

**Flamingo**  
**Ch1: The Last Lesson**

- Alphonse Daudet

**Expected Learning Outcomes**

- ❖ Students will learn the importance of their mother tongue.
- ❖ They will learn the importance of the present time.
- ❖ Values of freedom and individual identity
- ❖ How important is the teacher to the class?

**Core Concept :**

- ❖ **Longing to learn the mother tongue and love for it.**
- ❖ **The sense of patriotism**

**1. Read the given extract to attempt the questions with reference to context.**

A) "I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk. Not till then, when I had got a little over my fright, did I see that our teacher had on his beautiful green coat, his frilled shirt, and the little black silk cap, all embroidered, that he never wore except on inspection and prize days. Besides, the whole school seemed so strange and solemn. But the thing that surprised me most was to see, on the back benches that were always empty, the village people sitting quietly like ourselves."

a) While entering the classroom, Franz felt \_\_\_\_\_

- i) sorry for being late to school
- ii) scared of his teacher's scolding
- iii) confident of himself
- iv) worried for his classmates

b) Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy.

**Beautiful green coat : M. Hamel :: \_\_\_\_\_ : village people**

c) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

**I) The teacher was in a beautiful green coat with frilled shirt and black silk cap.**

**II) The back benches usually empty were occupied by the village people.**

- i. I) can be inferred from the extract but ii) cannot.
- ii. II) can be inferred from the extract but i) cannot.
- iii. I) and II) both the statements are true and can be inferred from the extract.
- iv. II) is the reason for I) and can be inferred from the extract.

d) Replace the underlined word with its antonym from the extract.

**The back benches that were always empty (incomplete sentence)**

e) Find a phrase from the extract which means Franz got normalized after entering into the classroom.

f) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE, with reference to the extract.

**The village people occupied the last benches of the classroom in honour of M. Hamel for his forty years of faithful service.**

B) Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more.

While I was thinking of all this, I heard my name called. It was my turn to recite. What would I not have given to be able to say that dreadful rule for the participle all through, very loud and clear, and without one mistake?

a) What is the most likely reason M Hamel put on his fine Sunday clothes?

This could be because \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) He was happy on that day therefore, he put on his fine Sunday clothes.
- (ii) That day was going to be his last French lesson at the school and he wanted to mark this special occasion.
- (iii) He was a French teacher and teaches French in the school.
- (iv) He wanted to mark that special occasion.

b) Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its synonym.

While I was thinking of all this, I heard my name called. It was my turn to recite.

c) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

(I) M Hamel is a French teacher

(II) He was easily befooled by his students.

- (i) (I) can be inferred from the extract but (II) cannot.
- (ii) (I) cannot be inferred from the extract but (II) can.
- (iii) Both (I) and (II) are false
- (iv) (II) is the reason for (I)

d) Rationalise to support the given opinion.

The country was not theirs.

e) Replace the underlined word with its synonym from the extract.

It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes.

f) The master was totally different as \_\_\_\_\_

- (I) he was dressed in his best clothes.
- (II) he was not scolding
- (III) he was being sentimental.
- (IV) he was a teacher
- (i) Only (I)
- (ii) (I), (II) and (III)
- (iii) Only (III)
- (iv) (II) and (III)

## 2. Answer the given questions in 40-50 words each.

- a) "You realize the importance of freedom only on losing it." Comment on this statement with reference to the story, 'The Last Lesson'.
- b) Who did M. Hamel blame for the boys like Franz neglecting learning?
- c) What impression does the character of M. Hamel leave on you?

## 3. Answer the given questions in 120-150 words each.

"Parents play a vital role in the education of their children". Comment on this statement in the light of the story, 'The Last Lesson'.

### Answers

a) i) sorry for being late to school

b) back benches

- c) iii) I and II) both the statements are true and can be inferred from the extract
- d) never
- e) got a little over my fright
- f) TRUE

B) a) That day was going to be his last French lesson at the school and he wanted to mark this special occasion.

- b) to tell
  - c) i) 1) can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.
    - d) Because of the war, France was no longer their country.
    - e) respect
    - f) ii) (I), (II) and (III)
- 2
- a) Once we lose anything we start realizing its importance then only. Till we have, we take it for granted and never feel that we would lose it ever. Franz and others never felt they would ever face such a situation of losing their language and thus realised that they should have attended school regularly and learnt their language.
  - a) For the neglect of learning on the part of boys like Franz, M Hamel blamed the parents and himself. Parents have never been serious in sending their children to school. He himself had also been very casual in teaching the students. He rather made his students water the plants and declared holiday whenever he had to go for fishing.
  - b) M Hamel was a strict disciplinarian and was loved by the students. He taught passionately. He was proud of his language, expecting the same from his students. Apart from being an ideal teacher, he was also a patriot.
- 3) Parents have an important role in the overall development of the children, be it education or personality development. In the story Last Lesson, the parents of Franz and others have not been very serious in sending their children to school. For them making their children work and adding to their income was more important than going to school and learning something. That is the reason why the elders of the village were seated on the last benches of the classroom. They were feeling sorry for not going to school themselves as well as not sending their children to school regularly. Had they been very serious about their children's education they would have learned the language and would not have to repent on not learning anything.

## **Ch 2: Lost Spring: Stories of Stolen Childhood**

**- Anees Jung**

### **Expected Learning Outcomes:**

#### **Students will be able to:**

- ❖ summarise the stories of Saheb and Mukesh
- ❖ compare and contrast the characters of Saheb and Mukesh
- ❖ evaluate the meaning of metaphorical statements and other figure of speech in the story
- ❖ modify the title of the story
- ❖ analyse the theme of the lesson - poverty, social stigma, hollow promises of the policy makers, family lineage
- ❖ evaluate the sufferings of the underprivileged children of the society
- ❖ predict the hazards of working in glass factories
- ❖ examine policies like right to education and preventive measures against child labour
- ❖ analyse the miserable plight of street children forced into labour early in life

### **1. Read the given extract to attempt the questions with reference to context.**

- A.** "Why do you do this?" I ask Saheb whom I encounter every morning scrounging for gold in the garbage dumps of my neighbourhood. Saheb left his home long ago. Set amidst the green fields of Dhaka, his home is not even a distant memory. There were many storms that swept away their fields

and homes, his mother tells him. That's why they left, looking for gold in the big city where he now lives.

"I have nothing else to do," he mutters, looking away. "Go to school," I say glibly, realising immediately how hollow the advice must sound.

"There is no school in my neighbourhood. When they build one, I will go." "If I start a school, will you come?" I ask, half-joking. "Yes," he says, smiling broadly. A few days later I see him running up to me. "Is your school ready?" "It takes longer to build a school," I say, embarrassed at having made a promise that was not meant. But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world.

a) Based on the passage, what can we infer about Saheb's reasons for searching for gold in the garbage dumps?

b) Select the option that matches with the meaning of 'glibly' as used in the extract.

- i. The system works perfectly and smoothly.
- ii. The vendors had to dodge nimbly to avoid being trampled.
- iii. Jenn smiled faintly with a nod.
- iv. He spoke casually about economic recovery just round the corner.

c) What does Saheb's broad smile indicate?

d) Describe Saheb's emotional state when he says, 'I have nothing else to do'.

e) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to Statement 1 and 2.

**Assertion: Saheb scrounges for gold in the garbage dumps of the neighbourhood.**

**Reason: Saheb's family left their home due to storms that swept away their fields and homes, and they are now searching for gold in the big city.**

- i. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- ii. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- iii. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- iv. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

f) What does the extract reveal about the narrator's approach to addressing social issues?

- i. The narrator is indifferent and uninterested in helping others.
- ii. The narrator makes promises without intending to fulfil them, reflecting insincerity.
- iii. The narrator is empathetic and willing to help but faces challenges in implementation.
- iv. The narrator believes education is not important for individuals like Saheb.

B. Mukesh insists on being his own master. "I will be a motor mechanic," he announces. "Do you know anything about cars?" I ask. "I will learn to drive a car," he answers, looking straight into my eyes. His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India's glass-blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems.

Mukesh's family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light; that the law, if enforced, could get him and all those 20,000 children out of the hot furnaces where they slog their daylight hours, often losing the brightness of their eyes. Mukesh's eyes beam as he volunteers to take me home, which he proudly says is being rebuilt.

a) What does the phrase 'being his own master' suggest?

b) Select the option that best describes Mukesh's attitude towards his dream of becoming a motor mechanic?

