

**Class-10**

# ENGLISH

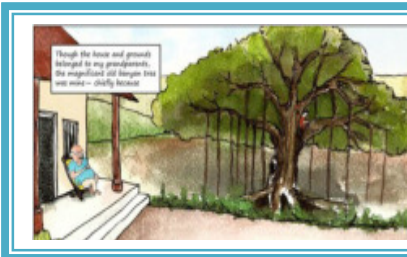
**GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA**



## UNIT 1: GLIMPSES OF GREEN

### ADVENTURES IN A BANYAN TREE – RUSKIN BOND

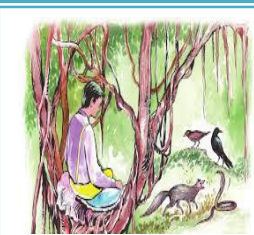
➤ Children, please read the picture cards of 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree'.



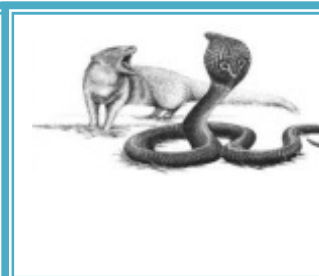
The magnificent old banyan tree belongs to the boy as the grandfather cannot climb it. The tree gives the boy endless pleasure.



The boy's first and familiar friend is a grey squirrel. The squirrel becomes familiar enough to take food from his hands. Other squirrels thought it headstrong and foolish for trusting a human.



The boy builds a small platform in the banyan tree on which he sits and reads books. One afternoon, he watches a scary fight between a mongoose and a cobra.



The grey mongoose is clever, aggressive and a superb fighter. The cobra is also a skillful and experienced fighter. The mongoose moves forward and attacks the cobra. Suddenly the cobra strikes. But the mongoose jumps neatly to one side, moves in, bites the cobra, and moves away.



A mynah and a crow try to intervene in the fight. Unfortunately, the crow is killed by the cobra.



Finally, the mongoose kills the cobra and drags it into the bushes. The grandfather is quite happy to know that the mongoose is the winner.



The white rat and the grey squirrel develop a bonding. They become very close friends.



When the boy goes in search of the grandmother's knitting, he discovers three white baby squirrels. The grandfather tells the boy that the rat is the father as the rat and the squirrel are related to each other.

- **Children, have you understood the story well? What is the story about? Fill in the blanks using appropriate phrases given in the box below.**

The story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' revolves around the character, \_\_\_\_\_ who visits his grandfather's house to \_\_\_\_\_. The boy experiences various \_\_\_\_\_ there. Both the boy and \_\_\_\_\_ teach us how to live \_\_\_\_\_ with nature and not far away from it.

in close, the boy, the grandfather, interesting and scary sights, spend his vacation

- Children, you have read the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree'. Now, try to write the main events of the story. The picture story will also help you to write the main events.



### MAIN EVENTS

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

- Children, you have gone through the picture story and you have prepared the main events .Now, let's prepare a narrative. Here is the question.
- ❖ The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was thrilled to share his experiences he had at his grandfather's house. When he reached home he narrated his experiences to his mother. Prepare the likely **narrative**. (The hints provided below will help you to prepare the **narrative**.)

N

A suitable title for the narrative

A

Who is narrating the story? The boy.

So, the narration should be in first person.

R

An apt beginning

R

(Mama, I enjoyed my vacation a lot./ Mama ,It's really interesting if we spend our leisure time with nature.)

A

Summarise the main ideas in a sequential order.

(You may make use of the main events prepared by you.)

T

I

Make use of the describing words so that your narration would appeal to the readers and the listeners.

( I saw a very **scary** fight between a mongoose and a cobra. Both were **skillful** and **experienced** fighters. )

V

Various sentence patterns

E

An apt conclusion

➤ You may write your narration in the space provided.

### NATURE'S PLENTY

Mama, I am back home. Oh! Mama, this vacation was indeed an interesting one. Do you want to know something? I got a new friend this time. It's a small grey squirrel. At first, he seemed to resent my invasion of his privacy. But,.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

➤ Children, now, you have understood how to write a narrative .Shall we attempt another question to write a narrative? Here's the question.

❖ The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was really excited and at the same time thrilled to witness the fight between the cobra and the mongoose. He narrated the battle of the skilful fighters to his grandfather. Prepare the likely **narrative**.

### THE BATTLE OF CHAMPIONS

.....

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.....

- Children, check whether your narration has all the features given in the box.

- I have given a suitable title for the narrative.
- I have written the narrative in first person.
- I have given an appropriate beginning.
- I have included all the main events in sequential order
- I have used various describing words to appeal the readers.
- I have included different types of sentences.
- I have concluded the narrative properly.

- Children,..at the end of the story we found that boy was marvelled at the sight of the three white baby squirrels. He rushed to his grandfather to share his excitement. Now, write the possible **conversation** between the grandfather and the boy( Five exchanges).
- We will have a discussion on how to write the**conversation**.



- Who are the persons engaged in the conversation?  
( Boy and the grandfather)
- How will you begin the conversation?  
( Grandfather.... grandfather.....)
- Content should be relevant to the context  
( Boy's excitement after witnessing the three baby squirrels)
- Variety of sentence patterns can be used  
( Wow!/ What's the matter ,dear?/ Please come and watch.)
- You may use contracted forms/ short forms  
( I'm/ He's/ aren't you)
- Maintain a good flow while exchanging the ideas
- Language should be apt  
( formal / informal)
- A good conclusion  
( Thank you, Have a nice day, See you soon)



- Children now, try to write the conversation between the boy and the grandfather by filling the missing parts from the box given below.

Boy : Grandpa..... grandpa.....

Grandfather : What \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy : Grandpa, I saw three white baby squirrels.

Grandfather : Are you \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy : No grandpa I am not lying. If you don't believe, \_\_\_\_\_.

Grandfather : Let me see. They are really cute, \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy : Grandpa... Shall I \_\_\_\_\_?

Grandfather : Yes dear, you may keep them with you.

Boy : \_\_\_\_\_.

Grandfather : My pleasure dear.



- Thanks a lot grandpa
- Lying
- Please come with me and watch them.
- aren't they?
- Keep them with me as my pets.
- is the matter .dear?

- Children, have you understood the features of a conversation? Now, shall we attempt another **conversation**?
- ❖ The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was excited when he witnessed the fight between the mongoose and the cobra. He shared the incident with one of his friends at school. Write the likely **conversation (At least five exchanges)**.

Friend	:	_____
Boy	:	_____
Friend	:	_____
Boy	:	_____
Friend	:	_____
Boy	:	_____
Friend	:	_____
Boy	:	_____
Friend	:	_____
Boy	:	_____

- Now, Let' see whether your conversation follow the features given in the box.

- I have understood the persons engaged in the conversation.
- I have begun the conversation suitably.
- The content is relevant to the context.
- I have used different types of sentences.
- I have used contracted forms.
- Language used in the conversation is suitable
- I have maintained a good flow in the exchange of ideas
- I concluded the conversation properly.

➤ Children, you have gone through two discourses in detail, haven't you? Now, let's look at the possible questions in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree'. Try to attempt the following questions.

### POSSIBLE DISCOURSES

1. The story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' narrates the experiences of the boy at his grandfather's house. **Narrate** the story in your own words.

(Hints: Banyan tree- his first friend – favourite spot- witnesses the fight between a cobra and a mongoose – grey squirrel and the white rats.)

2. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was excited to witness the fight between the cobra and the mongoose. He narrated the incident to one of his schoolmates. Prepare the likely **narrative**.

