

KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class: 10

Subject: English

Unit: 3
Lore of ValuesWork Sheet: 21
Class : 35Topic: The Ballad Of
Father Gilligan - 3

Review and Assignments based on Victers First Bell Online Class 35 on 20/11/2020, Friday 12.00
Previous Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 17/11/2020

Dear students please check your assignments with these possible answers.

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'?

Ans: Early morning. Father Gilligan slept the previous evening at the moth hour. In the morning he woke when the moths came once more.

2. 'They slowly grew into millions.' What is referred to as 'they' here?

Ans: The stars. As it grew darker more and more stars became visible in the sky.

3. Did Father Gilligan go to the poor man's house immediately?

Ans: No, he slept while leaning on the chair and praying.

4. What did he do?

Ans: He slept leaning onto the chair.

5. Why did he fall asleep?

Ans: He fell asleep because he was so tired of performing his priestly duties.

6. Who began to peep?

Ans: The stars began to peep.

7. When is the time of sparrow chirp?

Ans: Early morning. Usually the birds starts chirping announcing the coming of day break.

8. How does the poet say that Father Gilligan woke up?

Ans: He stood upright on the floor.

9. What did Father Gilligan do after getting up in the morning?

Ans: He went to the stable and roused his horse from its sleep and rode carelessly to the poor man's house.

10. What did the poor man's wife ask Father Gilligan?

Ans: The poor man's wife was surprised to see the priest again and asked him about his coming a second time.

11. How did Father Gilligan ride his horse to the poor man's house?

Ans: He rode his horse with little care through the rocky lane and fen as he had never rode before.

12. Why did he ride his horse with little care?

Ans: He wanted to reach the poor man's house at the earliest possible to give him the last communion before he died.

13. what did the woman tell the priest?

Ans: The women told the priest that her husband died peacefully an hour after the priest had left the house.

14. Why was the woman surprised?

Ans: Her husband had received the last communion from the priest and he had passed away peacefully. But the priest had come again. So she was surprised.

15. 'Father knelt down on that word.' Why?

Ans: Father knelt because the widow's words made Father Gilligan realise that eve merciful God had extended his helping hand to him. The priest was humbled at this.

16. 'Father Gilligan swayed to and fro'. Why?

Ans: He was shocked to hear the news of the death of that man and his failure to discharge his priestly duties made him sway to and fro.

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- പൗർണ്ണമിപോലെ പ്രഭ ചൊരിയുന്ന മുഖം

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

- ◆ Beautiful She is beautiful as an angel.
- ◆ Smart Sanju bats smartly like Sachin.
- ◆ Big The auditorium was big like a mall.
- ◆ Strong He is strong like Hercules.
- ◆ Simple The poem was as simple as a rhyme.
- ◆ Intelligent He is intelligent like a robot.
- ◆ Tall Javed is tall like a pillar.

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.

Ans:

The evening, when he was sent for, Father Gilligan leaned on to the chair and prayed to forgive his errand words. As he was tired, he fell asleep in the chair. The very next morning, he stood upright on the floor and became aware of neglecting his duty as priest to give last sacrament to the dying man. So he went to the stable and roused his horse from its sleep and rode with little care to the poor man's house through the rocky lane and fen. He had never rode like this before. When he reached the house, the poor man's wife was surprised to see the priest once again. She told him that her husband died peacefully.- as merry as bird- the last night after the priest had come and gave him the last sacrament. The widow's words made Father Gilligan realise that eve merciful God had extended his helping hand to him. The priest was humbled at this. He felt guilty of his neglect and he swayed to and fro. So he knelt there down and prayed to God for his benevolence to the least of a creation like him.

ACTIVITY 4

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

Ans:

The remote Irish country parish was struck by an epidemic. As a priest Father Gilligan had to discharge his priestly duties to them, giving the last communion to the dying and burying the dead ones. So he was weary night and day. He complains that he had no rest, nor piece, nor joy in his life because half of his people were either sick or dear and buried. One evening when he was summoned to attend a dying man, 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.

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.

AUDITORY IMAGES
It is related to audio. e.g. the chirping of the sparrow.