1. fearless                      2. valiant                      3. resolute                      4. stern                      5. ambitious

- i) 3 and 4
- ii) 1 and 5
- iii) 3 and 5
- iv) 2 and 4

- c) What does the word "mirage" imply in the context of the passage?
- d) Which of the following sentences does NOT use a literary device as used in 'his dream looms like a mirage'?
- i. The wind whispered through the trees like a soft lullaby.
  - ii. His laughter was as contagious as a yawn in a quiet room.
  - iii. The sun set, painting the sky with hues of orange and pink.
  - iv. Her smile was like a ray of sunshine on a cloudy day.
- e) What does Mukesh's response, "I will learn to drive a car," indicate about his attitude?
- f) Which of the following uses the word 'beam' in the same context as used in the extract?
- i. The lighthouse sent out its powerful beam of light, guiding ships safely to the harbour.
  - ii. Her face seemed to beam with happiness when she saw the surprise gift.
  - iii. The sun's golden beams illuminated the entire valley as it rose over the horizon.
  - iv. He lifted the heavy wood beam that crossed their door, securing it.

**2. Answer the given questions in 40-50 words each.**

- a) How does the author depict the resilience of the people living in Seemapuri?
- b) 'Together they have imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down'. Who do 'they' refer to? What is the 'baggage' and why can't the child get rid of it?
- c) 'When I see a flash of it in Mukesh I am cheered'. What does the speaker refer to and why does it make her happy?

**3. Answer the given questions in 120-150 words each.**

How does the author use the metaphor of "lost spring" to convey the theme of lost childhood in the story?

**Answers:**

- A) a) Saheb is compelled to scrounge for gold because his family lost their home and fields due to storms, leaving them with no other means of livelihood.
- b) He spoke casually about economic recovery just round the corner.
- c) His smile indicates optimism as he genuinely believes in the possibility of establishment of a school.
- d) It reflects a sense of hopelessness and a lack of purpose in his life. It implies a feeling of being trapped in a situation where he sees no way out.
- e) i Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- f) iii. The narrator is empathetic and willing to help but faces challenges in implementation.
- B) a) It reflects his desire to break free from the family tradition of making bangles and take control of his own life and future.
- b). iii. 3 and 5
- c) a deceptive appearance or illusion
- d) iii. The sun set, painting the sky with hues of orange and pink.
- e) He is open to learning new skills and adapting to new challenges.
- f) ii. Her face seemed to beam with happiness when she saw the surprise gift.

2. a) The people in Seemapuri display resilience through their ability to survive in extremely challenging conditions. Despite living in makeshift shelters without basic amenities, they find ways to feed their families and make ends meet. Their determination to find food, work, and maintain a sense of community in such dire circumstances showcases their resilience. Additionally, the children, like Saheb, demonstrate resilience by adapting to their environment and finding joy in small things, even in the midst of poverty.
- b) 'They' refer to the sahuikars, middlemen, bureaucrats, politicians and policemen who have created a vicious circle for the poor bangle makers. The 'baggage' symbolises the burdens of poverty, lack of education, and the cycle of exploitation that the child is forced to carry. The child cannot get rid of this baggage because it represents the systemic challenges and social injustices that trap children in cycles of poverty and labour. Factors such as lack of access to quality education, limited opportunities, societal indifference, and economic constraints create a heavy burden that is difficult for the child to escape.
- c) The author expresses her happiness because she sees a spark of resilience and spirit in Mukesh despite his difficult circumstances. Mukesh's ability to demonstrate enthusiasm or positivity amidst the harsh realities of life provides a sense of hope. It suggests that even in the most challenging situations, there are moments of strength and determination that can uplift the human spirit. The author finds solace in witnessing these fleeting moments of hope because they signify the potential for change and the possibility of a better future for children like Mukesh, despite the adversities they face.

### 3. Long Answer Question

The term "lost spring" serves as a powerful metaphor for the stolen childhood of the rag pickers in Seemapuri. It encapsulates the idea that these children are deprived of the joys and innocence associated with childhood. By comparing their situation to a "lost spring," the author emphasises the irreversible nature of their stolen childhood. Spring is a season symbolizing new beginnings, growth, and vitality. It represents a time of hope, beauty, and the promise of a better future. However, their lives are akin to a perpetual winter, devoid of the warmth and hope that spring symbolizes. The metaphor highlights the tragedy of their situation, conveying the profound loss experienced by these children who are forced to grow up too quickly, burdened by adult responsibilities and denied the chance to experience the carefree innocence of childhood. It emphasises the tragic reality that these young souls are forced into adulthood prematurely, compelled to engage in gruelling labour instead of experiencing the beauty of springtime, both metaphorically and literally.

## Ch 3: Deep Water

- William Douglas

### Learning Outcomes:

#### The students will be able to:

- ❖ analyze the factors that caused fear of water in the writer's mind
- ❖ describe the Y.M.C.A Pool (factual description)
- ❖ analyze the impact of fear and steps followed by the author to overcome it,
- ❖ make a list of the vocabulary related to water bodies and swimming
- locate the verbs of senses and verbs of actions that the narrator used to describe the misadventure at YMCA Pool
- ❖ understand the message/ underlying meaning of the story (summarise the theme)
- ❖ infer the meaning of perseverance through the narrator's personal experience, and

❖ interpret 21st century skills through the thematic expression of Deep Water.

**1. Read the given extracts to attempt the questions with reference to context.**

A) Then all effort ceased. I relaxed. Even my legs felt limp, and a blackness swept over my brain. It wiped out fear; it wiped out terror. There was no more panic. It was quiet and peaceful. Nothing to be afraid of. This is nice... to be drowsy... to go to sleep... no need to jump... too tired to jump... it's nice to be carried gently... to float along in space... tender arms around me... tender arms like Mother's... now I must go to sleep... I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell.

a) Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

**Statement 1: The author tried his best to jump out of the water.**

**Statement 2: After a while, the author was not anxious in water.**

- i. If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.
- ii. If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.
- iii. Both statements are the effects of a common cause.
- iv. Both statements are the effects of independent causes.

b) The 'curtain (of life) fell' corresponds to an aspect of

- i. Geometry.
- ii. History.
- iii. Sports.
- iv. Drama.

c) The purpose of using "..." in the above passage is to

- i. show omission
- ii. indicate pauses
- iii. shorten a dialogue
- iv. replace an idea

d) Which option indicates that the poet lost consciousness?

- i. 'It was quiet and peaceful.'
- ii. 'I crossed to oblivion.'
- iii. 'Tender arms like Mother's.'
- iv. 'It wiped out fear.'

e) Which of these incidents is similar to what the narrator of 'Deep Water' experienced with swimming?

- i. While on a hike with her brother, Rekha fell and scraped her knee. She considered this to be a bad sign and decided never to go hiking again.
- ii. Ali ate at a restaurant that caused him to have food poisoning. He decided to lodge an FIR against the restaurant and eventually tried to shut it down.
- iii. Sarah forgot to submit her homework and was scolded by the teacher for it. She never attended that teacher's class again and eventually failed the subject.
- iv. Kavitha got stuck in an elevator at a mall and refused to ride an elevator for years after the incident. Last week, she managed to get in an elevator with her friend's help for the first time in five years.

f) Select the option that lists the qualities of Douglas' trainer.