( Hints : Huge black cobra – three feet long mongoose – skilful and experienced fighters- battle of champions – mesmerizes the mongoose – refuses to meet the opponent's glassy unwinking eyes – two spectators - crow and mynah – cobra strikes the crow – mongoose walks fearlessly towards the cobra – mongoose wins the battle)

3. Prepare a **write up** on the topic 'Nature teaches us valuable lessons of life.' You may prepare the write up based on your reading of the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree'.

(Hints: First familiar friend – fig season - noisy banyan tree – nature is for all living beings. )

4. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' spends his leisure time in the lap of nature. Prepare the **charactersketch** of the boy.

5. The grandfather in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' teaches us to live in close with nature not far away from it. Prepare the **charactersketch** of the grandfather.

6. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' was excited to watch the fight between the mongoose and the cobra. That day he jotted down his feelings in his diary. Prepare the likely **diary entry**.

7. The boy marvelled at the sight of the three baby white squirrels. That day he scribbled down his feelings in his diary. Prepare the likely **diary entry**.
8. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a Banyan Tree' writes a letter to his friend sharing his experiences he had at his grandfather's house. Write the likely **letter**.
9. The boy in the story 'Adventures in a banyan Tree' writes a letter to his mother about the fight scene he had witnessed. Write the likely **letter**.
10. Prepare a short **profile** of 'Ruskin Bond' with the help of the hints given below. Use linkers wherever necessary.

Born : May 19, 1934, Kasauli

Nationality: Indian

Famous as : Writer

Notable Works : The Room on the Roof, The Angry River, Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra

Accolades : Sahitya Academy Award ( 1992)

Padma Shri Award ( 1999)

Padma Bhushan ( 2014)

Lifetime Achievement Award ( 2017)

## LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

1. **Complete the conversation between the boy and his friend suitably.**

Friend : You are looking so happy today, \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_?

Boy : Yes. I saw an amazing sight today.

Friend : \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_?

Boy: I saw three white baby squirrels.

Friend: Yes. I would like to see them. \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_?

Boy: I found them in the hole of the banyan tree.

Friend: Let's go there, \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy: \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate phrasal verbs given in the brackets.**

Unable to \_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the scorching heat, outside, the boy \_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ a platform halfway up the tree. Then he \_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_\_ to read books too. When he felt bored, he looked down at the world below. Then he was \_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw a huge cobra gliding out of a clump of cactus. Soon a mongoose also \_\_\_\_ (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and the battle of champions began.

( turned up, made up his mind, taken aback, set up, put up with)

**3. Edit the passage given below.**

When the boy had made a **cotious (a)** descent from the tree and **return (b)** to the house, he told grandfather **on (c)** the fight he had seen. He pleased that **was (d)** the mongoose had won. Grandfather had encouraged it to live in **a (e)** garden.

## UNIT I GLIMPSES OF GREEN

## THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR-- VAIKOM MUHAMMAD BASHEER

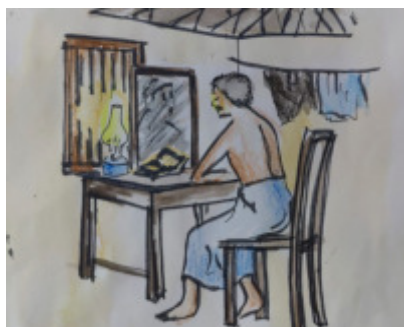
- Children, please read the picture cards of 'The Snake and the Mirror'.



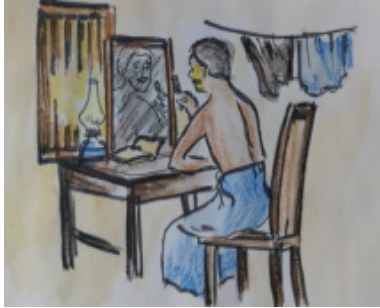
The doctor and his friends were discussing snakes. He recalled an incident of a full-blooded cobra coiling around his arm.



The doctor lived in a small, rented, unelectricified room, with tiled roof and full of rats. He had just started his medical practice and his earnings were meagre.



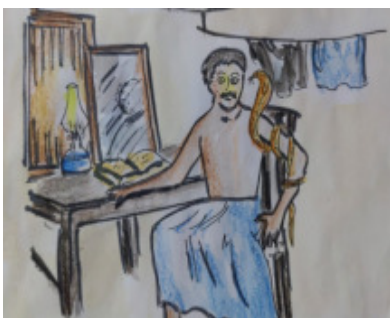
On a hot summer night, after his meal at a restaurant, the doctor returned his room. He sat on his chair and started to read.



He looked at the mirror on the table and admired himself. He took some earthshaking decisions – to shave daily, to grow a thin moustache, and to keep an attractive smile on his face.



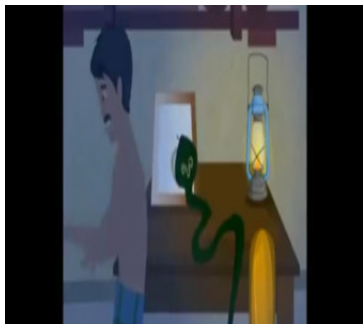
He was proud of being a handsome young doctor. He wanted to marry a rich woman doctor with good medical practice. She must be fat so that she shouldn't be able to run after him and catch him in case he made some mistakes.



A snake fell from above with a thud. It coiled around his arm and spread out its hood. The terrified doctor sat like a stone image in flesh. When he stared at death, he realized that he was but a mere human, a poor man with nothing to boast about.



The snake saw its reflection in the mirror. It left him and crawled towards the mirror as if to enjoy its own beauty at close quarters.



The doctor got up silently from his chair and ran for his life and reached a friend's house



Next day, he went to his room with his friend to move his things from there and found that most of his things were robbed.





Dear children, have you understood the story well? Now, fill in the blanks using the appropriate phrases taken from the brackets.

The story *The Snake and the Mirror* presents a contrast between----- . This has been depicted in a ----- manner. The narrator of the story is a poor, young and unmarried ----- . His dreams and ambitions are in ----- to his poor living conditions. The story also emphasizes Basheer's principle that ----- should co-exist in nature

(man and animals, dreams and reality, contrast, doctor, humorous)

➤ Now, let's have a look at the main events of the story.

#### Main Events

- The doctor is engaged in a discussion about snakes with his friends.
- He recalls an incident.
- He sits on his chair to read.
- He looks at the mirror and admires himself.
- He takes some earth shaking decisions to look more handsome.
- A snake falls from the roof with a thud.
- It coils around his arm and spreads out its hood.
- The terrified narrator turns to a stone image in flesh.
- The snake sees its reflection in the mirror.
- It moves towards the mirror to enjoy its beauty.
- Doctor gets up and runs out.
- The next day he goes to his room and finds that his things are robbed .
- Only his dirty vest remains.



Dear children, you are familiar with the main events of the story. Who is the main character of the story? The main character is the doctor. Shall we prepare a character sketch of the doctor?

