

**KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL**

Class: 10

Subject: English

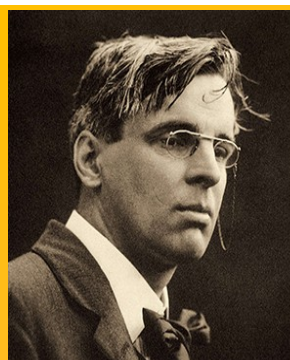
Unit: 3  
Lore of ValuesWork Sheet: 21  
Class : 34Topic: The Ballad Of  
Father Gilligan - 2**Review and Assignments based on Victers First Bell Online Class 34 on 17/11/2020, Tuesday 12.00****Previous Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 13/11/2020**

Dear students please check your assignments with these possible answers.

**ACTIVITY 1**

Write a short profile of W. B. Yeats using the hints given below.

Name	:	William Butler Yeats
Born	:	13 June 1865
Place of Birth	:	Sandymount, Ireland
Nationality	:	Irish
Parents	:	John Butler Yeats (Father) Susan Mary Pollex fen (Mother)
Famous as	:	greatest English poet of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, Dramatist, Prose writer
Style of writing	:	Symbolist poet, uses allusive imagery and symbolic structures .
Major works	:	The Wandering Oisín and other Poems, The Lake Isle of Innisfree, The Tower,
		The Winding Stair, In the Seven Woods.
Awards	:	Nobel Prize for Literature (1923)
Death	:	28 January 1939, aged 73, in Menton, France

**William Butler Yeats(1865 - 1939)**

William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet was born on 13 June 1865 at Sandymount, Ireland. His parents are Mr. John Butler yeats ans Susan Mary Pollex fen. He is famous as the greatest English poet of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Besides poet, he was also a dramatist and prose writer. He is known to be a symbolist poet using allusive imagery and symbolic structures. His major works are 'The Wandering Oisín and Other Poems', 'The lake Isle of Innisfree', 'The Tower', 'The Winding Stair', 'In the Seven Woods'. In 1923, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his 'Inspired Poetry'. The great Irish poet W. B. Yeats passed away on 28 January 1939 at the age of 73 in Menton, France

**ACTIVITY 2**

Read stanzas 1 – 4 of the poem and answer the following questions.

[The old priest Peter Gilligan ..... And stars began to peep]

1. Who is the main character of the poem?

**Ans: Father Peter Gilligan.**

2. Why was Father Gilligan 'weary night and day'?

**Ans: He was performing his priestly duties day and night. He had to conduct funeral services to those who were dying in large numbers due to the epidemic.**

2. What are his complaints?

**Ans: He complains that he has no rest, no peace and nor joy.**

3. What is the significance of the word 'flock'?

**Ans: The parishioners of Father Gilligan.**

4. Why were his flock either in bed or lying under green sod?

**Ans: The parishioners were either affected with the fatal epidemic or they had already become the victims of the deadly diseases.**

5. Why did another man send for Father Gilligan? Why is the man referred to as 'poor'?

**Ans: He was sent for the priest to receive the last communion and thereby he can go to heaven.**

6. Why did Father Gilligan seek forgiveness from God? What justification does he give to God for his errant words?

**Ans:** *It was his God given duty to look after the parishioners. So his desperate outburst was sin and challenge to God. Father Gilligan endeavours to rationalise his errant words by saying that it was his exhausted body, not his spirit that complained of the state of his life.*

7. Why is the time called 'moth-hour'?

**Ans:** *The poor illiterate villagers never possessed a clock or a watch and they always told time by the changes which took place from time to time in nature.*

### **ACTIVITY 3**

The word *choreography* literally means "dance-writing" **Choreography** is the art or practice of designing sequences of movements of physical bodies in which motion, form, or both are specified.

നൃത്ത രചനയാണ് കൊറിയോഗ്രഫി. ആശയത്തിന് അനുസൃതമായി നൃത്തച്ചുവടുകളും, ചലനങ്ങളും ക്രമീകരിക്കണം.