- |                |               |            |               |
|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. adventurous | 2. generous   | 3. patient | 4. methodical |
| 5. encouraging | 6. courageous |            |               |

- i. (1) and (6)
- ii. (3), (4), and (5)

- iii. (2) and (5)
- iv. (1), (4), and (6)

**B) Thus, piece by piece, he built a swimmer. And when he had perfected each piece, he put them together into an integrated whole. In April he said, "Now you can swim. Dive off and swim the length of the pool, crawl stroke."**

**I did. The instructor was finished. But I was not finished. I still wondered if I would be terror-stricken when I was alone in the pool. I tried it. I swam the length up and down. Tiny vestiges of the old terror would return. But now I could frown and say to that terror, "Trying to scare me, eh? Well, here's to you! Look!" And off I'd go for another length of the pool.**

- a) What led the narrator to believe that he was 'not finished'?
  - i. his childhood experience of swimming
  - ii. his instructor's attitude towards his swimming
  - iii. his uncertainty over his ability to overcome fear
  - iv. his motivation to overcome his newly-developed fear
- b) Which of these BEST describes the narrator's relationship with his fear?
  - i. hostile
  - ii. friendly
  - iii. indifferent
  - iv. repressive
- c) Which of these BEST describes the contrast in the focus of the swimming instructor and the narrator when it came to swimming?
  - i. While the former focused on the mechanics, the latter focused on the creativity involved.
  - ii. While the former focused on the physical, the latter was more focused on the psychological.
  - iii. While the former focused on the practical, the latter was more focused on the theoretical aspects.
  - iv. While the former focused on casual learning, the latter focused on learning how to do it competitively.
- d) The narrator mentions his conversations with fear in this story to emphasize the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. gaps in his skills as a swimmer
  - ii. grip that fear of water still has on his life
  - iii. improvement in his assurance as a swimmer
  - iv. ease with which he forgot about his fear of swimming
- e) The swimming instructor helped the narrator to regain his \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. strength
  - ii. prosperity
  - iii. innocence
  - iv. confidence
- f) What does the writer mean by "The instructor was finished."?

**2. Answer the following questions in about 40-50 words.**

- a) Seemingly small every day wins are actually the greatest learnings of life. Comment on the statement with reference to the chapter "Deep Water".
- b) Getting rid of fear is an extremely difficult task. Elucidate with reference to the chapter "Deep Water".

**3. Answer the following in about 120-150 words.**



Imagine that the bully who threw Douglas into the pool reads this chapter and realizes his mistake. As the bully, write a diary entry penning down your response to Douglas' perseverance and your own feelings of guilt and regret.

### Answers

1. A) **Check**

- i. a)
- ii. d)
- iii. b)
- iv. b)
- v. d)
- vi. b)

B) **Check**

- i. (c)
- ii. (a)
- iii. (b)
- iv. (c)
- v. (d)

vi. He had done his job of teaching the narrator how to swim successfully.

2 a) In the chapter "Deep Water," the seemingly small everyday wins of the narrator take on profound importance. These victories, like conquering his fear and mustering the courage to dive into the pool, serve as pivotal moments in his life. They represent more than just swimming; they signify his personal growth and development. These experiences in the water become powerful life lessons, teaching him to confront his fears and extend his boundaries. Just as in life, where seemingly insignificant accomplishments can hold great value, these small swimming triumphs in "Deep Water" are the narrator's greatest learnings, shaping his journey towards self-discovery and bravery.

b) In the chapter "Deep Water," the narrator's persistent fear of water highlights the immense difficulty of overcoming deep-seated fears. Despite his efforts to confront it, the fear lingers, affecting his daily life and causing anxiety. This illustrates the arduous nature of eliminating fear from one's life.

3. Dear Diary,

Today, an unexpected event unfolded in my life. I stumbled upon a chapter titled "Deep Water," and as I delved into its pages, disbelief washed over me. It was a narrative of my past actions toward Douglas, a person I wronged many years ago. The weight of guilt descended upon me like a tidal wave, and an immediate pang of remorse pierced my heart.

The account of Douglas's unwavering determination in the face of fear proved to be both an inspiration and a humbling experience for me. I now comprehend the immense strength that resided within him, his refusal to let my past actions define him, and his resolute resolve to confront and conquer his fears. In contrast, I was blinded by ignorance and my own insecurities during that time.

I vividly recall the day at the pool, when I perceived my actions as a harmless prank, a way to assert my power. However, reading about it now, I recognize the profound impact it had on Douglas. It wasn't merely about throwing him into the water; it was about shattering his trust, instilling fear, and leaving a lasting emotional scar.

My heart is heavy with remorse for the thoughtless and immature act I committed back then, driven by a desire to fit in. I failed to understand the far-reaching consequences of my actions and the pain I inflicted. Regrettably, time cannot be reversed, and I am left with this overwhelming guilt. I yearn to reach out to Douglas, to express my profound regret and offer my heartfelt apologies. If given the opportunity, I hope to learn from his resilience and muster the courage to better myself. Today, I have gained a deep appreciation for empathy, kindness, and understanding. I have come to realize that our actions can leave lasting imprints on others, and it is our responsibility to be mindful of this impact. I aspire to make amends not only with Douglas but also with myself by becoming a better person, ensuring that no one else experiences the pain I once caused.

With a heavy heart and newfound awareness, I conclude.

Sincerely,  
[The Bully]

#### **Ch 4: The Rattrap**

**- Selma Lagerlof**

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

##### **The students will be able to:**

- ❖ identify and analyze various literary elements such as plot , characterization, setting and theme within the context of the story.
- ❖ develop critical thinking skills by interpreting and evaluating the events ,characters and themes in the story.
- ❖ analyze the characters in the Rattrap and understand their motivation, conflicts and development throughout the narrative.
- ❖ critically evaluate statements identifying the validity and relevance of assertions and reasons presented.
- ❖ analyze the peddler's transformation and appreciate the power of empathy in influencing others positively.
- ❖ grasp metaphors in Literature and analyze thematic elements and apply critical thinking
- ❖ understand the broader philosophical implications of life's complexity and choices .
- ❖ develop the ability to reflect on the tactical implications of actions
- ❖ **decisions drawing inside from the text and applying them to real life situations.**

#### **1. Read the given extracts to attempt the questions with reference to context.**

- A) "The world has of course, never been very kind to him, so it gave him unwonted joy to think ill of it in this way. It became a cherished pastime of his, during many dreary ploddings, to think of people he knew who had let themselves be caught in the dangerous snare, and of others who were circling around the bait."
- i. What does the word 'unwonted' refer to?
  - ii. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  
Assertion (A): The world has never been kind to him.  
Reason (R): He thought ill about the world.  
    - (a) A is true R is false.
    - (b) B is true R is false.
    - (c) Both A & R are true and A is the correct explanation of R.
    - (d) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - iii. Why do you think people are circling around the bait?  
    - (a) They are ready to touch it.
    - (b) They are afraid to touch it.

- (c) They are attracted by the offerings of the world.
- (d) They thought of people who had already been trapped.
- iv. What had become the peddler's cherished pastime?
  - (a) He thinks ill of the world.
  - (b) He thinks the whole world is a paradise.
  - (c) He always thinks about the bait he had got into.
  - (d) How to set bait for people.
- v. Do you think he is right in thinking ill of the world?
- vi. What is the dangerous snare mentioned here?

**B) "You may be sure, Captain, that you will be allowed to leave us just as freely as you came. Only please stay with us over Christmas Eve."**

- i. Who is the speaker of the above lines?
- ii. State one inference about the speaker from the given context.
- iii. Which of the following traits can be attributed to the speaker?
 

1. modest	2. considering	3. kind
4. shy	5. convincing	

  - a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) 1, 2, 3, 5
  - d) All of the above
- iv. Why did the speaker want the peddler to stay with them over Christmas Eve?
- v. Why did she mention the peddler as a captain?
- vi. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  
**Assertion (A): The speaker wants the peddler to stay with them.**  
**Reason (R): She tried her best to make the peddler confident but it was in vain.**
  - a) A is true R is false.
  - b) B is true R is false
  - c) Both A & R is true and A is the correct explanation of R
  - d) Both A & R is true and R is the correct explanation of A

**2. Answer the following in about 40-50 words.**

- a) The people we meet in life leave an impression on us. How is the rattap peddler affected by meeting the crofter and Edla?
- b) The story "The Rattap" suggests that the whole world is like a rattap. What is your interpretation of the statement? Write in about 100 words.
- c) What do we learn about the crofter's nature from the story, 'The Rattap'?

**3. Answer the following in about 120-150 words.**

After reading the text 'The Rattap', you feel that moral virtues can change a person's life. These play a vital role in the moral and spiritual development of a human-being.

Therefore write a paragraph on 'Needs for inculcating moral values' in about 100 words.

**Answers**

**Extract 1**

- i. Unusual
- ii. d. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- iii. c. They are attracted by the offerings of the world.
- iv. b. He thinks the whole world is a rattap

- v. The peddler was amused by the idea of the world being a giant rattrap because he was never treated kindly by the world. Therefore, he harboured hard feelings for it and loved to think ill of it by comparing it with a giant rattrap.
- vi. Anything dangerous, risky, etc. that tempts or attracts; thing by which a person is entangled; trap.