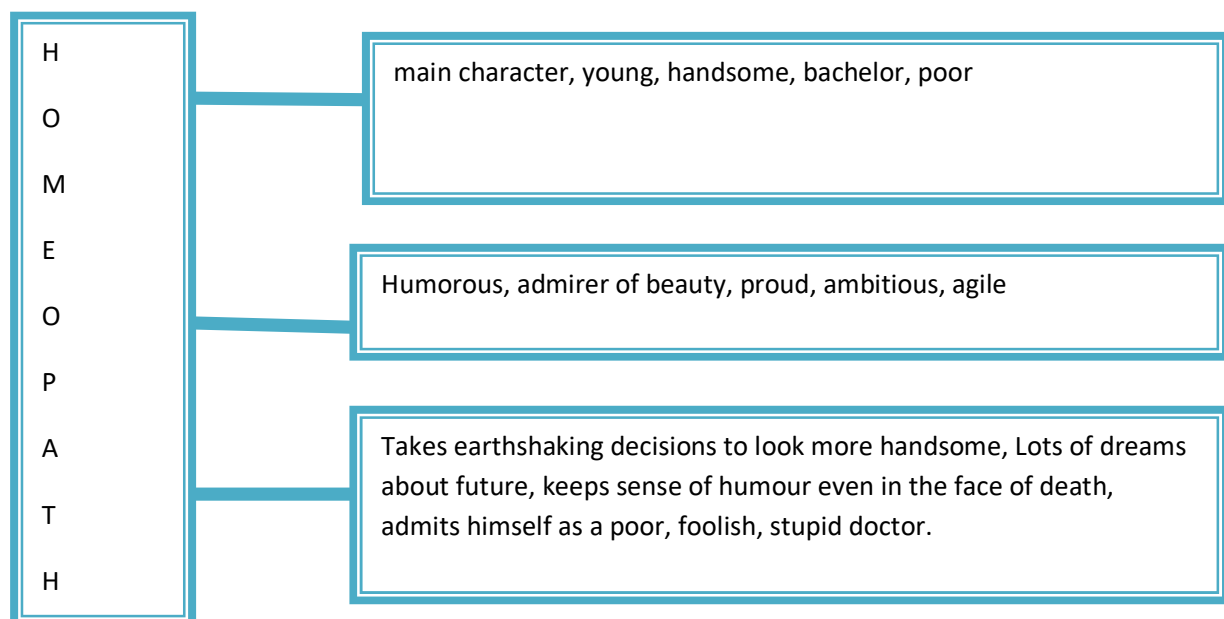
1. Prepare the **character sketch** of the doctor in the story '**The Snake and the Mirror.**'



What all points should be included? Let's see:

### Character sketch

- Title: Title may be the character's name or the name along with a complementary expression*
  - Identifies and introduces the character*
  - Role and significance of the character*
  - Physical appearance of the character-height, old, young, hair styles, facial features etc.*
  - Personality traits of the character-- Manners, behaviour, values ,etc.*
  - Supporting details from the story*
  - Conclusion- a general comment about the character*
- **Go through the details of the homeopath collected from the story.**





Now, you may attempt the **character sketch of the homeopath.**

Begin like this:

### Homeopath

The homeopath is the main character as well as the narrator of the story The Snake and the Mirror. He is a young doctor who has just started his medical practice. His earnings are ----- . So he lived in ----- which has no electricity. The room is full of rats. He has only sixty rupees in his suitcase.

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Children, you may check whether the character sketch prepared by you have all the features given below.

- *I have given a suitable title.*
- *I have introduced the character well.*
- *I have identified his role and significance in the story.*
- *I have given a description of his physical appearance.*
- *I have given a description of his personality traits.*
- *I have used various words and expressions to describe the character.*
- *I have included examples of how the character is developed throughout the story.*
- *I have sequenced the ideas well.*



*Children, have you included all the details in the character sketch?*

*Here is a sample for you.*

### Homeopath

The homeopath is the main character as well as the narrator of the story *The Snake and the Mirror*. He is a young doctor who has just started his medical practice. His earnings are meagre. So he lived in a small rented room which has no electricity. The room is full of rats. He has only sixty rupees in his suitcase. He is a great admirer of beauty. He enjoys his appearance in the mirror, and decides to make himself more handsome by shaving daily and growing a thin moustache. He also decides to keep the attractive smile on his face. He is proud to be a handsome, young, unmarried doctor. When the snake coils around his arm, he realises that there is no medicine in his room for snakebite. This makes him admit that he is but a poor, foolish and stupid doctor. Moreover he turns to a stone image in flesh. He is a humorous person and he keeps his sense of humour even when death comes face to face with him. He is ambitious and has a lot of dreams about future. He wants to marry a rich doctor who has a good medical practice. He hopes her to be fat also to escape unhurt while committing silly mistakes. But in real life he marries a thin reedy person. The witty side of the doctor is again revealed at the end of the story. He remarks that the thief leaves behind the dirty vest to insult him because he has a sense of cleanliness.-The ability to assess himself and admit his follies make him more endearing.



2. The next morning the doctor went to his room with his friend to move his things from there. But most of his things had been stolen! The doctor notes down his emotions in his **diary**. How will the possible diary entry be?

Let's see what are the points to be included a **diary**.

### Diary

- Recall the story and fix the important events
- Day and date
- Proper initiation (What a great surprise!, An unforgettable day!, Really shameful! etc.)
- Express the feelings and thoughts of the character
- Use the first person narrative (I, We)
- Organize the ideas and context well
- Proper conclusion (I'll never forget the day, God grant me good sleep, etc.)

➤ **Now, you may write your diary in the space provided.**

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➤ **Check your diary with the sample given below.**

Monday 12/01/2020

Really bad time for me!

One after another... If it was a snake yesterday, today it is a thief. He had taken away all my things- shirts, dhotis, coat and my sixty rupees also. But it is my mistake. I forgot to lock the door. Actually I never thought of locking my room. At that moment I only thought of escaping from the snake. And, that made the way easy for the thief. But he shouldn't have insulted me. Why didn't he take away the vest too? It is a dirty one. I agree. He could have cleaned it well and used it! I appreciate him for his sense of cleanliness. Anyway, I will never forget this. I'm off to sleep.



Children, can you write another diary? Here is the question.

- **The doctor in the story ‘The Snake and the Mirror’ has escaped miraculously from the snake. He writes his experience of coming face to face with the snake in his diary. How will the possible diary entry be?**

### POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

1. Prepare a profile of **Vaikom Muhammed Basheer** using the hints given below

Born	:	January 21, 1908
Birth Place	:	Thalayolaparambu
Famous as	:	Short story writer, novelist, freedom fighter
Known as	:	Beypore Sultan
Spouse	:	Fabi
Important works	:	Balyakalasakhi, Mathilukal, Janmadinam, Sabdangal
Awards	:	KeralaSahithya Academy Award (1970), Padma Shri(1982), Vallathol Award(1993)
Died	:	5 July, 1994

2. Imagine that you were one of the friends who went along with the doctor in the story **‘The Snake and the Mirror’** to move things from his room. On the way, you had a chat with him about the events of the previous day. Prepare the likely **conversation** between you and the doctor.
3. In the story **‘The Snake and the Mirror’** the doctor narrates the incident to his friends. Imagine that you are one of the friends who heard the story. You return home and narrate the story to your mother. Write the likely **narrative**  
(Hints: Doctor returned to his room after meal-strange sounds-could not sleep- sat at the table-looked at the mirror-admiring his own beauty-snake fell-coiled around his arm- snake looked at the mirror-crept on the table- snake taken with its own beauty- doctor relieved)

4. The doctor in the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' has escaped miraculously from the grip of death. He writes a letter to his friend about the incident. Write the likely **letter**.
5. The doctor in the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' presents things in a humorous way. The humour is brought out by the use of certain striking contrasts. Prepare a **write up** on the use of contrasts in the story to bring out the humour.
6. **Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable phrasal verbs given in the brackets.**

Ali couldn't **tolerate (a)** the grief of Zahra. He **decided (b)** to go outside and search her lost shoes. He reached the vegetable shop and requested the shopkeeper to allow him to search there. But the shopkeeper **rejected(c)** his request. On the way back home he **met(d)** the junk collector. He promised to help him to find out the shoes.

