory)

Mother : Go to your company store tomorrow.

Father : Rahim Aqa's wife had a slipped disc.

Mother : Is she okay now?

Father : No Surgery made it worse.

Mother : What do you want me to do?

Father : Don't ever think about surgery.

Mother : How painful it is!

Assertives / Statements	Questions / Interrogatives	Exclamations	Request/order/ instructionetc. Imperatives

Observe the picture



What does Ali's father say to his mother?

The doctor has forbidden word

We can meaningfully divide the above sentence into two parts as follows

The doctor + has forbidden work

We divided the sentence so because in the 1st part we speak about the doctor and in the second part we speak about what the doctor says or what the doctor does.

The part of the sentence about we speak about is called the subject part and what is being said about the subject is the predicate part.

The doctor + has forbidden work



(Subject)



(Predicate)

Hence we can conclude that a sentence has two participant.

- 1. A subject and
- 2. A predicate

1. 'Subject part of a sentence' is something about which or about whom we talk.

(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിൽ ക്രിയ ചെയ്യുന്നവൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വാക്യത്തിൽ ആരെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നുവോ, അത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ Subject അഥവാ ആഖ്യ/കർത്താവ് എന്നു പറയുന്നു.)

e.g. Mohan Kumar is a teacher. (Here we are speaking about 'Mohan Kumar' so 'Mohan Kumar' is the 'Subject')

2. Predicate tells what the subject does, what the subject is and what the subject has.

(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിൽ കർത്താവിനെ കുറിച്ച് (ആഖ്യയെ) എന്തു പറയുന്നുവോ, അത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ 'Predicate' അഥവാ ആഖ്യയാതം എന്നു പറയുന്നു.)

Predicate part of the sentence tells something about the subject. It tells

* **What the subject does.** (ഈ വാക്യ ഭാഗം കർത്താവ് (ആഖ്യ) എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നു)

e.g. Meena writes a letter.

* **What the subject is** (കർത്താവ് (ആഖ്യ) എന്താകുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നു)

e.g. Meena is a teacher.

* **What the subject has** (കർത്താവിന് (ആഖ്യ) എന്തുണ്ട് എന്നു പറയുന്നു)

e.g. Meena has a car.

Activity 4

Identify these sentences and mark the subject and predicate of the following sentences. Identify the context also. One has been done for you. Write it down in the table below.

- 1. I need some potatoes.
- 2. She should pay at least part of it.
- 3. Rahim Aqa's wife had a slipped disc.
- 4. The man with his parcel under his arm walks up to the curtained door.
- 5. A man with his parcel under his arm who looks tired walks up to the curtained door.

Subject	Predicate	Context
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5. A man with his parcel under his arm who looks tired	walks up to the curtained door.	End shot of scene one

Lets Recap

Read the conversation between Dad and her Daughter

Girl: Dad, could you please help me to do this assignment

Dad: Sure

Girl: There are a few sentences. Can you explain what kind of sentences each one is?

Dad: Okay. What is the 1st sentence

Girl: 1. Were our plans going to go down the drain?

Dad: You know it is a question beginning with an Auxiliary verb 'were'. So it an Interrogative Sentence.

Girl: Thank you.
2. The cage of the lorry was covered.

Dad: It is very simple. What does it express?

Girl: It expresses a fact.

Dad: Yes. How doe it begin?

Girl: It begins with a subject. Now I know it. What do we call it Dad?

Dad: It is an Assertive Sentence.

Girl: 3. How quick!

Dad: It is an Exclamatory Sentence.



Oh! Father I was just telling you that you are very quick in answering.



Here is the next sentence.
Ali, how am I going to school without shoes?



It is a question. So it is an interrogative sentence.



The last sentence is 'Get lost.'



Thank you Dad.



Oh! I thought you were reading the next sentence.



Can you guess what it is?



Right. Good



It is an Imperative sentence.
It can be a request, order, prayer wish, instruction etc.

Dear students, do these Assignments and send it to my Whatsapp No. 9846082087

Thank You & Have a Nice Time