## Extract 2

- i. Edla Willmansson
- ii. She is considerate and convincing.
- iii. d. All of the above
- iv. Edla did not think it proper on their part to chase away a human being whom they had asked to come to their house and had promised him Christmas cheer. She understood the reality of the peddler's life and wanted him to enjoy a day of peace with them.
- v. The peddler was accepted and welcomed to the house as Captain von Stahle. Edla gave the peddler a kind treatment and in spite of knowing the reality, she treated him like a captain.
- vi. a) A is true R is false

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- a) Compassion and understanding have the power to transform a person and bring out his or her inherent human goodness. As is the case with the rattrap peddler, whose meeting with the crofter and Edla results in a positive change in his character. The peddler was treated extremely well by the lonely old crofter. Despite his hospitality, the peddler stole his money and violated his trust. Edla, too, treated him well, even after she discovered his true identity. Because of the crofter's and Edla's kind, generous, and sympathetic treatment, the peddler, who had always considered the world to be a rattrap that enclosed people, finally felt released from this rattrap.
- b) It is rightly said that the whole world is nothing but a big rattrap. The man has made his life full of materialistic pleasures. These materialists' pleasures tempt everyone towards them. Every person runs towards them, tries hard to achieve them and ultimately comes to an end. This is nothing but the dark side of these materialistic pleasures. A coin has two sides same as the world is formed of good and bad deeds. If one is able to maintain and control one's wishes in order to live a happy and contented life, he may escape to be a victim of this rattrap.
- c) The crofter was an old and lonely man. He was very kind and generous . He felt Pity for the peddler and gave him shelter and also shared food and tobacco. He trusted the peddler although he was a stranger. But the peddler betrayed his trust by robbing him which shows that the crofter was naive.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTION

### 3. Inculcation of Moral Values

All of us are quite aware that a smooth and peaceful life has got its own significance in our life. A troubled and tensed life is meaningless as it gives birth to so many ailments and problems. By adopting and inculcating values like truthfulness, punctuality, regularity, fellow-feeling, sympathy and a selfless service; we make our life a boon for all. In other words these are etiquettes of society. The machine and wheel of life run. We must learn to pay due respect to our elders and love needy, poor and our young-ones. We can be a role model for others. Suppose we are late for school. It will tense us and increase our blood pressure. The fear of scolding will go on haunting us till we reach institution and face the consequences.

Further such mental vices turn us addict and we become habitual. These things troubles in our later life. A student life is the best platform to attain as well as earn these virtues. By sitting and working

together, we learn different qualities like truth, fellow-feeling, sympathy, equality, service, help and affection. These pave a good path for our future life and the society in which we have to live. A man without social and moral virtues lives nowhere. He is seen with hatred and distorting eyes. All see him with dubious views. He loses trust, confidence, affection and honour. If we want success in our life, we must inculcate among us these virtues. Let us meditate deeply and make our life meaningful, successful, acclamable and satisfactory. It is our own hands to be a useful citizen and serve others in this very short span of life.

## Ch 5: Indigo

- Louis Fischer

### The students will be able to

- ❖ acquaint themselves with the freedom struggle of the nation
- ❖ understand the condition of the poverty stricken Indians
- ❖ imbibe qualities of a true leader
- ❖ comprehend the text and deduce the meaning
- ❖ apply critical thinking, observatory skills, analytical skills

### 1. Read the given extracts to attempt the questions with reference to context.

**A. Gandhi decided to go first to Muzzafarpur, which was en route to Champaran, to obtain more complete information about conditions than Shukla was capable of imparting. He accordingly sent a telegram to Professor J.B. Kripalani, of the Arts College in Muzzafarpur, whom he had seen at Tagore's Shantiniketan school. The train arrived at midnight, 15 April 1917. Kripalani was waiting at the station with a large body of students. Gandhi stayed there for two days in the home of Professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school.**

- i) "Gandhi decided to go first to Muzzafarpur, which was en route to Champaran" would mean
  - a. Patna – Champaran – Muzzafarpur
  - b. Patna - Muzzafarpur – Champaran
  - c. Champaran -Patna – Muzzafarpur
  - d. None of these
- ii) Which of the following is correct about Champaran?
  - a) It is a neighbouring state of Nepal
  - b) It is known as the East Champaran district of Bihar
  - c) It lies in a state that borders West Bengal on the western side.
  - d) It is a state in southern India
- iii) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to obtain more information before acting on Shukla's complaint. This shows that he was
 

1. Suspicious	2. Wise	3. Procrastinator
4. Organized	5. Systematic	6. Untrusting
7. Methodical		

  - a) 1,2, 4, 5
  - b) 2,4,5,6
  - c) 2,4,5,7
  - d) 1,4,5,7
- iv) From the extract it is quite clear that
  - a) Mahatma Gandhi's fame had reached far and wide.
  - b) He was a well-travelled person.
  - c) All lawyers supported him.
  - d) He could win any case by garnering help from people he knew.
- v) Which one of the following is most likely a picture from the Champaran Satyagraha?

a.



b.



c.



d.



vi) Which of the following quotes suits Professor Kriplani the best?

- a) Take chances, make mistakes. That's how you grow. Pain nourishes your courage. You have to fail in order to practice being brave. -Mary Tyler Moore
- b) Dream, struggle, create, prevail. Be daring. Be brave. Be loving. Be compassionate. Be strong. Be brilliant. Be beautiful. - Caterina Fake
- c) The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. - Lao Tzu

d) Great achievement is usually born of great sacrifice, and is never the result of selfishness. - Napoleon Hill

**B. This settlement was adopted unanimously by the commission. Gandhi explained that the amount of the refund was less important than the fact that the landlords had been obliged to surrender part of the money and, with it, part of their prestige. Therefore, as far as the peasants were concerned, the planters had behaved as lords above the law. Now the peasant saw that he had rights and defenders. He learned courage.**

- i) The word 'unanimously' means
  - a. without opposition
  - b. opposed by all
  - c. universal
  - d. creative
- ii) **Assertion: In Gandhi's opinion the amount of the refund was unimportant**  
**Reason: The verdict taught the landowners a lesson.**
  - a. both A and R are not true.
  - b. A is true but R is not true.
  - c. both A and R are correct but R is not the reason for A.
  - d. both A and R are correct and R is the correct reason for A.
- iii) Chose the sentence in which the word commission has been used in the same sense as in the paragraph.
  - a. The sellers received a commission on the number of products they sold.
  - b. My son received his first commission in 2021.
  - c. The authorities have been asked to set up a commission to investigate the murders.
  - d. You can commission them to paint something especially for you.
- iv) Which statement is NOT TRUE and cannot be deduced from the passage.  
Because of the verdict ...
  - a. the peasants were cheated out of their money
  - b. the landlords understood that they too had to obey the rule of law
  - c. the peasants realized their own power
  - d. it showed the Indian farmers that people were ready to stand by them
- v) Gandhi ji's nonviolent ways were quite effective in bringing home **the point to** the wealthy landlords and awakening the peasants. Comment on the basis of this paragraph.
- vi) State in Yes/No whether the given statement of Mahatma Gandhi reflects essence of the passage.  
"In a gentle way, you can shake the world."

**2. Answer the following in about 40-50 words.**

- a) How did Mahatma Gandhi bring the attention of the lawyers to their misplaced sense of priority?
- b) What qualities of a trained lawyer did Mahatma exhibit through the course of the Champaran episode?
- c) The people of Motihari came in huge numbers to support someone they did not know. What did this spontaneous demonstration herald for India?

**3. Answer the following in about 120-150 words.**

Mahatma Gandhi's politics was not about power, dictating to his countrymen or lofty ambitions but he believed in leading by example and empowering the people of his country. Justify.

**Answers**

- i. b) Patna - Muzzafarpur – Champaran
- ii. b) It is known as the East Champaran district of Bihar
- iii. c) 2,4,5,7

iv. a) Mahatma Gandhi's fame had reached far and wide.

v. c

vi. d. Great achievement is usually born of great sacrifice, and is never the result of selfishness. -  
Napoleon Hill

B) i) a. Without opposition

ii) d. both A and R are correct and R is the correct reason for A.

iii) c. The authorities have been asked to set up a commission to investigate the murders.

iv) a. the peasants were cheated out of their money

v) the landlords had been obliged to surrender part of the money and, with it, part of their prestige,  
Now the peasant saw that he had rights and defenders. He learned courage

vi) Yes

2. a) When he got to know how the poverty stricken peasants of Champaran were being  
charged a hefty amount by the Indian lawyers to represent them in court, he chided the  
lawyers for their greed.

