

2-6-20

2-1 Where the Mind is Without Fear

- Rabindranath Tagore

1Q) Name and explain the figures of speech.

1) Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high

→ Alliteration : The sound of 'w' and 'h' are repeated pleasingly.

Synecdoche : Mind (part) symbolises the person (whole).

2) Where the world has not been broken up into fragments

→ Alliteration : The sound of 'w' is repeated pleasingly.

3) By Narrow domestic walls.

→ Metaphor : 'Narrow domestic walls' are indirectly compared to the narrow minded division in the society.

4) Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection.

→ Personification : 'Striving' is given the human quality of stretching its arms to reach perfection for a better poetic effect.

Alliteration : 'Striving' and 'stretches' begin with the letter 's' and produce its sound for a better poetic effect.

5) Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way.

→ Metaphor : The 'reason' is indirectly compared to a 'clear stream'.

6) Into - the dreary desert sand of dead habit.

A-) Alliteration : The sound of 'd' is repeated pleasingly.

Metaphor : Dead habit is indirectly compared to the dreary desert.

Personification : Habit is given the human quality of dead.

7) Where the mind is led forward by Thee.

A-) A Synecdoche : Mind (part) symbolises the person (whole).

Apostrophe : God is personified and addressed.

8) ~~Into ever - widening thought and action.~~

~~A-) Apostrophe : God is personified and addressed.~~

~~Synecdoche : Country (whole) symbolises the countrymen (part).~~

9) Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

A-) Apostrophe : God is personified and addressed.

Synecdoche : Country (whole) symbolises the countrymen (part)

Appreciation of the poem.

Where the Mind is Without

The poem 'When the Mind is Without Fear' by Rabindranath Tagore was originally composed in Bengali. Later, Tagore himself translated it into English which appeared in his Nobel Prize winning anthology 'Gitanjali'. The poem was composed when India was struggling for independence from the British rule. It is the poet's prayers to the Almighty. The poet says that he envisions a country where there are no fear in the minds of people and education is attained by all. The people are honest, truthful, hardworking, rational, broad-minded and enlightened and do not create walls of discrimination. He prays to God seeking his guidance for attaining independence and awakening his countrymen into a heaven of freedom.

The poem is written in free verse without any rhyme scheme. This poem is simple yet has a vast and deep meaning. The tone of the poem is patriotic and inspirational. The figures of speech used by the poet are Anaphora, Synecdoche, Alliteration, Metaphor, Personification & Apostrophe. Anaphora the word where is repeated in the beginning of every line except the last. Metaphor where the clear stream of reason had not lost its way. Personification where theless striving stretches its arms for perfection. Apostrophe where the mind is led forward by thee.

My favourite line is 'Where knowledge is free' because knowledge is a medium through which one can eradicate poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and backwardness. I like this poem because it inspires us to collectively strive towards making India a 'heaven of freedom'.

2-102 The Thief's Story - Ruskin Bond

Q.1) Answer the following:

1) What is the narrator quite successful at?

A-) The narrator is successful at robbing.

2) What favours did Anil do for the narrator?

A-) Anil taught the narrator to cook. He also taught him to write his name and said that he would soon teach him to write whole sentences and to add numbers.

3) Why did Hari give a genuine appealing smile?

A-) Hari gave a genuine & appealing smile because he was grateful to Anil for not confronting him about the theft, but rather forgiving him and accepting him back in his house.

Q.2) Write a character sketch of 'Hari Singh' with the help of the following points, using paragraph format.

⇒ Hari Singh's background

His dishonesty

His aspirations.

His courage to change himself.

Ans → Hari Singh was an experienced and skilled teenage thief. This kept him ahead of the police and his former employers. A compulsive liar, he took on different names to elude the police and his former employers. He made maximum use of his fake smile to trap victims like Anil. An expert at face reading he knew exactly which person he could entrap as a potential victim. He aspired to read, write and learn arithmetic, so that one day he could become a big, clever and respectable man. Finally, he does have a conscience which prevents him from robbing the most trusted person like Anil. His noble deed to reform himself and the risk he is ready to take for it, is extraordinary.

Q3) Find from the collocation for the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) <u>stray</u> dog | iv) <u>light</u> drizzle |
| ii) <u>greedy</u> man | vi) <u>whole</u> sentences |
| iii) <u>ticket</u> office | vii) <u>high</u> spirits. |
| iv) <u>walked</u> slowly | |

Q4) lig Complete the compound words from the story.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) oil <u>rich</u> | iv) fifty - <u>rupee</u> |
| ii) easy - <u>going</u> | v) clock <u>tower</u> . |
| iii) moon - <u>light</u> | |

2- 1.3 On Wings of Courage

Q.1) Answer the following.

1) Why is Air Force Marshal Brijan Singh considered an outstanding military personality?

A-) Air Force Marshal Brijan Singh had successfully led a young IAF during the 1965 Indo-Pak War. Besides, he had the distinction of having flown more than 60 different types of aircraft. As he is a source of inspiration to all personnel of Armed Forces through the years for his remarkable contribution to the IAF, he is considered an outstanding military personality.

2) What personality traits of Brijan Singh are mentioned here?

A-) Brijan Singh was a man of few words. He was a fearless pilot and had a profound knowledge about air power which he applied in a wider spectrum of areas. These are personality traits mentioned here.

COMPOUND WORDS

* Compound words : These are formed when two words are formed together to create a new word that has an entirely new meaning.

eg.

Sun and flower

Sunflower

bare and foot

barefoot

Compound words fall into 3 different categories.

- 1) Closed compound words
- 2) Open compound words.
- 3) Hyphenated compound words

1) Closed compound words : Closed compound words are formed when two fully independent, unique words are combined to create a new word.

eg. grand and mother — grandmother.

snow and ball — snowball

rail and road — railroad

basket and ball — basketball

2) Open compound words :- open compound.

words are formed when two words remain separate on the page but are used together to create a new idea with a specific meaning.

eg. ice cream
high school
living room
post office.

3) Hyphenated compound words :- Hyphenated compound words are formed when two separate words are joined together by a hyphen (-).

eg - full-time
long-term
self-esteem
tone-deaf