### **Layout of Choreography Script**

- \* Mention the title of the poem.
- \* Write the Theme of the poem.
- \* Write about the Location/Setting of the poem.
- \* Mention the Characters involved in the poem.
- \* Write the Sequence of Actions (Scene-wise)
- \* Read the lines and pick up the images
- \* Organise the ideas.
- \* Add Music and Perform.

**CHOREOGRAPHY**- Click here to watch a choreography of the poem Amma by ONV Kurup.

1. Prepare a choreography script of the lines you have studied.

**Title of the poem** : *The Ballad of Father Gilligan*

**Theme of the poem** : *The poem is based on the themes that God is merciful loving and caring. The poem is an affirmation of a loving, kind God who showers his benevolence on all his creatures.*

**Location/ Setting** : *The Parsonage of the priest, The house of a villager.*

**Characters** : *Father Gilligan, The Messenger Man, The Wife of the dead man.*

### SCENE I

[Office room of the parsonage with a chair, table. On the table there stands a candle stick, Bible, Crucified Image of Christ. When the curtain rises music begins. Dancers 4 – 6 steps to the rhythm of the music. Father Gilligan Enters from the left. sits on the chair. Distressed and tired.]

**Narration:-** *The poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' is based on the themes that God is merciful loving and caring. The poem is an affirmation of a loving, kind God who showers his benevolence on all his creatures Father Gilligan is the priest of an Irish village parish. The parishioners were affected with a fatal epidemic. Father Gilligan was fed up with carrying out his priestly duties day and night during the epidemic in the Irish country side. He had not only give the last communion to his poor folks who were dying in large numbers, but also conduct funeral services for the dead ones. Now watch on. After the narration the dancers stands still.*

[Recite the first two stanzas.]

[Father Gilligan sits on the chair and sleeps. A messenger enters from the right and informs (actions) him that he is wanted in a village to give last communion to a dying man. The messenger leaves Father Gilligan gets up from his seat and walks up and down taps his head to show grievence.]

[Recite stanza 3 and 4]

[Father Gilligan kneels on the chair and prays. He fell asleep leaning on the chair] Dance continues to the rhythm of the music and music fades as curtain falls]

Dear students continue the script.... SCENE II (Continue)

### ACTIVITY 4

1. Write the summary of the first four stanzas

#### SUMMARY

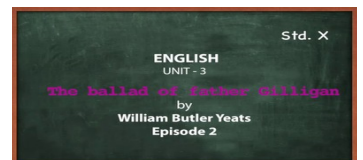
*The poem begins with the introduction of Peter Gilligan, an old priest. He helps his people, who are under his church. Half of his people are in death bed or buried under the ground due to sickness. He treats the sick people and conducts funeral for the dead. He treats them day and night and thus becomes very tired.*

*One day due to his tiredness he is about to sleep on his chair. The presence of insects indicates it as evening. At that time someone calls for the priest's help. The priest feels upset about being called. His continuous help to the needy people and his tiredness makes him to get upset. Because of his tiredness he says that he does not have rest, happiness or peace as people under his parish die continuously. Immediately he feels sorry for saying such words. He begs God to forgive him because those words are spoken by his body and not by him.*

#### Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 17/11/2020

Dear students,

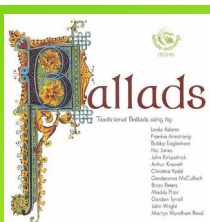
Did you watch the English class today? (17/11/2020). If not, Click on the image to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanation and summary will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class dealt with the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by Y B. Yeats, Stanzas 4 to 10.



#### The Ballad of Father Gilligan



'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by .W. B. Yeats is a touching narrative that illustrates God's everlasting benevolence and how he intervenes in the life of an earnest priest at the time of immense need Father Peter Gilligan was extremely concerned in the redemption of souls of his destitute parishioners. The poem is based on the themes that God is merciful loving and caring. The poem is an affirmation of a loving, kind God who showers his benevolence on all his creatures. The Ballad of Father Gilligan" is written in the style of ballad with twelve stanzas of four lines. Ballad is a simple narrative poem written in a simple language.