**(made up his mind, came across, put on, put up with, turned down)**

**7. Edit the following passage.**

When I was nineteen years old, **leave (a)** Nigeria to **went (b)** to University in the United States. My American room mate was **terrible (c)** confused by **I**. She thought that Africans could not **spoke (d)** English so well. I explained that English was the official language of Nigeria.

**8. Complete the conversation suitably.**

Ali : Uncle, you have collected junk from the vegetable shop,--(a)-----?

Junk collector : Yes, my boy. -----(b)-----?

Ali : I lost my sister's shoes at the vegetable shop. -----©-----?

Junk collector : No, I didn't find any shoes there. You had better-----(d)-----.

Ali : I looked there. But I could not find them.

Junk collector : Don't worry. If I get the shoes,-----( e)-----.

Ali : Thank you uncle.

## LINES WRITTEN IN EARLYSPRING

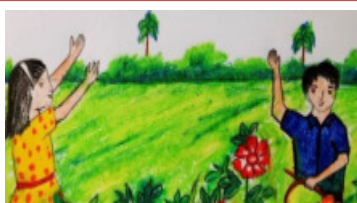
### WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

- Hello, children you have gone through the first two lessons in the unit –Glimpses of Green. Now, shall we move on to the poem ‘Lines Written in Early Spring’?
- Children , it’s a beautiful poem written by the legendary Romantic Poet William Wordsworth.
- Now, let’s have a look at the profile of William Wordsworth.



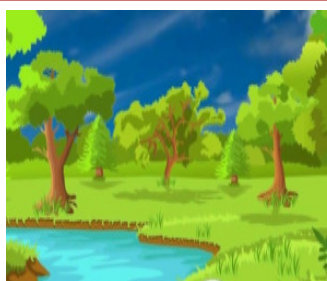
William Wordsworth is a great poet belonging to the Romantic period in English Literature. He wrote popular poems like ‘Daffodils’, ‘The Tintern Abbey’, ‘The Prelude’, etc.

- Children, what does the title ‘Lines Written in Early Spring’ bring to your mind?



Spring is a colourful and beautiful season. So, spring is a season of joy and happiness. It inspires the poet to write a poem. He probably praises the glory of nature and compares its pristine beauty with man’s greed and cruelty.

- Children, you may go through the picture cards given below to analyse the poem in detail.



#### First stanza

The poet is sitting in a grove enjoying the thousand blended notes of nature. He feels pleasure and peace in nature. And at the same time, he experiences mixed feelings. Nature’s beauty gives him happiness. But man’s cruelty towards nature and his fellow beings make him sad.





### Second stanza

Nature links human soul to her beauty. But what saddens his heart is 'What man has made of man'. Wordsworth's thoughts briefly turn to man and the miseries they brought on each other. Such thoughts make him really sad. The poem was written at the time of French Revolution. The cruelties of the French people really affected him and he wrote this very famous line 'What man has made of man.'



### Third/ Fourth/ Fifth stanza

Wordsworth portrays nature as a living mechanism here, a living, breathing words. It is nature that catches our attention in these three stanzas. He sees pleasure everywhere in nature, be it the 'primrose tufts, 'periwinkle' or budding twigs'. The plants, flowers and birds move harmoniously and peacefully in nature. Wordsworth personifies nature throughout the poem.



### Last Stanza

Nature's holy plan is to fill everything with beauty, peace and pleasure. Instead of understanding that, man fills everything with unholy things. His greed, selfishness and materialism kill himself and nature. The choice of words is quite evident. Nature is holy, but without giving a definite answer, Wordsworth hints that man is unholy. In the poem, Wordsworth compares man and nature and brings out their contrasts.

- Children, now, let's have a quick glance of the poem.

<b>Rhyming Words</b>	Notes-thoughts, Reclined- mind, Link-think, ran-man, Bower-flower, Wreathes-breathes, Played-made, Measure-pleasure, Fan-can, Air-there, Sent-lament Plan-man
<b>Figures of Speech</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hyperbole</b> (e.g. I heard a thousand blended notes)</li> <li>• <b>Personification</b> (e.g. To her fair works did nature link/ If such be Nature's holy plan.... Every flower enjoys the air it breathes/ To catch the breezy air )</li> <li>• <b>Alliteration</b> (e.g. What <b>man</b> has <b>made</b> of <b>man</b>?/ And it is my <b>faith</b> that every <b>flower</b>/ But the least <b>motion</b> which they <b>made</b>/)</li> <li>• <b>Auditory Image</b> ( e.g. I heard a thousand blended notes)</li> <li>• <b>Visual Image</b> (e.g. While in a grove I sate reclined/ Through primrose tufts, in that green bower/ The periwinkle trailed its wreaths/ And 'tis my faith that every flower/ The birds around me hopped and played/ The budding twigs spread out their fan/)</li> </ul>
<b>Poetic devices</b>	
<b>Rhyme Scheme</b>	<b>abab</b>

- Children, we have discussed the summary and the poetic devices used by the poet. Now, shall we try to write the appreciation of the poem?
- Read the question given below.

**Read the lines from 'Lines Written in Early Spring' and prepare a note of appreciation focusing on the theme, imagery, poetic devices, etc.**

I heard a thousand blended notes  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.

- Children, let's discuss the features of an appreciation.



- When we write an appreciation it is better that we divide it into three paragraphs.
- Now, let's see what comes in the first paragraph.
  - Title ( Lines Written in Early Spring)
  - About the poet ( Write one or two sentences about William Wordsworth)
  - Theme of the poem ( What is the theme here? The theme is nature unifies whereas man divides and falls. )



- Let's discuss what we should include in the second paragraph.
- Paraphrase of the stanzas given in the question paper.
  - Poetic devices
- What poetic devices appear in this poem?  
(Imagery, rhyme scheme, rhyming words, alliteration, personification, hyperbole)



- Now, let's see what we should include in the third paragraph .
- Message of the poem
  - Style of writing
  - The lines which impressed you the most.

- Children, try to write the appreciation of the poem by filling the blanks. You can fill in the blanks by selecting the appropriate expressions given in brackets.

## LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

The poem, 'Lines written in Early Spring' \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ William Wordsworth. He is \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ is nature unifies and protects whereas man divides and falls.

**(a poet of nature/ the central theme of the poem/ is written by the famous romantic poet)**

The poet \_\_\_\_\_. Even as he enjoys the calmness that surrounds him, \_\_\_\_\_. He laments about what man has made of man. Nature is seemingly perfect, but man's \_\_\_\_\_. The tone of the poem is clearly sad. The poem is \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ 'are instances of visual image whereas " \_\_\_\_\_ is an instance of auditory image. They take us to a world brimming with life. In the line \_\_\_\_\_ he poet personifies nature. The rhyme scheme of the poem is \_\_\_\_\_. It enhances the musical quality of the poem. \_\_\_\_\_ is an instance of alliteration. It adds rhythm to the poem.

**(rich in imagery/ What man has made of man' /greed and selfishness reject it/ sad thoughts come to his mind /enjoys the beautiful forms of nature/ abab /Calm and soothing grove', 'periwinkle' and 'budding twigs'/ I heard a thousand blended notes/ To her fair works did nature link')**

The poet never tells us what man has made of man. Instead he leaves us to think about humanity's greed and selfishness. The poem is written in simple language evident from the choice of words. The line which I like the most is 'What man has made of man'.