When lawyers had come to advise him, he asked them what they would do if he was imprisoned.  
again their misplaced priorities were brought to the fore when they said that they would return. He  
had to remind them that the problem of the sharecroppers remained unsolved.

b. Right from the beginning we see that he did not rely completely on the information given by  
Rajkumar Shukla. He gathered information from various sources before taking any action. At  
every step he was methodical and thorough. He ensured that he did not break any law while  
disobeying the orders. The way he conducted himself in the court clearly shows that he knew the  
law and could not be fooled.

c. The British had instilled fear in the hearts of the impoverished Indians. When the peasants realised  
that someone from outside had come to champion for their rights, they united and learned courage.  
This was the first successful satyagraha movement in the struggle for Indian independence giving  
direction to the Indians as well as the freedom struggle. It taught them non-violent ways to stand  
against injustices .

### Long Answer Questions:

#### Value points

- ❖ The chapter is replete with examples that show that Mahatma Gandhi did not wish to dictate terms to get justice, instead leads by example.
- ❖ He is ready to go to jail for the poor peasants and expects nothing in return
- ❖ The lawyers are shown their misplaced priorities just by questioning their methods
- ❖ He does not leave Champaran even after winning the case. He stays back to
- ❖ improve their lot.
- ❖ He does not seek any position of power, instead gathers all his resources to uplift
- ❖ and empower the down trodden people of Champaran
- ❖ His aim was to help people understand their power, to teach them courage, to
- ❖ stand against injustices

### Ch. 6: Poets & Pancakes

- Asokamitran

### Learning outcomes:

Learners will be able to:



- ❖ understand and appreciate the lesson.
- ❖ understand the subtle humour in the narration.
- ❖ respond critically and creatively to the text.
- ❖ emulate the style of narration in their own narratives.

**1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

**A. In all instances of frustration, you will always find the anger directed towards a single person openly or covertly and this man of the make-up department was convinced that all his woes, ignominy and neglect were due to Kothamangalam Subbu. Subbu was the No. 2 at Gemini Studios. He couldn't have had a more encouraging opening in films than our grown-up make-up boy had. On the contrary he must have had to face more uncertain and difficult times, for when he began his career, there were no firmly established film producing companies or studios. Even in the matter of education, specially formal education, Subbu couldn't have had an appreciable lead over our boy. But by virtue of being born a Brahmin — a virtue, indeed! — he must have had exposure to more affluent situations and people.**

- i) Which man in the make-up department is being referred to here?
  - a) The Chief make-up man
  - b) The Office Boy
  - c) The lawyer
  - d) The Boss
- ii) Select a suitable word from the extract to complete the analogy.  
 Encouraging: discouraging :: overt : \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Select the correct option to fill in the blank.  
 The man referred to in the extract directed all his \_\_\_\_\_ towards Subbu and \_\_\_\_\_ him for his condition.
  - a) ignominy, blamed
  - b) woes, attacked
  - c) frustration, commended
  - d) anger, blamed
- iv. One benefit of being born in a Brahmin family was that Subbu
  - a) had better education
  - b) faced more uncertainties
  - c) an easy opening into films
  - d) was exposed to prosperous people
- v. Which word can be substituted in place of 'appreciable' in the passage?
  - a) substantial
  - b) nominal
  - c) minor
  - d) inconsequential
- vi. The writer's sympathies rest with Kothamangalam Subbu rather than the other person. This can be understood from his assertions that
  1. Both had the same openings in the film industry
  2. Subbu also faced more uncertainties as there were no film producing companies at his time
  3. He was exposed to well-to-do people
  4. He received more or less the same kind of education
  - a) 2, 3 & 4
  - b) All of the above
  - c) 1, 2 & 4

d) 1, 2 & 3

**B. An extremely talented actress, who was also extremely temperamental, once blew over on the sets. While everyone stood stunned, the lawyer quietly switched on the recording equipment. When the actress paused for breath, the lawyer said to her, “One minute, please,” and played back the recording. There was nothing incriminating or unmentionably foul about the actress’s tirade against the producer. But when she heard her voice again through the sound equipment, she was struck dumb. A girl from the countryside, she hadn’t gone through all the stages of worldly experience that generally precede a position of importance and sophistication that she had found herself catapulted into. She never quite recovered from the terror she felt that day. That was the end of a brief and brilliant acting career.**

- i. The word ‘blew over’ in this context means that the actress was
  - a) Impatient
  - b) Angry
  - c) Unhappy
  - d) Tearful
- ii. Select a suitable word from the extract to complete the analogy.  
stunned: astonished :: harangue : \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. The actress is described as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) rustic and unsophisticated
  - b) uncultured and simple
  - c) worldly wise and clever
  - d) poor and plain
- iv. The lawyer recorded the actress’ voice in order to
  - a) give her a taste of her own medicine
  - b) catch her red handed
  - c) pay tit for tat
  - d) add insult to injury
- v. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ brought about the end of a brief and brilliant career. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option.
  - a) on purpose
  - b) unintentionally
  - c) spitefully
  - d) intelligently
- vi. Find ONE word from the passage that suggests that the actress’ status rose rapidly.

**2. Answer the following in about 40-50 words.**

- a) What job did the author do in Gemini Studios? Why did the others think that it was a very insignificant job?
- b) Why did Stephen Spender’s visit to Gemini studios remain a mystery to the employees?
- c) Why did Frank Buchman’s Moral Re-Armament Army come to Gemini Studios? How did the people at Gemini studios receive their plays?

**3. Answer the following in about 120-150 words.**

Among all the other employees, the author describes Kothamangalam Subbu in great detail. According to the author, what are Subbu’s positive and negative qualities? What is his final opinion about Subbu?

**ANSWERS**

**Extract A**

1. b. The office boy
2. Covert
3. d. Anger, blamed
4. d. Was exposed to prosperous people
5. a. Substantial -option a
6. c. 1, 2 & 4

#### **Extract B**

1. b. angry
  2. tirade
  3. a. Rustic and unsophisticated
  4. a. Give her a taste of her own medicine
  5. b. Unintentionally
  6. Catapulted
2. a) The author had to cut out newspaper clippings on various subjects, rewrite them and file them. The rest of the employees thought that he was not doing anything important except tearing up newspapers all day.
- b) Nobody at Gemini Studios knew who Stephen Spender was nor the purpose of his visit, including SS Vasan. The people at Gemini Studios could not understand what he spoke because his accent was not clear to them. Therefore his visit remained a mystery to them.
- c) Franck Buchman's Moral Re-Armament Army put up plays to imbibe moral values among the audience. They put up two plays 'The Jotham Valley' and 'The Forgotten Factor'. The people at Gemini Studios were greatly impressed with their sets and costumes; and for several years they had the same stage set up with a bare stage, a white curtain, a tune played by flute in the background and a scene of sunrise or sunset.
- 3 The author highlights many of Subbu's positive traits. He feels that the office boy's criticism of Subbu is unjustified as he had the same education and film industry opportunities as that of the office boy. Subbu was extremely talented and was tailor made for films and he gave definition and direction to Gemini Studios in its peak. He was a great actor and a gifted writer, but he chose to write for the masses rather than the educated elites. His Novel 'Thillana Mohannambal' is a masterpiece in Tamil literature. He settled for minor roles, even though he could have played main roles. He had a genuine love for people and extended his hospitality to many people, bearing their expenses generously. Therefore the author describes him as 'improvident'. Subbu associated himself so totally with SS Vasan's vision for the studio, rising to the position of number 2 in the studios, that he appeared to be a sycophant at times. Yet, beyond these minor inconsistencies, the author appears to hold Subbu in high regard.

### **Ch 7: The Interview**

**- Christopher Silvester**

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

#### **The students will be able to:**

- ❖ understand interview as communication genre
- ❖ enjoy an excerpt from an interview with an author
- ❖ express personal opinion on the interview genre
- ❖ know the opinions of eminent people about interview
- ❖ understand that the interview holds a position of
- ❖ unprecedented power and influence.

**Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow :**

**1. Since its invention a little over 130 years ago, the interview has become a commonplace of journalism. Today, almost everybody who is literate will have read an interview at some point in their lives, while from the other point of view, several thousand celebrities have been interviewed over the years, some of them repeatedly. So it is hardly surprising that opinions of the interview - of its functions, methods and merits - vary considerably. Some might make quite extravagant claims for it as being, in its highest form, a source of truth, and, in its practice, an art. Others, usually celebrities who see themselves as its victims, might despise the interview as an unwarranted intrusion into their lives, or feel that it somehow diminishes them, just as in some primitive cultures it is believed that if one takes a photographic portrait of somebody then one is stealing that person's soul. V. S. Naipaul 'feels that some people are wounded by interviews and lose a part of themselves,' Lewis Carroll, the creator of Alice in Wonderland, was said to have had 'a just horror of the interviewer' and he never consented to be interviewed - It was his horror of being lionized which made him thus repel would be acquaintances, interviewers, and the persistent petitioners for his autograph and he would afterwards relate the stories of his success in silencing all such people with much satisfaction and amusement.**

- i. How does the passage eloquently depict the role of interviews in journalism?
  - a. A recent advent in journalistic practices
  - b. A venerable institution spanning over 130 years
  - c. A fading relic in contemporary reporting
  - d. An intrusive methodology disdained by celebrities
- ii. According to the passage, how do select celebrities view the interview process?
  - a. As an artful celebration
  - b. As an unwarranted intrusion into their sanctum
  - c. As a fount of truth and merit
  - d. As a primitive act akin to soul theft
- iii. Delve into V. S. Naipaul's nuanced perspective on the repercussions of interviews.
  - a. Empowered and enriched
  - b. Wounded, losing a fragment of their essence
  - c. Indifferent and unaffected
  - d. Inspired to eloquently share their experiences
- iv. Illuminate the metaphorical connection between capturing a photographic portrait and primitive beliefs about soul thievery, as implied in the passage.
  - a. Elevating the subject's soul
  - b. Pilfering the person's essence
  - c. Preserving the individual's core
  - d. Immortalizing the subject
- v. Examine Lewis Carroll's disposition toward those seeking his autograph and interviews with finesse.
  - a. Hospitable and accommodating
  - b. Indifferent and unresponsive
  - c. Amused and gratified in deflecting them

d. Anxiously perturbed by their persistent requests

vi. Select the correct option for the following Assertion—Reasoning:

**Assertion: V. S. Naipaul believes that interviews can inflict emotional wounds on individuals.**

**Reason: Interviews are often considered a source of empowerment and enrichment by those who undergo them.**

- a. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- d. Both the assertion and reason are false.

**B. When I presented my first Doctoral dissertation in Italy, one of the Professors said.**

**"Scholars learn a lot of a certain subject, then they make a lot of false hypotheses, then they correct them and at the end, they put the conclusions. You, on the contrary, told the story of your research. Even including your trials and errors." At the same time, he recognised I was right and went on to publish my dissertation as a book, which meant he appreciated it.**

**At that point, at the age of 22, I understood scholarly books should be written the way I had done - by telling the story of the research. This is why my essays always have a narrative aspect. And this is why probably I started writing narratives [novels] so late - at the age of 50, more or less.**

**I remember that my dear friend Roland Barthes was always frustrated that he was an essayist and not a novelist. He wanted to do creative writing one day or another but he died before he could do so. I never felt this kind of frustration. I started writing novels by accident.**

i. How did the Professor's feedback on the doctoral dissertation influence the author's approach to scholarly writing?

- a. It discouraged the author from sharing trials and errors.
- b. It prompted the author to include more false hypotheses.
- c. It inspired the author to emphasize the narrative aspect of research.
- d. It led the author to avoid conclusions in academic writing.

ii. What pivotal realization did the author have at the age of 22 regarding scholarly books?

- a. They should focus solely on conclusions.
- b. They should include numerous false hypotheses.
- c. They should be written like a story of the research.
- d. They should exclude personal experiences.

iii. How did the Professor's recognition of the author's approach manifest after the dissertation presentation?

- a. The Professor critiqued the narrative style.
- b. The Professor published the dissertation as a book.
- c. The Professor dismissed the author's work.
- d. The Professor advised against narrative writing.

iv. How did the author's experience contrast with that of Roland Barthes regarding creative writing?

- a. The author shared Barthes' frustration.
- b. The author felt no frustration about writing novels.
- c. The author regretted not being an essayist.

- d. The author never aspired to be a novelist.
- v. Reflecting on the passage, what role did the feedback from the Professor play in shaping the author's writing philosophy?
  - a. It discouraged the author from pursuing a writing career.
  - b. It inspired the author to prioritize creative writing.
  - c. It instilled frustration leading to late novel writing.
  - d. It influenced the author to incorporate a narrative aspect into scholarly works.

vi. Select the correct option for the following Assertion—Reasoning:

**Assertion: The Professor's endorsement of the author's narrative approach led to the publication of the dissertation as a book.**

**Reason: The Professor recognized the unique storytelling element in the author's research.**

- a. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- d. Both the assertion and reason are false.

**2. Answer the following in 40-50 words:**

- a) How does Umberto Eco reflect upon his crafting of the novel "The Name of the Rose"?
- b) Why do many literary luminaries harbour disdain for the interview process?
- c) How does Eco manage to find time for prolific writing?

**3. Answer the following in 120-150 words:**

What distinguishes Eco's academic writing style from conventional scholarly approaches?

**Answer Key**

- i. A venerable institution spanning over 130 years
  - ii. b. As an unwarranted intrusion into their sanctum
  - iii. b. Wounded, losing a fragment of their essence
  - iv. b. Pilfering the person's essence
  - v. c. Amused and gratified in deflecting them
  - vi. c. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- B) i. c. It inspired the author to emphasize the narrative aspect of research.
- ii. c. They should be written like a story of the research.
  - iii. b. The Professor published the dissertation as a book.
  - iv. b. The author felt no frustration about writing novels.
  - v. d. It influenced the author to incorporate a narrative aspect into scholarly works.
  - vi. a. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
2. a) Umberto Eco, an accidental novelist who found solace in narrative expression, distinguished himself from the likes of Roland Barthes, who harboured unfulfilled literary aspirations. Despite not identifying as a novelist per se, Eco, a university professor by vocation, dedicated his Sundays to the art of storytelling. Remarkably aware of the potential of novels to reach a broader audience, Eco crafted "The Name of the Rose," a profoundly serious detective narrative interwoven with metaphysics, theology, and medieval history. The unexpected mass appeal of this intricate work remains a puzzle to Eco, challenging prevailing notions about readers' preferences and the reception of historical fiction.

- b) Celebrity writers often perceive themselves as casualties of interviews, deeming it an unwarranted intrusion into their private spheres, a phenomenon that they believe diminishes their essence. V. S. Naipaul contends that interviews can inflict wounds, causing individuals to lose a fragment of their identity. In the case of Lewis Carroll, he staunchly avoided interviews, while Rudyard Kipling went so far as to denounce it as both immoral and criminal.
- c) Umberto Eco attributed his prolific writing to a perpetual pursuit of his philosophical interests, seamlessly integrated into both his academic and novelistic endeavours. Leveraging the "empty spaces" in life, he exemplified his work ethic by recounting how he could craft an article while awaiting an elevator. Eco's commitment to filling these voids in life with meaningful work dates back to his first publication at the age of 22. Transitioning into novel writing inadvertently, he managed to satiate his appetite for narration, all while maintaining his identity as an academician and university professor who dedicated Sundays to novelistic pursuits.

3. Umberto Eco, renowned as a professor at the University of Bologna, left an indelible mark on scholarship with his distinctive academic writing style. Long before his recognition as a novelist, Eco's exploration of semiotics, literary comprehension, and medieval aesthetics showcased a playful and personal quality. This departure from the typical depersonalized and often mundane academic style characterized both his non-fictional works and scholarly contributions. Eco's literary repertoire extended across various genres, including fiction, academic texts, essays, children's literature, and newspaper articles. His ground breaking novel, "The Name of the Rose," published in 1980, not only marked a shift in his career but also achieved remarkable commercial success, selling over 10 million copies.

