

I. Answer the following:

1. Why did the seagull fail to fly?

The seagull failed to fly because he was afraid and also felt that his wings would never support him.

2. What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?

His parents had come around calling to him shrilly, scolding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge, unless he flew away.

3. What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?

Herring, a silver fish was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother.

4. What did the young seagull manage to find in his search for food on the ledge?

He found a dried piece of mackerel's tail at the far end of his ledge.

5. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?

The young bird stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge and stood on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep.

6. What made the young seagull go mad?

His mother tore a piece of fish that laid at her feet and the sight of the food maddened him.

7. Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?

The young bird uttered a joyful scream because his mother had picked up a piece of fish and was flying across to him with it.

8. Did the mother bird offer any food to the young bird?

No, the mother bird did not offer any food to the young bird.

9. How did the bird feel when it started flying for the first time?

When the bird started flying for the first time, he felt a bit dizzy, he flapped his wings and uttered a joyous scream.

10. What did the young bird's family do when he started flying?

The young bird's family was screaming, praising him and their beaks were offering him scraps of dog-fish when he started flying.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?

The young seagull attempted to flap his wings, he became afraid and ran back to the little hole under the ledge.

2. How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sister?

All day long, the parents flew about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish.

3. Give an instance that shows the pathetic condition of the young bird.

There was not a single scrap of food left. He had searched among the dirt – caked straw nest where he and his brothers and sister had been hatched. He even gnawed at the dried pieces of eggshell.

4. How did the bird try to reach its parents without having to fly?

The bird then trotted back and forth from one end of the ledge to the other, his long gray legs stepping daintily, trying to find some means of reaching his parents without having to fly.

5. Do you think that the young seagull's parents were harsh to him? Why?

No, the young seagull's parents weren't harsh to him. By pretending to be harsh they were indirectly helping him to fly.

6. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?

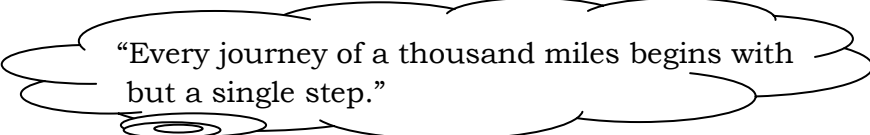
The young seagull was maddened by hunger and the sight of the food prompted him to fly.

7. What happened to the young seagull when it landed on the green sea?

The young seagull's feet sank into the green sea, and then his belly touched it and he sank no farther. He was floating on the green sea.

II. Answer in a paragraph:

1. Describe the struggles underwent by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.



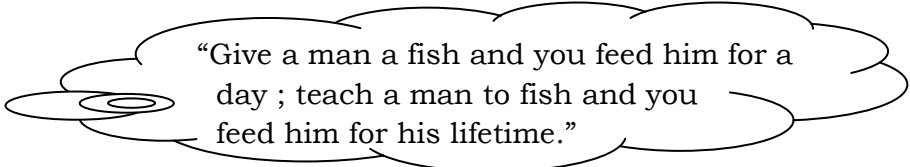
“Every journey of a thousand miles begins with but a single step.”

The young seagull looked down desperately at the vast expanse of sea that stretched down beneath his ledge. He was hungry. His parents had flown away along with his brothers and his little sister, leaving him alone on the rock without food. They all were able to fly but he could not. He had tried several times to run forward to the brink of the ledge and flap his wings but he became afraid. He was certain that his wings would not support him. His parents had tried countless times to make him fly. But for the life of him he would not make an attempt.

All day long, the parents flew about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight. The young seagull thought he was going to die there, due to starvation. He then trotted back and forth from one end of the ledge to the other, trying to find some means of reaching his parents without having to fly. The young seagull stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge and stood on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wings and pretended to be falling asleep by closing his eyes. Only his mother was looking at him. She was tearing a piece of fish with her beak. The sight of the food maddened him. He cried at her but she just screamed back mockingly.