### Sample Appreciation

The poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' is written by the famous romantic poet William Wordsworth. He is a renowned poet of nature. He wrote this poem during the times of French Revolution. The theme of the poem is that nature unifies and protects whereas man divides and falls.

The poem is believed to have written when the poet enjoys the beautiful forms of nature. Even as he enjoys the calmness that surrounds him, "sad thoughts" come to his mind. He laments about "What man has made of man." Nature is seemingly perfect but man's greed and selfishness reject it. The tone of the poem is clearly sad. It is written in simple language, evident from the choice of words.

The poem is rich in imagery. The images clearly bring all that the poet sees and hears in life. "The calm and soothing grove", together with the "thousand blended notes" takes the readers to a world that brims with life. Nature's beautiful creations like the "primrose tufts", the "green bower", the "periwinkle" and the "budding twigs" take the readers to a world of pleasure. In the line 'To her fair works did Nature link, the human soul that through me ran;' the poet personifies nature. Personification makes us go deeper into the multiple shades of the poem. As the "periwinkle trails" and the "flowers enjoy the air it breathes", the poet invites our attention to the life forms of nature that exist in peace and harmony. The poet never tells us 'What man has made of man.' Instead, he leads us to think about humanity's greed and selfishness. The line which I like the most is 'What man has made of man'.

➤ **Now, shall we attempt another appreciation?**

**Read the following lines from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' and prepare a note of appreciation focusing on the theme, imagery, poetic devices, etc.**

The birds around me hopped and played,  
Their thoughts I cannot measure:-  
But the least motion which they made  
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,  
To catch the breezy air;  
And I must think, do all I can,  
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan,  
Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?

➤ **Now, prepare the appreciation and check whether you have included all the necessary details.**

**SELF CHECK LIST**

Have I included the title and the author?	Yes/ no
Have I included the main theme of the poem?	Yes/ no
Have I written the meaning or summary of the poem?	Yes /no
Have I included all the poetic devices?	Yes/no
Have I written the message conveyed in the poem?	Yes/ no
Have I written the lines that impressed me the most?	Yes/ no

- **Children, let's do some comprehension questions. Read the questions carefully and try to answer them.**

**Read the following lines from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' and answer the questions that follow.**

I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.  
To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.

1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
2. What kind of feelings does the poet have when he sat reclined in a grove?
3. What makes him happy and what makes him sad?
4. Pick out an instance of auditory image from the poem.
5. Pick out an instance of alliteration from the poem.
6. Cite an instance of personification from the poem.
7. What does the expression 'fair works' imply
8. . What does the expression 'made' in 'what man has made of man' indicate?
9. Write the rhyme scheme of the first stanza.
10. Identify the figure of speech used in the line 'And it is my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes'.

- Have you finished answering the questions? Now, let's check the answers.

**Answer key**

1. The poet
2. The poet has mixed feelings, happy and sad.
3. The sounds,harmony and beauty of nature make him happy.But when he thinks about man's cruelties towards nature and his fellow beings,he becomes sad.
- 4.'I heard a thousand blended notes' is an instance of auditory image.
5. What man has made man' is an example of alliteration.
- 6.'To her fairworks did nature link' is an instance of personification.
- 7.'Fairworks' refers to the beautiful creations of nature.
8. Man has brought miseries on each other.
9. abab
10. personification

**Read the following lines from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' and answer the questions that follow.**

The budding twigs spread out their fan,  
To catch the breezy air;  
And I must think, do all I can,  
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan,  
Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?



1. What does 'budding twigs' imply?
2. What is nature's 'holy plan'?
3. Identify the figure of speech employed in the line 'The budding twigs spread out their fan to catch the breezy air'.
4. Where does the poet find pleasure?
5. How does man work against nature's Holy plan?
6. Write the rhyme scheme of the first stanza.
7. How does the poem end?

**Answer key**

1. 'Budding twigs' implies the origin of life.
2. Nature's Holy plan is to fill everything with beauty, peace and pleasure.
3. Personification
4. The poet finds pleasure in nature.
5. Man doesn't understand nature's Holy plan. His greed, selfishness and materialism kill himself and nature.
6. abab
7. The poem ends on a sad note.

**UNIT II**  
**THE FRAMES**  
**PROJECT TIGER**

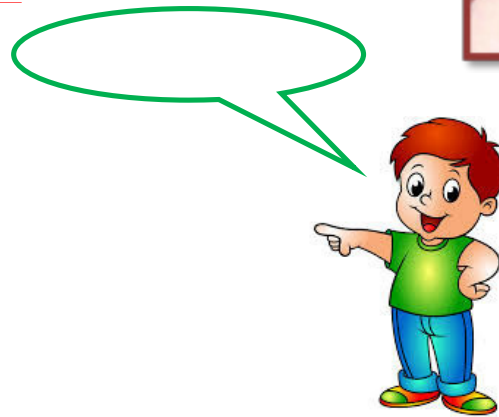
**SATYAJIT RAY**

Project tiger is a memoir written by Satyajit Ray on his experiences while shooting *Goopy GyneBaghaByne*.

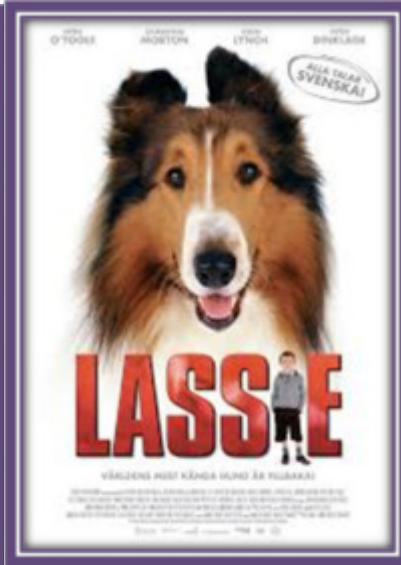


**The Gist of the Memoir**

Let's watch this.



- ✚ Satyajit Ray starts the lesson by praising Hollywood's expertise in making films with animals. He cites 3 films:



RIN-TIN-TIN

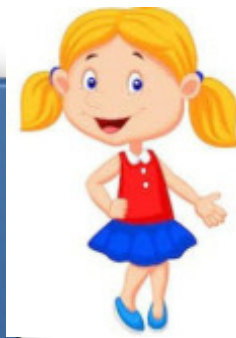
LASSIE

THE BIRDS



✚ Then he comes to the Indian films in which he shares his experience of casting Bhulo in Pather Panchali:

Let's watch **Bhulo** here.



✚ He then discusses his experience of shooting Goopy Gyne Bhagha Byne:



The evolution of this scene goes thus.

- ✚ Satyajit Ray needs a tiger in the film.
- ✚ He meets the circus manager and Mr.Thorat, the ring master.
- ✚ They agree to rent a tiger for shooting
- ✚ The lorry arrives at Notum gram with two well fed tigers.
- ✚ The shooting ends up in a failure as the camera fails to work properly.
- ✚ Then they plan to reshoot the scene at Boral.
- ✚ The tiger and the camera perform well this time and the shooting ends up successfully.



**DISCOURSES**

**NEWS REPORT**



- A catchy headline.
- Identify the five Ws and How. (What, When, Why, Where, Who & How)
- Divide the events logically into component ideas.
- Major events, time, place, people involved, etc. in the lead paragraph.
- Logical presentation of evidence.
- Ensure that the main points are clearly stated and explained.
- Pyramid style of presentation.
- Choose words appropriate for a news report.
- Language suitable for reporting (use past tense).
- Check the errors and rectify them
- Now watch this video:

Here is a sample News report:



### News Report - An example

**Headline**

**Car thief caught trapped in target vehicle**

**Byline (name of author)**

Jim Day, Staff Reporter  
Wed Feb 25, 2009

**Placeline**

**Lead**

- catches reader interest,
- most important info
- introduces topic
- answers most of the 5W's


CANBERRA - A bungling Australian car thief was nabbed after accidentally locking himself in the vehicle he was trying to steal, police said Wednesday.