Auditory Images (ശ്രാവ്യ വാങ്മയ ചിത്രം) കേഴ്ചിയുമായി 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)

Ans:

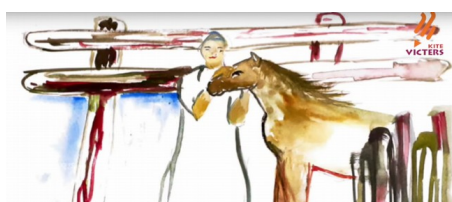
Visual	Auditory
Green sods	Sparrow-chirp
Moth hour	whispered to mankind
The stars	
Rocky lane and fen	

ACTIVITY 7

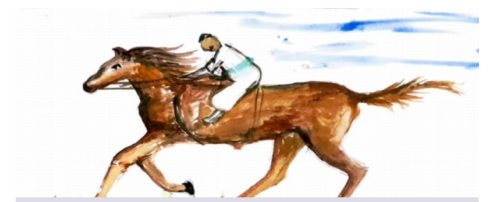
Look at the images below. Identify the ideas connected with these pictures.



The old priest Peter Gilligan stood upright on the floor.



He roused his horse out of its sleep.



He rode with little care as he never rode.



He rode his horse rocky lane and fen.



The poor man's wife was surprised to see Father Gilligan coming again.

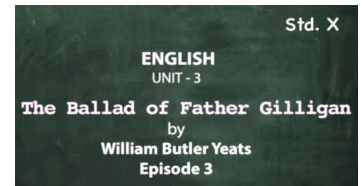



He asks the the poor man's wife whether he was dead or not.

Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 20/11/2020

Dear students,

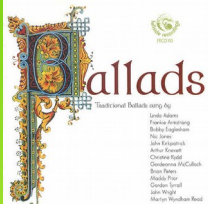
Did you watch the English class today? (20/11/2020). If not, **Click on the image** to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanation and summary will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class dealt with the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by Y B. Yeats, Stanzas 11 and 12, the activities in the text book, Rhyming words, Rhyme Scheme, Character Sketch, Pocket Glossary book, Activity Book of the Poem etc.





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 എന്ന് പറയുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ വടക്കൻ-തെക്കൻ പാട്ടുകൾ ഇതിന് ഉദാഹരണമാണ്. നാല് വരികൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന പല്ലവികളായി 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)

- souls who tire and bleed - the common people (സാധാരണ ജനം)
- tire and bleed - work hard and suffer (അധ്വാനിക്കുന്നവർ)
- He Who hath made the night of stars - A reference to God Almighty who created this universe (പ്രപഞ്ച സൃഷ്ടാവായ ദൈവം)
- hath - An old usage for 'has' ('has' ന്റെ പഴയ രൂപം)
- Angel - messenger from God (ദൈവ ദൂതൻ)
- He Who is wrapped in purple robes - A reference to God Almighty, as he is the Priest of Priests (ദൈവം പുരോഹിതന്മാരുടെ പുരോഹിതനാണ്, മഹാപുരോഹിതനായ ദൈവം)
- With planets in His care - God created this universe and takes control over it (സർവ്വ സൃഷ്ടാവായ ദൈവം)
- pity - show kindness (ദയതോന്നി, മഹാദയാലുവായ ദൈവം)
- least of things - reference to Father Gilligan (ഒന്നുമല്ലാത്ത എന്തെങ്കിലും)
- wrapped - dressed (ധരിച്ചു)
- purple robes - purple coloured long dress worn by priests (പുരോഹിതർ ധരിക്കുന്ന നീളമുള്ള കപ്പായം, അങ്കി)

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.

Summary - Stanzas 11 - 12

He says that God has made the stars at night to comfort the souls. God might have sent one of His angels to help him.

God is a king in purple colour robes and takes care of all the planets. It shows that God has many big responsibilities. Even with such responsibility, God had pity on a simple person like Father Gilligan when he slept. Father Gilligan feels grateful to God for being kind and merciful to him. The poem shows the love and care of God for whom all the lives are equal and important.

ACTIVITY 1

Read stanzas 11 and 12 of the poem 'The Ballad Of Father Gilligan' and answer the following questions. [He Who hath Asleep upon a chair.]