Suddenly, he felt the joy, seeing his mother approaching him with food. But she halted, keeping the fish just out of his reach. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. But his mother flew upwards and he started falling. A monstrous terror seized

him, but the next moment he realized that he was flying. He could feel the tips of his wings were cutting through the air. The young seagull successfully made his first step, the first flight of his journey.



“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day ; teach a man to fish and you feed him for his lifetime.”

Only through a strong will and indomitable courage, one can achieve their dreams.

UNIT - I POEM

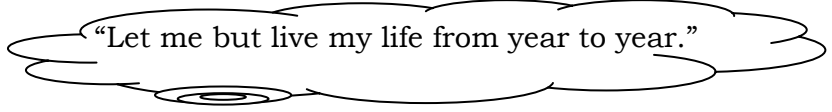
LIFE

I. Give paragraph answer for the following:

Describe the journey of life as depicted in the poem by Henry Van Dyke.

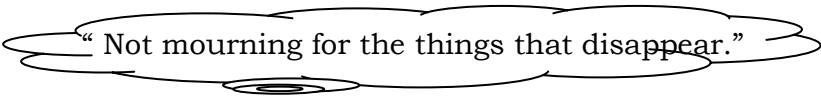
Henry Van Dyke is one of the greatest American poets. The poem life is undoubtedly one of his literary gems.

In this poem the poet says that one should look forward his life with a happy and cheerful mind without worrying too much about the future.



“Let me but live my life from year to year.”

Life is described not as an information or data but as an experience. One should lead his life joyfully and courageously to achieve his goal. The poet does not want us to hurry or turn away from our goal, he wants us to lead our life with a clear sense of purpose that drives the mind and soul.



“ Not mourning for the things that disappear.”

Henry Van Dyke encourages us to keep moving without mourning for the past as well as all the uncertainty the future hold. He tells us to embrace the present with happiness which nourishes the young and the old to embark on this journey with a smile on our face.

“ O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy.”

Whatever situation life throws at us. It's the journey that should be joyous, for it teaches us to grow and live. Our imagination should have the innocence and fearlessness of childhood, seeking our new friendships, new adventures and experience which enrich us.

“ My heart will keep the courage of the quest.”

He encourages us to have faith and determination in our hearts and we take on this beautiful journey and have eternal hope that every turn of our life's journey will be the best. He finally advises us that our life will be meaningful and that better things will happen to us in the future which lies ahead of us.

II. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the question that follows:

1. Let me but live my life from year to year,
with forward face and unreluctant soul;

a) Whom does the word 'me' refer' to?

The word me refers to the poet, Henry Van Dyke.

b) What kind of life does the poet want to lead?

The poet wants to live joyful life.

2. Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear.

a) Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?

Hurrying will make one to turn from his goal so, the poet does not want to hurry.

b) What should one not mourn for?

One should not mourn for the things that had lost.

3. In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and Age, and travel on with cheer.

a) What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?

The phrase 'In the dim past' means the things that one had lost in the past.

b) Is the poet afraid of future?

No, the poet is not afraid of future.

c) How can one travel on with cheer?

By embracing the present happiness, one can travel his journey happily.

4. So let the way wind up the hill or down;
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,

a) How is the way of life?

The way of life is happy or sad.

b) How should be the journey of life?

The journey of life should be joyful.

c) What did the poet seek as a boy?

The poet looks forward for new friendship, high adventures and new experience which will enrich him.

5. My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be best.

a) What kind of quest does the poet seek here?

The poet seeks here for the courageous quest.

b) What is the poet's hope?

The poet hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best.

6. In the dim past, nor holding back in fear;
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

a) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines

The rhyming words in the given lines are

i) Fear-Cheer ii) Whole-toll

7. Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear

a) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines

The rhyme scheme of the given lines are abba

8. Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear.

a) What is the figure of speech applied here?