A ballad is a poem that tells a story, usually (but not always) in four-line stanzas called quatrains. The ballad form is enormously diverse, and poems in this form may have any one of hundreds of different rhyme schemes and meters.

ആഖ്യാനപരമായ നാടൻ പാട്ടുകളെയാണ് ബാലഡുകൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ വടക്കൻ-തെക്കൻ പാട്ടുകൾ ഇതിന് ഉദാഹരണമാണ്. നാല് വരികൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന പല്ലവിക്കളായി വ്യത്യസ്ത വൃത്തത്തിലും പ്രാസക്രമത്തിലും ഇവ രചിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. (Click on the image to watch the video)

**Glossary** (Refer to the glossary while reading the text. It will help you comprehend the poem well)

whispered	-	say softly to someone's ear (മന്ത്രിക്കുക, ഓതുക)
the time of sparrow chirp	-	early morning (പുലർച്ച)
mavrone	-	An expression of sorrow; alas! (ഖേദം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദം)
roused	-	wake up from sleep (ഉറക്കമുണർത്തുക)
little care	-	with no care (അശ്രദ്ധമായി, അലക്ഷ്യമായി)
rocky lane	-	a narrow road paved with rocks (കല്ലു പാകിയ നാട്ടു വഴി)
fen	-	a low and marshy or frequently flooded area of land (ചതുപ്പ്)
swayed	-	move to and fro or sideways (ആടുക, ഉലയുക)
merry	-	happily, peacefully (സന്തോഷത്തോടെ, സമാധാനമായി)

### **Summary - Stanzas 1,2, and 3**

*The poem begins with the introduction of Peter Gilligan, an old priest. He helps his people, who are under his church. Half of his people are in death bed or buried under the ground due to sickness. He treats the sick people and conducts funeral for the dead. He treats them day and night and thus becomes very tired.*

*One day due to his tiredness he is about to sleep on his chair. The presence of insects indicates it as evening. At that time someone calls for the priest's help. The priest feels upset about being called. His continuous help to the needy people and his tiredness makes him to get upset. Because of his tiredness he says that he does not have rest, happiness or peace as people under his parish die continuously. Immediately he feels sorry for saying such words. He begs God to forgive him because those words are spoken by his body and not by him.*

### **Summary - Stanzas 4 - 10**

*Father Gilligan kneels down on the floor to get forgiveness from God. He leans on the chair and prays and due to his tiredness he sleeps. Now the insects have gone and the stars begin to appear. As night starts the sky is filled with stars. Due to the flow of wind leaves are falling from the trees. God covers the world with darkness and speaks slowly to mankind.*

*Chirping of sparrows indicate the early hours of morning time. The insects come once again. At that time Father Gilligan wakes up from his sleep. He is shocked to know that he slept for a long time. He blames himself by saying that the person who needed his help might have died. He wakes his horse and rides very fast. He rides rashly over narrow roads and wet lands and reaches the sick man's house. By seeing the Father, the sick man's wife wonders that he has come again.*

*Father Gilligan asks whether the man died and the wife replies that he died an hour ago. In sadness the priest walks to and fro. The woman replies that after the priest leaves he died in a peaceful manner. Hearing such word Father Gilligan kneels on the floor.*

### **ACTIVITY 1**

Read stanzas 4 – 10 of the poem and answer the following questions.

1. What time of the day is mentioned in the expression 'the moths came once more'?
2. 'They slowly grew into millions.' What is referred to as 'they' here?
3. Did Father Gilligan go to the poor man's house immediately?
4. What did he do?
5. Why did he fall asleep?
6. Who began to peep?
7. When is the time of sparrow chirp?

8. How does the poet say that Father Gilligan woke up?
9. What did Father Gilligan do after getting up in the morning?
10. What did the poor man's wife ask Father Gilligan?
11. How did Father Gilligan ride his horse to the poor man's house?
12. Why did he ride his horse with little care?
13. what did the woman tell the priest?
14. Why was the woman surprised?
15. 'Father knelt down on that word.' Why?
16. 'Father Gilligan swayed to and fro'. Why?