## **Ch 8: Going Places**

**- A.R. Barton**

### **Learning Outcomes:**

#### **Students will be able to:**

- ❖ make judgements about how the character in the story feels when placed in certain circumstances
- ❖ determine the attitude of the protagonists in the story, in comparison to other characters.
- ❖ draw inferences about the given situation in the story
- ❖ reconstruct the knowledge they have gained in their own words.
- ❖ draw an apt conclusion about the possible cause for what affects a character in the story
- ❖ evaluate the relation and attitude between the protagonists in the story
- ❖ predict the possible reasons for the emotional upheavals in the character and form opinions about the person based on their reactions to situations
- ❖ assemble and organize main ideas interweaved in the plot
- ❖ extrapolate thematically; going beyond the text, think critically, analyse and theorize on how adolescents behave, think, act or react
- ❖ present and defend opinions by making judgements about the way teenagers react when faced with a crisis.

### **I. Read the extracts and answer the following questions:**

A) "Or an actress. Now there's real money in that. Yes, and I could may be have a boutique on the side. Actresses don't work full time, do they? Anyway, that or a fashion designer, you know-something a bit sophisticated".

i) What aspect of Sophie's personality is revealed through these lines :

A) Her ambitious nature

- B) Her envious nature
- C) Her mercenary attitude
- D) Her craving to become famous and make it big in life

- a) Both (A) and (D)
- b) Only (A)
- c) Both (B) and (C)
- d) Only (D)

ii) In what way is the context mentioned in lost Spring as given below identical to that of Sophie's living circumstances and her aspirations?

"In the house, in the yard, in every other house, every other yard, in every street in Firozabad, spirals of bangles-sunny gold, paddy green, royal blue, pink, purple., every colour born out of the seven colours of the rainbow- lie in unkempt yards, are piled on four wheeled handcarts, pushed by young men along the narrow lanes of the shanty town"

iii) Complete the following sentence appropriately as is revealed through the context of the lesson.

Sophie wants to be in a "sophisticated" occupation because .....

iv) Identify the antonym of the word, "sophisticated" from those given under:

- a) crude
- b) highly developed
- c) advanced
- d) refined

v) Which part of Sophie's words reveal that she was not worldly wise?

vi) In the context of the lesson, state whether the following statement is true or false:

**Sophie's background guarantees only a job in biscuit factory once she finishes her school as opposed to her dreams and aspirations.**

**B. "It wasn't a Jansie kind of thing at all. Tell gawky Jansie something like that and the whole neighbourhood would get to know it. Damn that Geoff, was nothing sacred?"**

**"It's a secret meant to be".**

**"I wasn't going to tell anyone. There'll be a right old row if my dad gets to hear about it."**

**Jansie blinked. "A row? I'd have thought he'd be chuffed as anything".**

i) How does Sophie feel as these thoughts cross her mind:

- a) chuffed
- b) guilt-stricken
- c) ecstatic
- d) betrayed

ii) Sophie's opinion about her friend Jansie was:

- a) She was quite reliable and dependable
- b) She is trustworthy and would keep to herself whatever was confided to her by Sophie
- c) Jansie was nosy and unsophisticated and could not keep things to herself
- d) Jansie was indifferent and cared less for Sophie.

iii) On the basis of the text, choose the correct option with reference to (1) and (2) given below.

**Statement 1: Sophie had confided to Geoff that she had a date with Danny Casey.**

**Statement 2: Jansie enquires from Sophie about the date she had with Danny Casey.**

- a) (2) is the reason for (1).
- b) (1) is true but (2) is false
- c) (2) is true but (1) is false.
- d) (1) and (2) are true

iv) Complete the following statement:

Jansie thought that her father would be chuffed because.....



- v) The most disconcerting thing for Sophie in the context is :
- a) There will be a row in the family and it would make her mom miserable which she doesn't want.
  - b) She is afraid if Sophie will spread the news everywhere and she would become the laughing stock before others.
  - c) She is apprehensive about this claim of hers reaching Danny Casey
  - d) She is worried thinking she cannot trust her brother with any more of her secrets.
- vi) What do we infer about Sophie's father's opinion about her from these lines?

**3. Answer the following questions in about 40-50 words.**

- a) What is the real reason behind Sophie's tendency to fantasize about meeting Danny Casey and imagining having a conversation with him? What did Danny Casey symbolize to her?
- b) Which are the two burdens Sophie will have to shoulder in her life with respect to herself and those around her, as she begins to accept the reality with deep disappointment?
- c) Sophie is representative of all those adolescents who find it challenging to accept the realities of life and prefer escaping into a world of fantasies. What are the realities of her life that pushes Sophie into the escapist mode?

**4. Answer the following question in about 120-150 words.**

"Adolescents need freedom to choose, but not so much freedom that they cannot, in fact, make a choice". How far is this true regarding Sophie? Elaborate.

Or

"You either walk inside your story and own it or you stand outside your story and hustle for your worthiness"....With respect to Sophie, comment on how far this statement holds true in terms of the stand she takes as an adolescent.

**Answers**

**1. Extract A**

- i) a) Both (A) and (D)
- ii) Both the lines from 'Going Places' and 'Lost Spring' express contrast- Bright bangles lying in unkempt yards and pushed in hand-driven carts along the narrow roads of the shanty town. Sophie's sophisticated dreams and her humble backgrounds
- iii) She wants to escape from her humble living circumstances within which she knows, she is never going to attain fame or fortune that she so much craves for.
- iv) (a) crude
- v) She is not aware about the challenges faced by actresses and their rigorous routine. She thinks they lead comfortable lives.
- vi) True

**Extract B)**

- i) (d) betrayed
- ii) (c) Jansie was nosey.....
- iii) (b) 1 is true but 2 is false (Her date with Danny Casey was not disclosed)
- iv) Jansie thought that Sophie's father should be chuffed /delighted because his daughter had met and conversed with the Irish Celebrity, Danny Casey ,whom they all admired so much.
- v) (a)There will be a row.....
- vi) Sophie's father never took her seriously and her father would get mad at her for weaving imaginary stories and spreading them around. He used to warn her that some day she will get into deep trouble with this habit of hers.

### Short Answer Questions

- 2) a) Sophie was trying to escape from her lower middle class backgrounds, which disgusted her.

Danny Casey symbolized to her, fame, fortune, social acceptance that she yearned for.

By imagining she had association with Danny Casey, she was actually reaching out to these privileges which she was deprived of, in her real life.

- b) Burden of distrust – Losing her credibility when she had to admit Danny Casey had not come and therefore her claims of having met him were untrue

Burden of disappointment -when she had to accept the fact it was all her imagination, which she knew to be true, deep down in her heart, even as she sat waiting for him at her favourite haunt.

- c) Indicators of her humble background (Any four)

- ❖ -Father belongs to the proletariat class. He used a cycle as he could not afford a car
- ❖ -Brother Geoff, just an apprentice mechanic, doesn't have any white collar job
- ❖ They don't have a decent home- small rooms almost always cluttered with smoke from the stove
- ❖ Mother having to do all the odd jobs like doing the dirty dishes and the laundry as they could not afford to keep a maid
- ❖ The only job that was guaranteed to Sophie after school, was a job at the biscuit factory

### 3. Long Answer Question:

Like any teenager, Sophie had big dreams of getting into some glamorous job that would take her away from her depressing lower middle class status. She wished to be either the owner or manager of a boutique, a fashion designer or an actress. Evidently she is not aware about her family limitations and day dreams of things out of her reach. And she also fantasizes being in relationship with Danny Casey, the Irish soccer player because he symbolized everything she wished for in her life- fortune, fame, social acceptance. When she is pushed to a point where she has to accept the reality, it leaves her deeply disappointed.

### Poetry

#### Poem 1: My Mother at Sixty Six

- Kamla Das

#### Learning Outcomes:

- ❖ The students will be able to appraise the situation of their parents during their old age.
- ❖ The students will be able to plan their parents' retirement and support them in their old age.
- ❖ The students will be able to evaluate critically and draw social values from this poem.

#### 1 Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

A) Driving from my parent's  
home to Cochin last Friday  
morning, I saw my mother,  
beside me,  
doze, open mouthed, her face  
ashen like that of a corpse and realised  
with pain

#### i. Choose the most appropriate option to describe the poet's feelings:

- i) The poet became anxious at the thought that her mother will die.