1. Who made the night of stars?
2. Whom did the God send down?
3. How did God help father Peter Gilligan?
4. Why is God described as one who is wrapped in purple robes?
5. 'Planets in His care.' What does this expression mean?

ACTIVITY 2

A few expressions from the poem is given below. Arrange them in the proper sequential order.

1. God sent one of His angels down to help the priest.
2. Father Gilligan woke up in the morning.
3. He felt sorry and guilty.
4. Father Gilligan was very tired.
5. Father Peter Gilligan realised what had happened.
6. He rushed to the poor man's house.
7. So he could not go to the poor man's house.
8. He knelt down and prayed.

9. The angel went to the poor man's house disguised as Father Gilligan.
10. He realised that he hadn't gone to the poor man's house.
11. She asked 'Father you come again'.

ACTIVITY 3 (Refer Activity 1 on Page No. 92)

Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate answer from the options given.

1. The people of Father Gilligan's parish were _____.
 a) toiling in the field b) suffering from an epidemic c) celebrating Easter d) nodding their chairs
2. The old priest was _____.
 a) energetic b) weary c) fresh d) angry
3. Mavrone means _____.
 a) My dear one b) An expression of sorrow c) God bless you d) God be with you
4. Father Gilligan awoke with a start, realising that he had not _____.
 a) done his duty b) roused his horse c) finished his homework d) said his prayers
5. The word 'flock' in the context of the poem means:
 a) a flock of sheep b) sparrows c) stars in the sky d) people in the parish
6. Who is 'wrapped in purple robes'?
 a) Father Gilligan b) The stars c) God d) Sparrows
7. The expression 'green sods' refers to
 a) graves covered over by green grass b) the stars in the sky
 c) the people in the parish d) God's angels
8. What is referred to as 'moth-hour of eve'?
 a) dawn b) noon c) evening d) the night of stars

ACTIVITY 4 (Refer Activity 2 on Page No. 92)

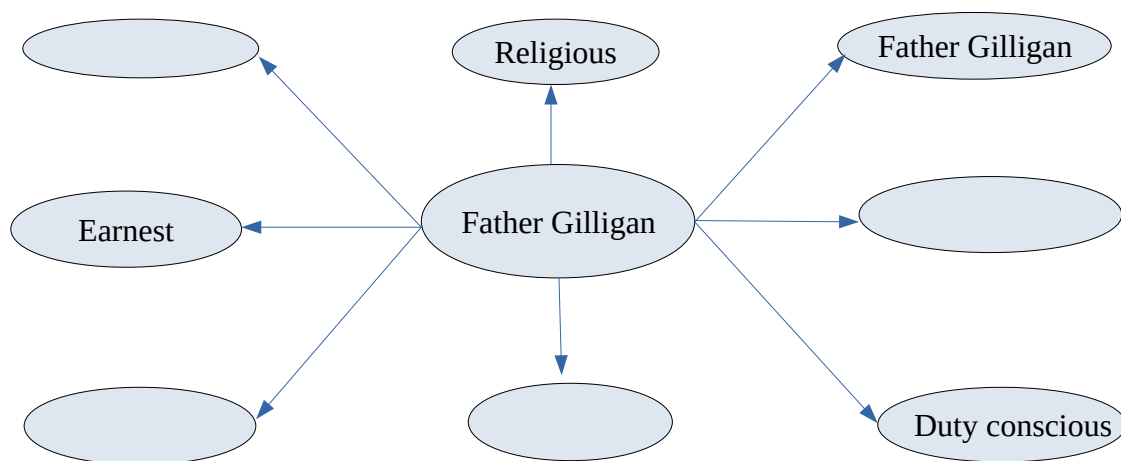
1. The poem is in the form of a ballad. A ballad is a poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas. Ballads are usually musical and dramatic. What are the features that make this poem a typical ballad?

