

KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class: 10

Subject: English

Unit: 3
Lore of ValuesWork Sheet: 21
Class : 36Topic: The Danger of
Single Story - 1**Review and Assignments based on VICTERS First Bell Online Class 36 on 30/11/2020, Monday 11.30****Previous Assignments based on VICTERS Online Class on 20/11/2020**

Dear students please check your assignments with these possible answers.

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?

Ans: God has made the night of stars.

2. Whom did the God send down?

Ans: God sent down one of his great angels.

3. How did God help father Peter Gilligan?

Ans: God sent one of his great angels down to perform the priestly duties of Father Gilligan who fell asleep on the chair

4. Why is God described as one who is wrapped in purple robes?

Ans: God is the Priest of priests.

5. 'Planets in His care.' What does this expression mean?

Ans: God has made the planets and all the universe and all are under His control and care.**ACTIVITY 2**

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

Ans:

1. Father Gilligan was very tired.
2. So he could not go to the poor man's house.
3. He felt sorry and guilty
4. Father Gilligan woke up in the morning.
5. He rushed to the poor man's house.
6. She asked 'Father you come again.'
7. He realised that he hadn't gone to the poor man's house.
8. Father Peter Gilligan realised what had happened.
9. God sent one of His angels down to help the priest.
10. The angel went to the poor man's house disguised as Father Gilligan.
11. He knelt down and prayed.

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

Ans: b) suffering from an epidemic.

2. The old priest was _____.

- a) energetic b) weary c) fresh d) angry

Ans: b) weary.

3. Mavrone means _____.

- a) My dear one b) An expression of sorrow c) God bless you d) God be with you

Ans: b) an expression of sorrow.

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

Ans: a) done his duty.

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

Ans: **d) people in the parish**

6. Who is 'wrapped in purple robes'?

- a) Father Gilligan b) The stars c) God d) Sparrows

Ans: **c) God**

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

Ans: **a) graves covered over by green grass**

8. What is referred to as 'moth-hour of eve'?

- a) dawn b) noon c) evening d) the night of stars

Ans: **c) evening**

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?

A ballad is a narrative poem consisting of simple stanzas and usually having a refrain. Ballads have their origin in the folk tradition and are meant to be sung. The poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by William Butler Yeats is a ballad. The poem stanzaic in structure with twelve stanzas of four lines each (quatrain). In each stanza, the first and the third lines do not rhyme but the second line rhymes with the fourth line. It narrates the story of an old priest Father Petter Gilligan. The events narrated in the poem holds a dramatic effect and creates an impact in the minds of the readers. The poem is set in a parish of Irish country side and at the poor man's house.

Features of a Ballad

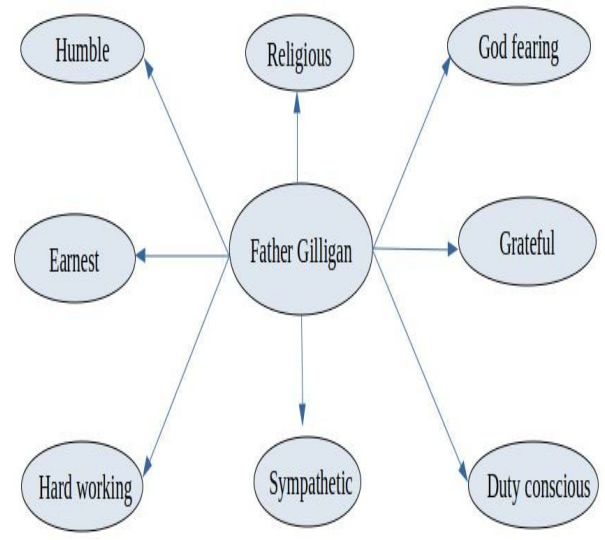
- * Poem or Song that narrates a story.
ആഖ്യാന പരമായ കവിത/പാട്ട് ആണ് ബാലഡ്
- * Short stanzas of four lines each.
നാലുവരികളുൾപ്പെടുന്ന പല്ലവികളാണ്
- * Poem is musical and dramatic.
സംഗീതാത്മകവും, നാടകീയവുമാണ് സംഭവങ്ങൾ.
- * Uses a consistent rhyme scheme throughout the poem.
പദ്യത്തിലുടനാളും നിശ്ചിതമായ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

Ans:

In the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' by Y B Yeats, the old priest Father Peter Gilligan is the main character. The poem begins with introduction of Father Gilligan. He was the priest of an Irish country parish. An epidemic has spread in the country side. 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. From the poem we realise that Father Gilligan was a pious and God fearing. He is very earnest and hard working and dutiful. He attends everyone in his parish who needed his service. However, when one day he fails to do his duty because he has fallen asleep, he feels very guilty and rushes to the poor man's house. But God knows that Father Gilligan has been a good servant to Him. So he sent one of His angels to take Father Gilligan's place at the sick man's bedside and to comfort him as he approaches death. When Father Gilligan finds out this has happened, he is filled with gratitude. He thanks god for not letting the poor man suffer without there being anyone who sit with him in his last hours. He also thanks God for having pity on his faithful servant and sending someone to do his job when he himself was too tired to do it. Hence this ballad teaches us that God has mercy on everyone – even those who feel they have failed him



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

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

Ans: day – lay
 eve – grieve
 die – I
 asleep – peep
 wind – mankind
 more – floor
 chair - care
 fen – again
 ago – fro
 bird – word
 bleed – need
 care - chair

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

Ans: Yes the poem follows the same rhyme scheme. The Rhyme Scheme is ABCB

ACTIVITY 7

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

Ans:

The Ballad of Father Gilligan

W B Yeats, an Irish poet and one of the noted figures of the 20 th century literature, portrays the poverty and extreme spirituality of the Irish rural life of his time. The central idea of the poem is to show that God is merciful. He sends help for those in need of it and at times when they need it the most. The poem also shows the Irish countryside and its poverty and is Yeats’s one of the very few contributions to Irish folklore.

Father Gilligan was very old and tired. The old priest used to attend to all the dying men and women of the village, praying for them as they lay on their death beds. He was often too tired, rushing from one place to the other. One evening, he fell asleep in his chair and woke up the next day morning, to hear that a poor man had died. He was grief-stricken that he could not pray for the man and immediately rushed to his house. The man’s wife upon seeing him, told that the man died an hour after he left him! Immediately, Father Gilligan knew that the good Lord had sent one of his angels to stand in his place, while he slept.

This poem is a perfect example of Ballad. It is written in multiple stanzas of four lines each, keeping a regular rhyme-scheme of ABCB. Though not specifically said, the setting of the poem is a country-side dwelt by poor people. The mentioning of the father’s riding a horse “by rocky lane and fen” and phrases like “green sod” show us more of the settings of the poem.

The poem is rich with imageries. Visual Imagery: We see the dusk and the dawn with presence of moths, we see the night sky twinkling with millions of stars and we watch the whole world gets covered in darkness. We can also visualize the image of Father riding his horse by the rocky and fen. Auditory Imagery: we hear leaves shaking in the wind and sparrows chirping. Also, the cry of repentance from the priest calling “Mavrone”, mavrone!”

The two lines, “For half his flock were in their beds,/ Or under green sods lay” are metaphoric with sick and death respectively, denoting that half of the villagers are either in their sick- beds or dead and burred due to some dangerous epidemic. The lines “... he turned and died /As merry as a bird” is an example of the literary device Simile.

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 (Glossary) and their meanings.

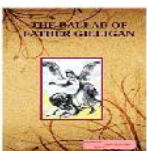
GLOSSARY

weary	-	tired
flock	-	a group of (Here the parish members are referred to as the flocks)
in their beds	-	bed ridden
green sods lay-		died and buried
nodded	-	to move one's head up and down to show agreement
moth hour	-	at dawn and dusk, or daybreak and twilight
eve	-	evening
Grieve	-	feel intense sorrow
forgive	-	cancel (a debt)
My body spake not I - mentally willing to do something but physically weak.		
knelt	-	be in a position in which the body is supported by a knee or the knees
stars began to peep - stars appeared in the sky		
whispered	-	say softly to someone's ear
the time of sparrow chirp - early morning		
mavrone	-	An expression of sorrow; alas!
roused	-	wake up from sleep
little care	-	with no care
rocky lane	-	a narrow road paved with rocks
fen	-	a low and marshy or frequently flooded area of land
swayed	-	move to and fro or sideways
merry	-	happily, peacefully
souls who tire and bleed	-	the common people
tire and bleed	-	work hard and suffer
He Who hath made the night of stars - A reference to God Almighty who created this universe		
hath	-	An old usage for 'has'
Angel	-	messenger from God
He Who is wrapped in purple robes - A reference to God Almighty, as he is the Priest of Priests		
With planets in His care - God created this universe and takes control over it		
pity	-	show kindness
least of things	-	reference to Father Gilligan
wrapped	-	dressed
purple robes	-	purple coloured long dress worn by priests

ACTIVITY 10

Prepare an Activity Book for the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan.'