The figure of speech applied here is Anaphora

9. To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer

a) Identify the figure of speech used here

The figure of speech used here is Oxymoron

10. So let the way wind up the hill or down

a) What is the figure of speech used here

The figure of speech used here is Consonance

11. With forward face and unreluctant soul

a) Mention the figure of speech used here

The figure of speech used here is Consonance

12. O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;

a) Identify the figure of speech used here

The figure of speech used here is Oxymoron

13. Still seeking what I sought when bt a boy

a) Pick out the Alliteration words

Still-Seeking-Sought, but-boy

UNIT – 1 SUPPLEMENTARY THE TEMPEST

Answer the questions in a paragraph:

1. Write a detailed character sketch of Prospero.

(or)

Give the impact of the Tempest

(or)

Narrate the love between Ferdinand and Miranda

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was born in Stratford upon-Avon, England. He was an English Poet, Playwright and

actor. He was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language.

He, who plots to hurt others often
hurts himself.

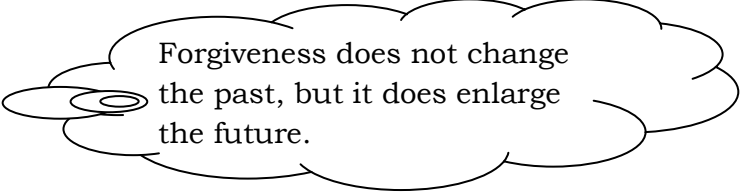
Prospero the rightful Duke of Milan, was living on an island in the distant seas years earlier, he had been over thrown by his treacherous younger brother, Antonio, to whom he had given too much power, for Prospero had always been more interested in his books of philosophy and magic than in the affairs of state. Antonio with the help of his friend, the king of Naples, plotted against his brother, and the conspirators had set Prospero and his infant daughter, Miranda to drive in a small boat to perish. They were saved from certain death by the faithful Gonzalo, who provided the boat with food and Prospero's books. Eventually, the craft drifted to an island that merely had been the domain of witch sycorax, whose son, the monster caliban lived there. Through the power of his magic Prospero subdued caliban and freed certain good spirits, particularly Ariel whom sycorax had imprisoned.

In a terrible storm, the ship was carrying the treacherous king of Naples, his son Ferdinand and Antonio were wrecked using Ariel as an instrument Prospero frustrated the plots of his enemies. He sent Ariel to fetch Ferdinand. Miranda and Ferdinand were immediately smitten with each other. He was the only man Miranda had ever seen, besides her father. Prospero was happy to see that his plan for his daughter's future was working, but decides that he must upset things temporarily in order to prevent their relationship from developing too quickly. He accused Ferdinand of merely pretending to be the prince of Naples and threatened him with imprisonment.

Prospero had commanded Ferdinand to pile up some wood. Miranda thought her father was asleep and told Ferdinand to take a break. They both fell in love, Miranda proposed marriage and Ferdinand accepted. Prospero invisibly over heard the conversation and he was pleased with the development.

Ariel quickly appeared and narrated Prospero that he had left his enemies almost out of their senses with fear at the strange things he had caused them to see and hear. Convinced at last that Antonio and the king of Naples had repented of the wrongs they had done him, Prospero had brought them to his cell where he revealed his identity and embraced his brother and assured him of his forgiveness.

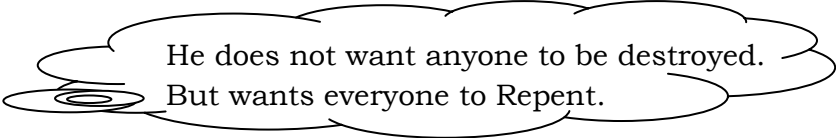
To the King of Naples astonishment, Prospero revealed that, his son was alive. Nothing could exceed the joy of the father and the son at that unexpected meeting. Ferdinand revealed about his love to his father. The King of Naples approved his father. The King of Naples approved the marriage between Ferdinand and Miranda. Prospero told them that their ship was safe in the harbour and they would set sail the next morning. Before Prospero left the island he dismissed Ariel from his service.



Forgiveness does not change the past, but it does enlarge the future.