Police were called to a house in Adelaide after two thieves were heard trying to steal a car. On arrival they were surprised to find a 53-year old man hiding inside the vehicle.

**Quotation**

"The man, while breaking into the car, had locked himself in the car and couldn't get out," South Australian police said, adding a second thief was found hiding in nearby bushes.

**Body**



Now try to prepare a news report based the following questions:

1. Imagine that the tiger in the memoir 'Project Tiger' did not turn back. Instead, it attacked a man and killed him. What would be the likely news that appears in the newspapers? Write the **news report**.
2. The film club of your school has conducted an exclusive film show of Majid Majidi the well-known Iranian filmmaker. Prepare a detailed **news report** of the show to be published.
3. You are the reporter of a famous daily. You happened to visit the shooting location of Satyajith Ray's film, 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne'. Prepare a **news report** for the daily.

Let's discuss another discourse:

**NOTICE**

**Format of a Notice**

**NOTICE**

TITLE (Event)

SUB -TITLE (name of the school/ place)

It has been decided to conduct .....( program).....in connection with .....  
( event).....(by whom).....

Date :

Time:

Venue:

Chief Guest:

**PROGRAMME**

PRAYER :

WELCOME SPEECH :

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS :

INAUGURAL ADDRESS :

FELICITATIONS :

VOTE OF THANKS :

**NATIONAL ANTHEM**





Now scan to  
watch a video



Now attempt this:

4. Imagine that you are the convenor of the school English club. The club has decided to conduct a one-day Movie fest in your school in connection with the International Animation Day on October 28, 2020. Prepare a **notice** inviting everyone to watch the movies.
5. Imagine that Sathyajith Ray puts up notice about his intention to get a tiger to be used in his film "Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne". Prepare the likely **notice**.
6. The English Club of your school has decided to organise a documentary film festival in your school. As the secretary of the club, draft a **notice** inviting the parents and the students for the programme.

Other possible discourses

7. Imagine that Sathyajith Ray wrote a letter to his friend narrating the effort taken to get a tiger and the risk involved in shooting the scene. Prepare the likely **letter**.
8. Sathyajith Ray writes a letter to the Chairman of Animal Welfare Board to get a No Objection Certificate. Draft the **letter**.
9. Imagine that Sathyajith Ray writes a letter to one of his friends after his visit to Hollywood. He understood the expertise of Hollywood filmmakers in making animals and birds, act in films. Write the likely **letter**.
10. Prepare a short profile of Sathyajith Ray, the Bengali film maker using the hints given below:



Born : May 2, 1921 Kolkata

Nationality: Indian

Famous as : writer, producer, screen writer, lyricist, composer

Education :Viswa Bharati University Presidency College, Kolkata.

Inspired by : French film maker Jean Renoir and Italian film maker Vittorio Desica  
who produced the neo-realist film 'Bicycle Thieves.

Awards: Bharat Ratna

Died : April 23, 1992,Kolkata

11. Satyajit Ray writes the **diary entry** expressing his feelings and emotions after shooting his film with much difficulty. Prepare the likely diary.
12. Mr.Thorat has never been in such a dilemma. The tiger just went out of his control. The startled and confused Throat pours down his thoughts. Prepare his **diary entry**.
13. The film director Satyajith Ray came to your school to inaugurate the school filmfestival. Write **five questions** that you can ask him.
14. Satyajith Ray had to shoot the scenes with the tiger again. Ray spoke to Thorat and he agreed to cooperate. Attempt a possible **conversation** between Ray and Thorat.
15. Satyajith Ray meets the manager of the Bharath Circus asking a trained tiger for acting in his film. Prepare the **conversation**.
16. Prepare the **conversation** between Roy and the Chairman of the Animal Welfare Board.
17. Throat was seen helplessly watching the pranks of the tiger. Write the **conversation** between you and Thorat.

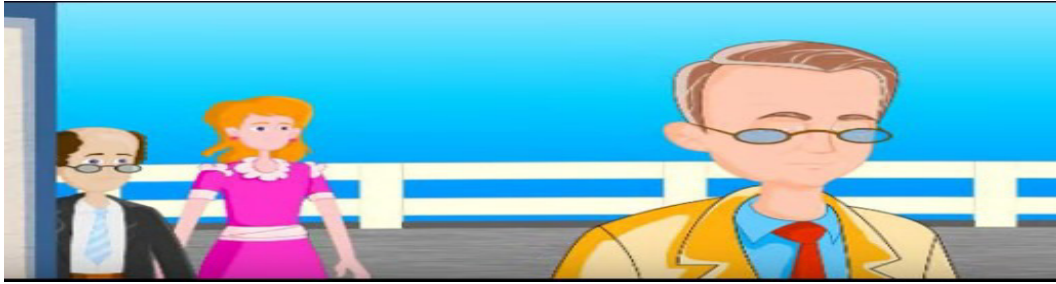
## UNIT-3 LORE OF VALUES

### THE BEST INVESTMENT I EVER MADE

- Children, read the following picture story based on 'The Best Investment I Ever Made'



1. The author was on a ship voyage from New York.



2. While on the promenade deck, he became aware that someone was watching him closely.  
But he did not give no sign of having noticed the man.



The young man was in his early 40s, rather short in build, with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had begun to recede from his forehead. His dark suit, sober tie and rimless spectacles gave evidence of a serious and reserved disposition.



Although the man was diffident, the author met the man with his wife the next day. They told him it was not entirely a holiday trip and they had been making a tour of the New England states, inspecting many of the summer recreational camps for young people there.



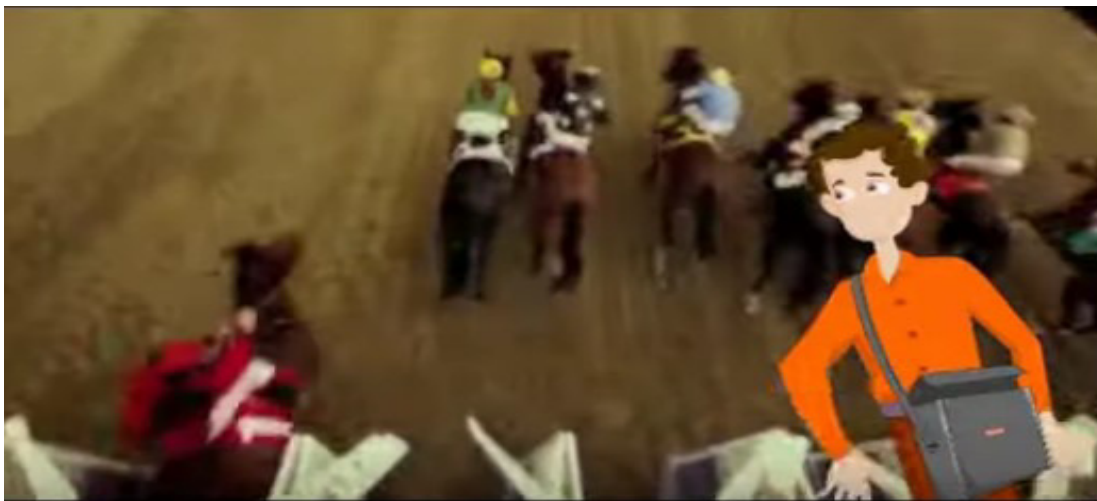
The author liked the man him instinctively. He learnt that he and his wife had been active for the past 15 years in the field of youth welfare. He was by profession, a solicitor who found time to act as a director of a charitable organisation devoted to the care of boys and girls, mostly from city slums, who had fallen under the ban of the law. The young man said that he wanted to get in touch with the author for many years. He spoke a few words, tensely, to the author. At that, slowly, the veils parted.