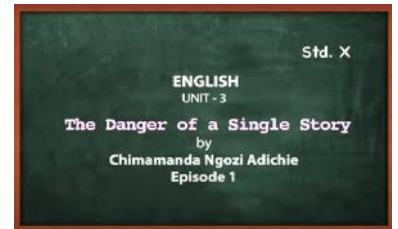
Click on the **image below** to read the **Activity Book** or **Scan the QR Code**



Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 30/11/2020

Dear students,

Did you watch the English class today? (30/11/2020). If not, **Click on the image** to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanations will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class dealt with the 3rd lesson in the Unit 'The Danger of a Single Story' by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, the Nigerian author. The class discussed the first two paragraphs of the story. A few assignments were also given.



The Danger of a Single Story

Our lives are composed of many overlapping stories. Novelist Adichie tells the story how she found her authentic cultural voice – and warns that if we here only a single story about another person or country, we risk a critical misunderstanding. Now read on.

About the Author



Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (born September 15, 1977) is a Nigerian novelist, non fiction writer and short story writer. She is regarded as 'the most prominent' among young anglophone authors in African literature. Her works include Purple Hibiscus, Half of a Yellow Sun and Americanah.

ACTIVITY 1

Write a short **profile** of **Adichie** using the hints given below

- Full Name : Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie
- Born : 15 September 1977, Enugu, Nigeria
- Nationality : Nigerian
- Education : Drexel University, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
- Spouse : Ivara Esege
- Famous as : Novelist, Short Story writer
- Major Works : Purple Hibiscus (2003), Half of a Yellow Sun (2006), The Thing Around Your Neck (2009) Americanah (2003)
- Awards : Women's Prize for Fiction, Commonwealth Writers' Prize: Best First Book (Africa)

Introduction

Look at the images and identify what they tell us.





These images talk about the cultural stories of India's different states, like Rajasthan, Punjab, Assam and our very own Kerala, their cultural diversity and tradition. The culture of our country is rich, diverse and varied. They differ in their dress, style, customs and language. When we talk about India, we have many stories to tell - stories of Rajasthan, Assam, Punjab, Kerala and so on. There are many stories about India, about different cultures, beliefs, customs and languages. Even the remote areas where the tribal people lives, maintain a culture extremely different from what we see outside. Of course the videos shown in the class help us to evaluate the rapid change that happened to the lives of people with industrial revolution and other scientific progress. Values and practices vary across cultures. Still there are places round the globe where modernism have not yet reached, where poverty and famine rules over. So all the places have got a story to tell. Students write the story of your place, the place where you live. Remember the following points while writing the story.

- * Include the beauty of the place.
- * Include the customs.
- * Write about the people.
- * Write about the problems.

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

- personal - belonging to or affecting a particular person (വ്യക്തിപരമായ)
- illustrations - containing pictures or other graphical materials (ചിത്രകഥ)
- obligated - require or compel (നിർബന്ധിതം)
- weather - the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time (ദിനാന്തരീക്ഷസ്ഥിതി)

ACTIVITY 2

Read paragraph 1 and 2 of the speech 'The Danger of a single Story and answer the following questions. [I'm a storyteller. because there was no need to.]

1. What does Adichie like to call her stories?
2. At what age did she start writing?
3. Where was she grew up?
4. What type of books did Adichie read when she was a child?
5. What idea do you get about Adichie's mother?
6. Who were the characters in her early writings?
7. Why did she have such characters in her early writings?
8. In what way were her stories different from her real life experience?
9. How does Adichie begin her speech? What is striking about it?
10. How does Adichie describe the characters in her early writings?

ACTIVITY 3

Complete the sentences suitably.

1. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is a
2. She started reading at
3. She read only
4. She began to write at
5. She wrote exactly the kind of stories
6. Her characters were
7. Adichie thought that the characters in books

ACTIVITY 4

When you were young you might have written stories or poems. Rewrite one of the stories or poems. Send it to your class group and try to publish an e-magazine.

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