Features of a Ballad

- * **Poem or Song that narrates a story.**
ആഖ്യാന പരമായ കവിത/പാട്ട് ആണ് ബാലഡ്
- * **Short stanzas of four lines each.**
നാലുവരികളുൾപ്പെടുന്ന പല്ലവികളാണ്
- * **Poem is musical and dramatic.**
സംഗീതാത്മകവും, നാടകീയവുമാണ് സംഭവങ്ങൾ.
- * **Uses a consistent rhyme scheme throughout the poem.**
പദ്യത്തിലുടനാളും നിശ്ചിതമായ പ്രാസ ക്രമം പാലിക്കുന്നു

ACTIVITY 5 (Refer Activity 3 on Page No. 93)

How does Yeats describe the character of Father Gilligan in the poem? Complete the following word web.



Prepare a character sketch of Father Peter Gilligan using the hints in the word web.

ACTIVITY 6 (Refer Activity 6 on Page No. 93)

Read the following lines again.

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

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

Look at the words given in bold.
They are rhyming words.

1. Pick out the rhyming words in the other stanzas (from 3 -12)

- day – lay
- eve – grieve
- -
- -
- -

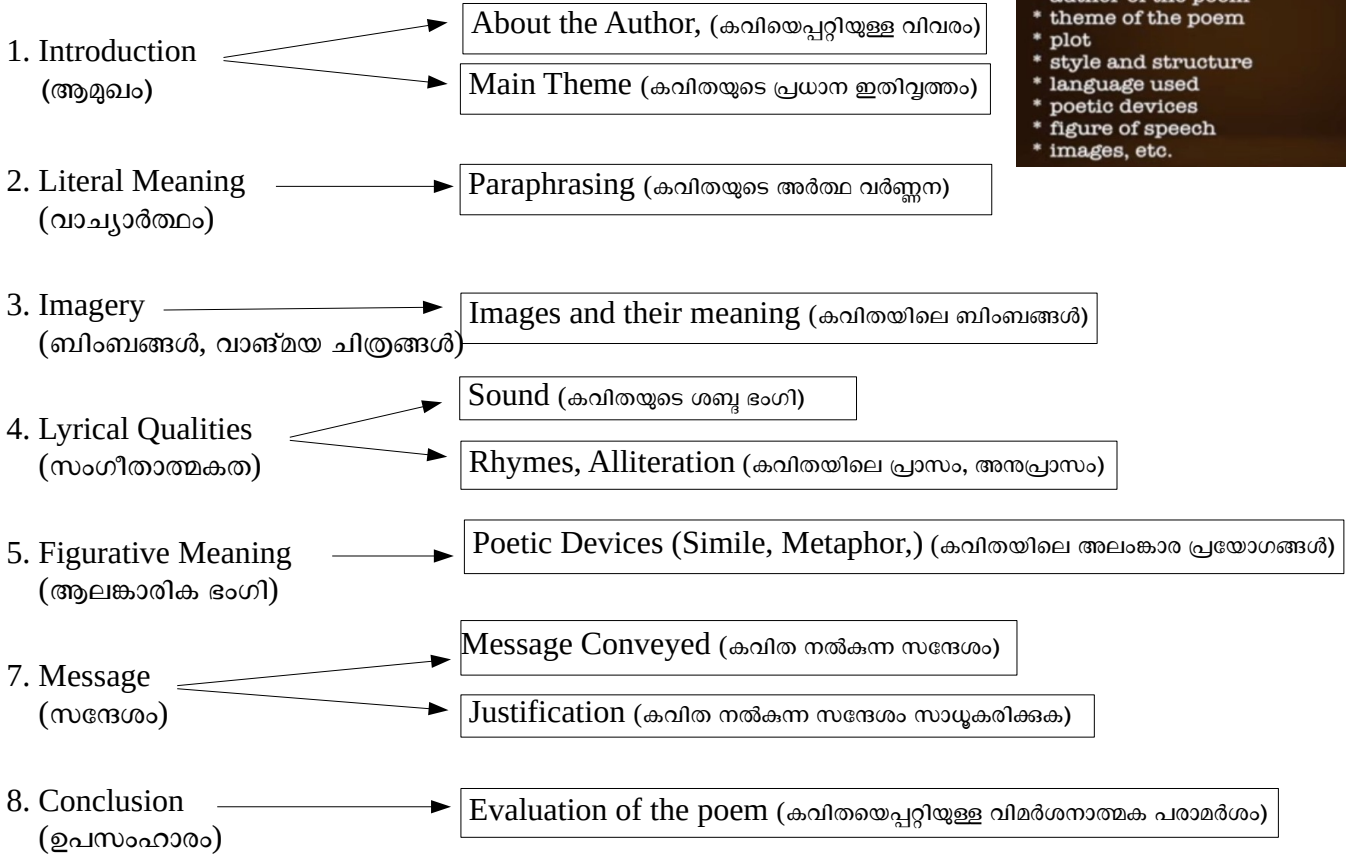
When we analyse the poem we find that the lines 2 and 4 rhymes together.