The author was a young doctor at the time and had just set up a practice in a working-class district of London. On a foggy November night, towards one o'clock, he was awakened by a loud banging on the door. It was a sergeant of police. The sergeant told the author abruptly that there was a suicide case.



On the upper storey the agitated landlady showed them to a bare little attic where, stretched on a narrow bed, lay the body of a young man. After redoubled efforts the doctor along with sergeant could bring him back to life.



The young man told them his story. His uncle had found him a position as clerk in a London solicitor's office. He had no friends and he fell victim victim to the loose society of the streets. He began betting on horses. He lost all his savings. In an effort to recoup, he stole money from the office for a final gamble. But the last resort also failed. Sunk in despair, he shut himself in his room and turned on the gas.



The trio, the sergeant, the landlady and the doctor, decided to give the young man a fresh start.

The sergeant resolved to make no report upon the case. The landlady offered a month's free board until he should get upon his feet again. While the author came forward with seven pounds ten shillings for him to put back in the office safe.



As the ship moved on through the still darkness of the night, the author reflected that it was the best investment he had ever made in his life.

**Main Events**

- The Narrator Dr A J Cronin is on a ship voyage from New York.
- He suddenly notices that a young man is watching him closely.
- The next day the young man is seen again with his wife. She persuades her husband to talk to the doctor.
- The narrator could not recognise the young man.
- The narrator realises that the young man and his wife is working for the welfare of the youth.
- The young man tells something to the narrator. The narrator recollects the past events.
- The young man while working as a clerk, falls into bad company and starts betting on horses.
- He steals money from the office for a final gamble.
- He loses everything and decides to end his life.
- The narrator and the sergeant bring him back to life.
- The trio offer him a fresh start in life. The sergeant does not report the case, the landlady offers free board and the narrator contributes the meagre amount.
- The narrator firmly believes that it is the best investment he has ever made in his life.



1. Mr John in the story 'The Best Investment I Ever Made' is invited to your school to inaugurate the anti- drug day campaign. On the occasion, he makes a speech about the experiences that transformed him. Prepare the likely **speech**.

#### Process

- Identify the speaker, the topic and the context.
  - Identify the audience.
  - Good beginning with a salutation.
  - Introduce the topic well.
  - Divide the topic logically and appropriately into its component ideas
  - Develop the topic with a variety of supporting ideas.
  - Choose appropriate words to present the ideas
  - Present your views with famous quotes relevant to the topic.
  - Conclude the speech effectively, summing up all the points.
  - Check the errors and appropriateness of the language
- **Let's familiarize ourselves with some expressions that can be used in a speech.**

Salutation : Make necessary changes depending on whom you address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respected Head Master, teachers and my dear friends, a warm good morning to all</li> <li>• Ladies and gentlemen, a warm welcome to you all</li> <li>• Distinguished guests on and off the dais</li> <li>• Honourable chief guest, respected principal and my dear friends, good morning to all</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I would like to express my views on.....</li> <li>• I am here to speak on the topic.....</li> <li>• I wish to say a few words about .....</li> </ul>
	<p>Use questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why does this happen?</li> <li>• Who is responsible?</li> <li>• Can't we do anything about it?</li> </ul>

Adopt a personal style of talk	Ask for agreement/ approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't you think so?</li> <li>• You will surely agree with me</li> <li>• I think you will agree with me</li> <li>• What do you think?</li> </ul>
	Address the listeners in the course of the speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My dear children</li> <li>• Dear people</li> <li>• Dear friends</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I wish to conclude by saying</li> <li>• Let me conclude</li> <li>• With these words I....</li> <li>• To conclude</li> </ul>

➤ You may write the text of the speech in the space provided.

Dear Friends,

Goodmorning to all, I'm here to talk a few things about the experiences that transformed my life.

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2. The story 'The Best Investment I Ever Made' is a touching anecdote which narrates how a timely act could transform the life of a young man. In the light of reading of the story. Prepare a write-up on 'The importance of kindness and values in our life for a better tomorrow'.

**Process**

- Begin with a striking idea
- Present ideas using specific and clear language
- Sequence the ideas well
- Include all relevant ideas
- Conclude appropriately
- Give a suitable title

3. Mr John was very much excited to meet Dr A J Cronin. He jotted down his feelings in his diary. Prepare the likely **diary entry**.

4. Prepare a **narrative** of the incidents that happened during Dr A J Cronin's voyage from New York.

5. Mr John in the anecdote 'The Best Investment I Ever Made' passes through various trials and tribulations in life. Prepare the **Character Sketch** of Mr John.

6. **Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable phrasal verbs given in the brackets.**

Martha ----(a)---- the principal to inform the grandfather's decision regarding the scholarship jacket. She said that the demand for money was --(b)----- by the grandfather. The principal ----(c)---justifying the change in policy taken by the Board. Martha ---(d)-----her dream of wearing the scholarship jacket.

**(give up, called on, went on, turned down)**

## The Ballad of Father Gilligan

### W.B. Yeats

- Children, do you know what a ballad is?
- A ballad is a narrative poem. It tells us a story in the form of a poem.
- The poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' is a touching narrative poem that illustrates God's everlasting love and kindness and how he intervenes in the life of an earnest priest at a time of intense need. God is mercy, pity and love and the poem affirms it.
- Now, let's look at the summary of the poem.



Old priest Peter Gilligan looked weary day and night. Due to an epidemic, his parishioners were dying and he had to perform the anointing of the sick and the funeral rites of the dead. One day, another sick man sent for him. He lamented that his life was joyless and troubled without any rest. Immediately, he sought forgiveness as it was his god given duty to look after his parishioners. Because he was weary, Peter Gilligan fell asleep. Here, Yeats compares God to a tender loving mother putting her child to sleep, covering the child with a blanket of shade, Early morning, Peter Gilligan woke up. Peter Gilligan was quite shocked to find out that he failed in his duties. Without caring for his safety, he rode recklessly to the sickman's house. The sickman's wife was quite surprised to see Father Gilligan. On enquiry, she told him that the sickman died very happily. Father now, understood that the ever merciful God had extended his helping hand to him. When one of his messengers was down, God sent an angel to help him in his need. We also see the repetition of the idea that God made the night for the troubled humanity. The Almighty God is presented as a parish priest whose parish is the whole universe. Father Gilligan called himself as the 'least of things' and thanked God. It shows that he was very humble.

- Children, we understand that God is merciful to those who do their duties.

A few poetic devices from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' are given below. **Match them with the lines from the poem.**

a. Visual image	I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace
b. Auditory Image	stars slowly into millions grew
c. Alliteration	abcb
d. Rhyming words	God whispered to mankind
e. Rhyme scheme	die – I; asleep – peep; wind – mankind

- **Now, could we have a look at a sample appreciation? Hope you remember the discussion we had when we wrote the appreciation of ' Lines Written in Early Spring'.**

**Read the lines from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' and prepare a note of appreciation focusing on the theme, poetic devices, figure of speech, etc.**

The old priest Peter Gilligan  
Was weary night and day  
For half his flock were in their beds  
Or under green sods lay.