**ACTIVITY 2**

Look at the phrase from the poem below  
 'As merry as a bird.' This is an example of 'Simile' (ഉപമ)

Examples

1. He fought like a lion.
2. She sings like an angel.

Simile is a figure of speech which directly compares two things using 'as' or 'like'.  
 e.g. She sings beautifully like a cuckoo.  
 'പോലെ' (as, like) എന്ന പദമുപയോഗിച്ച് രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളെ താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന അലങ്കാര പ്രയോഗമാണ് ഉപമ.  
 ഉദാ- പൂർണ്ണമിപോലെ പ്രഭ ചൊരിയുന്ന മുഖം

1. Frame sentences with examples of simile using the following words.

- ◆ beautiful
- ◆ smart
- ◆ big
- ◆ strong
- ◆ simple
- ◆ intelligent
- ◆ tall

**ACTIVITY 3**

The poor man's wife was surprised to see Father Gilligan again. Guess your answer from Father Gilligan's response and write a paragraph.

**ACTIVITY 4**

Father Gilligan failed to do his priestly duties to the poor man. Why?

**ACTIVITY 5**

Do you think Father Gilligan can be justified? Support your answer with evidences from the text.

**ACTIVITY 6**

**IMAGERIES**

Poet Yeats uses a number of images in the poem. Those images provide us sensory experiences. What does sensory mean? We have five senses. (eyes to see, ears to hear, nose to smell, tongue to taste and skin to touch) Sensory means 'related to our senses' which help us to hear, see, smell, taste and touch.

കവിതയിലുടനീളം വൈവിധ്യമാർന്ന വാങ്മയ ചിത്രങ്ങൾ കവി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവ വായനക്കാർക്ക് ഇന്ദ്രിയാനുഭവം ഉളവാക്കുന്നു. വായനക്കാരന്റെ പഞ്ചേന്ദ്രിയങ്ങൾക്ക് അത് അനുഭവ വേദ്യമാവുന്നു. ദൃശ്യം, ശ്രാവ്യം, ലോണം, രുചി, സ്പർശം (കണ്ണ്, ചെവി, മുക്ക്, നാവ്, ത്വക്ക്) എന്നിവയാണ് പഞ്ചേന്ദ്രിയങ്ങൾ.

**VISUAL IMAGES**  
 It is an image related to sight. When we read a particular line or phrase, a picture of it comes to our mind. For example, when we read 'They slowly into millions grew', we get a clear picture of a starry night.

Visual Images (ദൃശ്യ വാങ്മയ ചിത്രം) കാഴ്ചയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട imagery ആണ് Visual Images. ഒരു വരി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പദം വായിക്കുമ്പോൾ വായനക്കാരന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ ദൃശ്യാനുഭവം ഒരുക്കുന്നതാണ്. Visual images.

**AUDITARY IMAGES**  
 It is related to audio.  
 e.g. the chirping of the sparrow.  
 KITE VICTERS

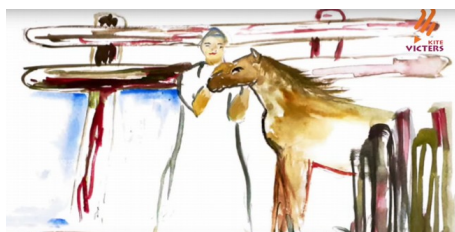
Auditory Images (ശ്രാവ്യ വാങ്മയ ചിത്രം) കേഴ്കിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട imagery ആണ് Auditory Images. ഒരു വരി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പദം വായിക്കുമ്പോൾ വായനക്കാരന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ ശ്രാവ്യാനുഭവം ഒരുക്കുന്നതാണ്. Auditory images.

Yeats uses a number of images in the poem to provide a sensory experience to the readers. Pick out instances of visual and auditory images from the poem. (Refer Activity 5 on page No. 93)

Visual	Auditory
Green sods	Sparrow-chirp

**ACTIVITY 7**

Look at the images below.



Identify the ideas connected with these pictures

Dear students, do these Assignments and send it  
 Thank You & Stay Home, Stay Safe

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