2. Identify the rhyme scheme of the first stanza. Analyse whether the same rhyme scheme follows throughout the poem.

ACTIVITY 7

Write an Appreciation of the poem ‘The Ballad of Father Gilligan’

Features of an Appreciation



Write an appreciation of the poem.

- * name of the poem
- * author of the poem
- * theme of the poem
- * plot
- * style and structure
- * language used
- * poetic devices
- * figure of speech
- * images, etc.

Dear Students hope that the above tip will help you to write an appreciation of the poem

ACTIVITY 8 (Refer Activity 8 on Page No. 94)

Sit in groups and choreograph the poem. You may follow the steps given below.

1. Recite the poem and pick out images from it.
2. List out the events in the poem and plan how to present them.
3. Write a script for choreographing the poem.
4. Present the choreography.

Points to Remember

- * Recite the poem and collect the images.
- * List the events.
- * Plan how to present those events.
- * Write a script
- * Get practiced.
- * Give music to these lines.
- * There must be a choir.

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	:	<i>The Ballad of Father Gilligan</i>
Theme of the poem	:	<i>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.</i>
Location/ Setting	:	<i>The Parsonage of the priest, The house of a villager.</i>
Characters	:	<i>Father Gilligan, The Messenger Man, The Wife of the dead man.</i>

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 grievance.]

]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



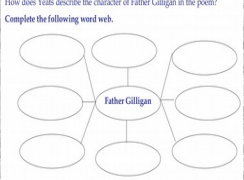

ACTIVITY 9

My Pocket Dictionary

Prepare a small booklet consisting of all the difficult words and their meanings.

ACTIVITY 10

Prepare an Activity Book for the poem ‘The Ballad of Father Gilligan.’ See the layout given below.

<p>THE BALLAD OF FATHER GILLIGAN</p>  <p>Prepared by Name: Class:</p>	<p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * About the Author * Poem * Summary * Ballad * Glossary * Question Answers * Appreciation * Rhyming Words * Rhyme Scheme * Figures of Speech * Imageries * Word Web 	<p>About the Author</p>  <p>Write the Profile of the Poet</p>	<p>Poem The Ballad of Father Gilligan</p> <p>Write the Poem</p>
Front Cover	Page 1	Page 2	Page 3
<p>Summary</p> <p>Write the Summary of the Poem.</p>	<p>Ballad</p> <p>Write a short description about Ballad.</p>	<p>Glossary</p> <p>Write the meaning of difficult words in the poem.</p>	<p>Question Answers</p> <p>Write the question Answers here.</p>
Page 4	Page 5	Page 6	Page 7
<p>Appreciation</p> <p>Write the Appreciation of the Poem.</p>	<p>Rhyming Words</p> <p>Write the stanzas of the Poem and underline the Rhyming Words.</p>	<p>Rhyme Scheme</p> <p>Write two stanzas of the Poem and mark the Rhyme Scheme</p>	<p>Figures of Speech</p> <p>Write all the Figures of Speech and quote examples from the poem.</p>
Page 8	Page 9	Page 10	page 11
<p>Imageries</p> <p>Write all the Imageries in the poem with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 12</p>	<p>Word Web</p> <p>How does Yeats describe the character of Father Gilligan in the poem? Complete the following word web.</p>  <p>Draw the duly filled word web here Page 13</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Back Cover</p>	

Dear students,
I am the shepherd, I was with you
through out the poem.
Hope you enjoyed and understood
the poem well. Read the
poem again and do all
the assignments.

Wish You All Success
Bye



Dear students, do these Assignments and send it in the whats app group
Thank You & Stay Home, Stay Safe