Once, while he nodded in a chair  
At the moth- hour of the eve  
Another poor man sent for him,  
And he began to grieve.

I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,  
For people die and die;  
And after cried he, 'God forgive!  
My body spake not !!'

## APPRECIATION

'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by W.B. Yeats is touching narrative that illustrates God's everlasting kindness and how he intervenes in the life of an earnest priest at a time of intense need. God is mercy, pity and love and the poem affirms it. A typical ballad with all its features, it tells us the story of an old priest.

Father Gilligan was weary carrying out the priestly duties day and night during an epidemic in the parish. Half of his parishioners were either dead or in sick bed and he had to perform the anointing of the sick and funeral rites of the dead. One evening, he was sitting on his chair quite tired and sleepy. Then, another dying man sent for him. In despair, he complained that he had no rest, nor joy and no peace. Immediately, he understood his mistake and repented. He knelt and begged to God for forgiveness.

The poem, which tells us about the honesty of a priest and God's benevolence, consists of twelve stanzas. The poem is musical following the rhyme scheme ab,cb. Brilliant use of visual images like 'green sods', 'moth hour' and auditory images like 'sparrows chirping' enrich the meaning of the poem. The alliterative line 'The old priest Peter Gilligan' enhance its rhythmic effect. The conversational style adds beauty to the ballad. On the whole, it is a beautiful poem by Yeats, the Nobel Prize winner.

➤ **Children, let's have a quick glance of the poem.**

<b>Simile</b>	As merry as a bird
<b>Rhyme scheme</b>	Abcb
<b>Metaphor</b>	God covered the whole world with shade
<b>Alliteration</b>	For half his flock/no rest, nor joy, nor peace/ Mavrone, mavrone! The man has died
<b>Visual images</b>	Green sods, stars, moth, rock lane, fen
<b>Auditory images</b>	Sparrow chirp, pray, leaves, shook in the wind, opened the door

➤ **Can we have a look at the comprehension questions? Read the lines carefully before writing the answers.**

**A. Read the following lines from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' and answer the questions that follow.**

The old priest Peter Gilligan  
Was weary night and day  
For half his flock were in their beds  
Or under green sods lay.

Once, while he nodded in a nodded chair  
At the moth-hour of the eve  
Another poor man sent for him,  
And he began to grieve.

'I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,  
For people die and die;  
And after cried he, 'God forgive!  
My body spake not I!'

1. Why was father Gilligan weary night and day?
2. Why does the poet use the word 'flock' to refer to the parishioners?
3. Pick out two instances of visual image from the first stanza.
4. Who sent for Father Gilligan?
5. Why is the man referred to as poor?
6. Identify an instance of alliteration from the lines given above.
7. What did Father Gilligan complain about?
8. Why did he seek forgiveness from God?
9. What reason did he give while seeking forgiveness?
10. What does 'moth hour' indicate?

**Answer key**

1. He was performing his priestly duties day and night.
2. Flock is the collective noun meaning a collection of sheep. In Christianity .the parish priest is supposed to be the Shepherd and the parishioners are his flock.
3. Flock, green sods, moth hour
4. A sick man sent for Father Gilligan.
5. Maybe, because of his poverty. Maybe his soul is poor as he will not get heaven if he doesn't get the last rites.
6. The old priest Peter Gilligan
7. He complained that his life was joyless and troubled without any rest.
8. It was his god given duty to look after the parishioners and give them the last communion. So his outburst is a sin and a challenge to God.
9. It was his body that spoke, not his spirit.
10. Evening time.

**B. Read the following lines from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' and answer the questions that follow.**

He knelt, and leaning on the chair  
He prayed and fell asleep;  
And the moth-hour went from the fields,  
And stars began to peep.

They slowly into millions grew,  
And leaves shook in the wind  
And God covered the world with shade  
And whispered to mankind.

Upon the time of sparrow chirp  
When the moths came once more,  
The old priest Peter Gilligan  
Stood upright on the floor.

1. What happened to Father Gilligan?
2. What is described in the lines 'And the moth- hour went from the field and stars began to peep'?
3. Explain the significance of the lines 'And God covered the world with shade and whispered to mankind'.
4. Why is the time called 'moth-hour'?
5. When did Father Gilligan woke up?
6. What is meant by 'Upon the time of sparrow chirp'?
7. Pick out two examples of visual image and one example of auditory image from the lines given above.

**Answer key**

1. Father Gilligan fell asleep.
2. The lines describe the gradual descend of night.
3. God is compared to a tender loving mother who puts her child to sleep covering the child with a blanket of shade.
4. Early morning or evening when moths come out in large numbers.
5. Father Gilligan woke up in the morning.
6. It refers to early morning when birds like sparrows chirp.
7. Moth hour, stars began to peep are examples of visual image whereas leaves shook in the wind and chirping of sparrows are examples of auditory image.



**C. Read the following lines from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' and answer the questions that follow.**

'Mavrone, mavrone! The man has died one  
While I slept in the chair.'  
He roused his horse out of its sleep  
And rode with little care.

He rode now as he never rode,  
By rocky lane and fen;  
The sick man's wife opened the door,  
'Father! you come again!'

'And is the poor man dead?' he cried  
'He died an hour ago.'  
The old priest Peter Gilligan  
In grief swayed to swayed and fro.

1. Why did Father Gilligan cry out 'mavrone mavrone'?
2. What does the line ' And rode with little care' indicate?
3. Pick out two examples of visual image from the lines given above.
4. What was the reaction of the sick man's wife when she saw father Gilligan?
5. What was the reaction of Father Gilligan when he understood that the sick man had died?
6. What is the rhyme scheme followed in each stanza?

**Answer key**

1. He cried out for failing to perform his priestly duties.
2. He rode carelessly without caring for his own safety.
3. Rocky lane and fen.
4. The sick man's wife was surprised.
5. He was heartbroken for failing to perform his sacred duties.
6. The rhyme scheme is abcb.

**D. Read the following lines from the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' and answer the questions that follow.**

'When you were gone, he turned and died,  
As merry as a bird.'  
The old priest Peter Gilligan  
He knelt him at that word.

'He Who hath made the night of stars  
For souls who tire and bleed,  
Sent one of this great angels down,  
To help me in my need.

'He Who is wrapped in purple robes,  
With planets in His care  
Had pity on the least of things  
Asleep upon a chair.

1. Pick out an example of simile from the lines given above.
2. How did the sick man die?
3. Why did Father Gilligan kneel at that word?
4. Which lines give us the idea that God made the night for the troubled mankind?
5. Why is the word 'Who' written with a capital 'W' and 'His' with a capital 'H'?
6. What did God do when one of his messengers was down?
7. Comment on the lines "He Who is wrapped in purple robes With planets in his care"?
8. Pick out two pairs of rhyming words from the lines given above.
9. What is the message of the ballad?
10. What is the rhyme scheme?
11. What does the expression 'the least of things' reveal about Father Gilligan?

**Answer key**

1. As merry as a bird
2. The sick man died merrily or happily.
3. He understood that the ever merciful God had extended his helping hand to him.
4. The lines 'He Who hath made the night of stars For souls who tire and bleed'.
5. The words refer to the Almighty.
6. God sent one of his angels to help him.
7. God is presented as a Parish priest whose Parish is the whole universe.
8. bleed-need, care-chair
9. God is merciful to those who do their responsibilities and duties quite well.
10. abcb
11. It shows his immense gratitude, his deep religious belief. Father Gilligan is very humble. He considers him as an unimportant thing. It shows his humility.