2. Narrate how Prospero made his enemies repent to restore his dukedom.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was born in Stratford upon-Avon, England. He was an English poet, playwright and actor. He was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English Language.



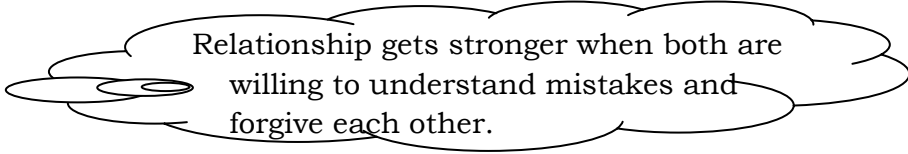
He does not want anyone to be destroyed. But wants everyone to Repent.

Prospero created the storm because he had intelligence that his brother, the Duke of Milan, was on a passing ship. He made the storm by magic to wreck the ship, and interrupted the voyage of the Duke, because the Duke was an enemy and

Prospero himself was the rightful Duke of Milan. the current Duke, Antonio Prospero's brother, had unjustly seized Prospero's title and properties which belonged to Prospero and his daughter Miranda and exiled them to the island. But Gonzalo a kind lord of his court had privately placed in the boat, water, Provisions, apparel and some books which he prized above his dukedom.

His books were chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax, who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero of these Ariel was the chief. With the help of Ariel Prospero came to know the lively description of the storm and of the terrors of the mariners and how the king's son, Ferdinand, was the first to leap into the sea and his father thought his son was swallowed up by the waves and lost. Antonio and the King of Naples were almost out of their senses with fear at the strange things he had caused them to see and hear. At that sight the king of Naples and Antonio repented the injustice they had done to Prospero. Ariel soon returned with the King of Naples Antonio and old Gonzalo. Prospero first discovered himself to the good old Gonzalo, calling him the preserver of his life. Antonio with tears and sad words of sorrow and true repentance, implored his brother's forgiveness and Prospero forgave them and upon their engaging to restore his dukedom he said to the King of Naples that he has a gift in store for him too. Prospero opened the door and showed him his son Ferdinand playing chess with Miranda. Nothing could exceed the joy of the father and the son at this unexpected meeting for they each thought the other drowned in the storm. And then Prospero embraced his brother and assured him of his forgiveness.

Before he left the island Prospero dismissed Ariel from his service. Prospero told them that their ship was safe in the harbour. And that he and his daughter would accompany them home the next morning to take possession of his lost dukedom and to witness the marriage of his daughter and prince Ferdinand.



Relationship gets stronger when both are willing to understand mistakes and forgive each other.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the inhabitants of the island?

Prospero and his daughter Miranda were the inhabitants of the island.

2. What powers did Prospero possess?

Prospero possessed magic powers. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had imprisoned them in the bodies of large trees.

3. Who was Caliban? What was he employed for?

Caliban was an ugly monster. He was employed to fetch wood and to do the most laborious work.

4. Who were on the ship? How were they related to Prospero?

The King of Naples, his son Ferdinand, Prospero's younger brother Antonio, and Gonzalo who helped Prospero were on the ship.

5. Why had Prospero raised a violent storm in the sea?

Prospero raised a violent storm in the sea because his enemies, the King of Naples, and his cruel brother Antonio were cast ashore upon this island.

6. How did Miranda feel when her father raised the storm to destroy the ship?

When her father raised the storm to destroy the ship, Miranda requested her father to have pity on those distress souls for the vessel will be dashed to pieces and they will all perish.

7. What was Ariel ordered to do with the people on the ship?

Ariel was ordered to torment the mariners of the ship and bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.

8. Give two reasons why Miranda was so concerned about Ferdinand?

- a) Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.
- b) Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and so she had more concern towards him.

9. Why did Prospero set Ferdinand a severe task to perform?

Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand's constancy and so he gave a severe task to perform.

10. How was Gonzalo helpful to Prospero when he left Milan?

When Prospero left Milan, Gonzalo, a kind lord of his court, had privately placed in the boat, water, provisions, apparel, and some books which he prized above his dukedom.