- ii) The poet expresses that her mother has worked hard.
- iii) The poet admits that her mother is pretty.
- iv) The poet wants to say that her mother has lost her beauty.

a) Option ii & iv                      b) Option iii                      c) Option i & iv                      d) Option iii & iv

ii. Which thought would best encourage the poet in the given situation?



iii. Pick the odd one out:

a) Cadaver                      b) corpse                      c) conscious                      d) carcass

iv. 'doze, open mouthed ' indicates that the poet's mother \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) was dumbfounded                      b) lost her sense                      c) was tired and felt sleepy                      d) wanted to speak

v. Choose the option that applies correctly to the two statements given below.

**Assertion:** The poet discerns the end of life on her mother's face.

**Reason:** The poet didn't want to express her pain to her mother.

- a) Assertion can be inferred but the Reason cannot be inferred.
- b) Assertion cannot be inferred but the Reason can be inferred.
- c) Both Assertion and Reason can be inferred.
- d) Both Assertion and Reason cannot be inferred.

vi. The literary device used in this line ' .....her face ashen like that of a corpse.....' is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Personification                      b) Simile                      c) Assonance                      d) Metaphor

2. Answer the following questions in 40-50 words:

- a) With what has the poet compared the stages of life in the poem?
- b) How would you justify the poet's smile in the end?

3. Answer the following question in 120-150 words:

- a) Imagine you have to go to the hostel for further studies. Write a diary entry to express your feelings towards your family members at the time of departure.
- b) Compare Kamla Das' fear and William Douglas' fear. Can fear affect the lives of the people? Suggest appropriate measures for Kamla Das to overcome her fear.

### Answer Key

- 1.i) c) Option i & iv
- ii) (a)
- iii) c) Conscious
- iv) c) was tired and felt sleepy

v) (c) Both Assertion and Reason can be inferred.

vi) b) Simile

## 2. Short Answer Questions:

a) Trees sprinting, Young children playing, etc.

b) She smiled to hide her tears and fear. She smiled to keep herself away from the thought of losing her mother and diverted herself towards positive environment outside the car.

## 3. Long Answer Questions

a) Answer: All challenges, new environment, new system, adaptation of different culture, away from the family, bondage amongst the family members, etc. (any other relevant points can be accepted)

Both had the fear of death. One had for self and another for the dear one.

Fear is the factor that does not allow anyone to step ahead. It takes courage and determination to overcome fear. It limits your dreams to your thoughts. It may have illusionary impact on one's life. It can affect one's physical and mental strength. It does not allow to take appropriate decision at the right time.

Kamla Das can take her mother for diagnosis and get her testing done. She can get nutritious food for her. She can arrange for all comforts for her mother. She can give her all happiness by fulfilling all her wishes. She can take her for outing and entertain her by taking her for shopping and going to the garden. ( any other relevant points can be accepted )

b) Both elderly women stand as the idol of courage, dedication, determination and above all love. Nobody can compare their efforts with others work in the family. And also it is true for every mother. It is a fact that mother's work cannot be compared with any other work. Mother is a person who stands as a strength in any situation. They both did enough for their families. They compromised with their own dreams for the sake of their families. In The Portrait of a Lady, the grandmother revealed her feelings for music at the end whereas in My Mother at Sixty Six, the mother worked so hard in her initial stage that now wrinkles appeared on her face and was very much tired that she looked aged at sixty six years. They both didn't take care of their dreams in serving their family members. (any other relevant points can be accepted )

## Poem 2: Keeping Quiet

- Pablo Neruda

### Learning Outcomes:

#### Students will be able to:

- derive pleasure and entertainment
- heighten students sensitivity to poetry, practising introspection and silence
- identify the poetic devices
- appreciate the poetic beauty

### 1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A) "Those who prepare green wars,  
wars with gas, wars with fire,  
victory with no survivors,  
would put on clean clothes  
and walk about with their brothers,  
in the shade, doing nothing.

- a) What are the different types of war that the poet talks about?
- i. Verbal & cold war
  - ii. Technological & religious war
  - iii. Nuclear & and civil war

- iv. Green wars & wars with fire
- b) Identify the poetic device used in the line “would put on clean clothes”.
- c) The phrase ‘doing nothing’ implies .....
  - i. being nostalgic
  - ii. total inactivity
  - iii. doing an introspection
  - iv. idling with others
- d) Read the statements given below:  
 Assertion (A): The poet talks about universal brotherhood, a world where there is no war.  
 Reason (R): The need of the hour is global peace.
  - i. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - ii. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - iii. A is true but R is false.
  - iv. A is false but R is true.
- e) Choose the most appropriate option that explains the statement given below.  
 Wars can never give happiness to people who are victorious because.....
  - i. on both sides, there are damages and deaths.
  - ii. although there is victory, wars leave bad memories.
  - iii. victors become part of the repercussions.
  - iv. success although glorified, traumatizes the real soldier.
- f) The word ‘Green War’ refers to .....
  - i. the war against biotic things
  - ii. the war against the environment
  - iii. the war that involves green colour
  - iv. the war that protects the environment

B) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

**Now we will count to twelve.  
 and we will all keep still.  
 For once on the face of the Earth  
 let's not speak in any language,  
 let's stop for one second,  
 and not move our arms so much.**

- a) The word ‘twelve’ in the first line refers to
  - i. the first 12 days of a month
  - ii. 12 productive hours of a clock
  - iii. 12 hours of the morning and 12 hours of the night
  - iv. 12 months of a calendar
- b) How long does the poet want us to stay still?
- c) The poet hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ by keeping quiet.
  - i. achieve tranquillity and peace.
  - ii. reflect on his strengths and weaknesses.
  - iii. hear the voice of his conscience.
  - iv. introspect and retrospect.
- d) What does the poet mean by ‘not move our arms so much’?  
 The poet means to.....
  - i. do work rather than be unproductive
  - ii not move our hands against any insignificant thing
  - iii. to emphasize the importance of physical inactivity
  - iv. not to use any weapons against anybody

e) What does the line 'on the face of the Earth' mean?

f) Assertion (A): The poet doesn't want his readers to be unproductive but to be productive in silence

Reason (R): Being silent means its time for an introspection

- i. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii. Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- iii. A is true, but R is false.
- iv. A is false, but R is true.

## 2 Answer the following questions in 40-50 words:

- a) Which is the exotic moment that the poet refers to in 'Keeping Quiet'?
- b) Which images in the poem 'Keeping Quiet' show that the poet condemns violence?
- c) How, according to Neruda, can keeping quiet change our attitude to life?

## 3. Answer the following questions in 120-150 words:

Pablo Neruda says: "we would all be together in a sudden strangeness."

When can we experience such a moment? Why would that be an exotic moment?

### Answer Key

#### 1. Extract A)

- b) iv. Green wars & wars with fire
- c) Alliteration
- d) iv. doing an introspection
- e) i. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- f) iv. success although glorified, traumatizes the real soldier.
- g) ii. the war against the environment

#### Extract B

- a) ii. twelve productive hours of a clock.
- b) till he counts up to twelve.
- c) iv. introspect and retrospect.
- d) iv. not to use any weapons against anyone.
- e) the importance of harmony and silence in fostering a sense of harmony and peace in the world.
- f) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

## 2. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- a) The poet refers to the moment of stillness and quietness as an exotic moment. It would be an exotic moment, as such a tranquillity will initiate peace and brotherhood. There would be no movement, no talk, no activity, and consequently, no violence.
- b) The images of fishermen not harming the whales in the sea and wars leaving behind no survivors to celebrate the victory show that the poet condemns violence. The poet wants the warmongers to change their blood-stained clothes to clean ones. The poet's refusal to have any association with or deal with death also shows that he is not in favour of any form of violence.
- c) Keeping quiet and suspending all our activities for a brief moment will give us time to introspect and analyse our actions. We will develop a new understanding of our surroundings and thus change our attitude to life. We will check our destructive ways and try to be more positive and constructive.

## 3) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Non-stop activity, unnecessary rush and noise have made our lives unpleasant and full of misery, pain and troubles. We must stop rushing, hurrying, worrying and running. Even the noise of engines and machines must stop for once. Then, all of us will enjoy the sudden strangeness of that moment. It

will be a unique moment. In that exotic or fascinating moment, we shall feel totally relaxed, physically as well as mentally.