

# The Last Lesson

Alphonse Daudet (1840-1897)

(French novelist & short story writer. Days of Franco Prussian war (1870-1871))

## Characters

- M Hamel
- Franz
- Old Hauser
- Farmer past master
- Blacksmith & Watcher

## Morning scene

- Franz late for school
- A test on participles
- Wanted to spend day out
- It was warm & bright
- birds were chirruping
- Prussian soldiers were drilling in back of sawmill

## Bulletin board

- All bad news came there last battles, the draft, commanding officer Blacksmith and Watcher with apprentice To Franz
- Don't go so fast you have time.

## order from Berlin

- An order from Berlin to teach only German in schools of Alsace and Lorraine

## Unusual things

- No bustle, No sound of opening and closing desk, lessons repeated in unison
- teachers ruler snapping on table. It was quiet as Sunday morning. classmates were in place.

## Changed M Hamel

- M Hamel didn't scold Franz.
- He wore his best clothes

- beautiful green coat, frilled shirt, black silk cap all embroidered.

- Back benches were occupied by old Hauser, farmer (Primer) mayor, pastmaster

What a thunderclap these words to me (Franz)

Reason for village

Franz on order

↳ He was feeling sorry for not learning the lessons.

↳ For seeking birds eggs or going sliding on saar (river)

↳ They were there to pay respect for M. Hamel's 40 years service

↳ Feeling sorry for not going to school

↳ Grammar and history of saints are old friend now.

↳ Didn't scold Franz for not learning

↳ He forgot M. Hamel's ruler and chunky nature

↳ Blamed parents and himself (No water my flowers)

French language

↳ The most beautiful, dearest and logical in world everything

↳ Franz understood

We must guard it among us and never forget it because copies to them in when people are enslaved it beautiful sound hand would be the key to prison France Alsace.

↳ M. Hamel gave new

↳ No attention to beetles and pigeons cooed

↳ Old houses spelled letters (cry and funny)

↳ M. Hamel choked and wrote Vive la France and made gesture

Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

LOST SPRING

Anees Jung

☞ "Sometimes I find a Rupee in the garbage"

☞ Sahab a rag picker (Sahab-e-Ilam) hard of the universe

☞ His family migrated from Bangladesh to Delhi in 1971.  
(As their houses swept away by storm)

☞ Seemapuri (A slum of Delhi)

☞ They live in structures of mud, with roofs of tin and tarpaulin, devoid of sewage, drainage or running water with 10,000 rag pickers

☞ They live here for more than 30 years with no identity except the ration card which enable them to get food grains.

☞ If at end of the day we can feed our families we would rather live here than in fields with no grains

:- Said women when author asked

☞ Ragpicking Through the years it is a proportions of fine art. Garbage to them is gold. (coins or ten & note)

☞ It is roof and bread but for Sahab is ever more.  
For children it is wrapped in wonder for elder is survival

☞ The promises like author (school promise) abound in every corner of his bleak world.

☞ Shoes

It is not lack of money but a tradition to stay barefoot.

Sahab was wearing tennis shoes with a hole which were

discarded by a rich boy. Saheb likes tennis and the gatekeeper lets him to use the swing. But he will never get the chance to play game himself

She remembered a story of a man from Vidipi. As young boy he would stop briefly at temple where his father was priest and pray for shoes. Thirty years later she saw another priest son with shoes to which thought god has granted his wish.

### The steel canister

He now works in tea stall for 800 rupees and all his meals. He lost his scrupulous look. The steel canister seems heavier than plastic bag over his shoulder.

The bag was his canister belongs to owner of tea stall. Saheb is no longer his own master.

1. What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from?

Saheb is looking for coins, rupee notes in the garbage dump. He lives in slum area of Seemapuri and he has migrated to Seemapuri from Dhaka, Bangladesh.

2. What explanation does the author offer for children not wearing footwear?

Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

"I want to drive a car" (Mukesh)

Firozabad

It is the centre of India's glass blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces weilding glass and making bangles.

Mukesh wanted to be a motor mechanic --- dreams look like mirage amidst the dust of Firozabad

Working conditions

Glass furnaces with high temperatures in dingy cells without air and light.

Children's eyes are adjusted for dark often they loose their brightness of eyes (20,000 childrens)

Living conditions

Sinking lanes choked with garbage, past homes with crumbling walls, wobbly doors, no windows. Families of animals and humans coexisting.

Thatched with dead grass, is a firewood stove, large vessel of spinach leaves, more chopped vege on the floor

- ↳ Mukesh's father has worked as a tailor and now as bangle maker. He is able to teach his true sons art of bangle making.
- ↳ Grandmother "It is his Karma, his destiny" They had seen in every house, yard, corner spiral of bangles.
- ↳ Sunny gold, paddy green, royal blue, pink, purple
- ↳ Savita A young girl in drab pink dress, her hand moves like tongs of machine mechanically.
- ↳ She knows scarcity of bangles as symbolises Indian woman Suhag, old woman sitting beside her (comparison)
- ↳ Year of mind numbing toil have killed initiative and ability to dream.
- ↳ Organisation No awareness about rights (beaten and dragged to jail for doing so. No leader.
- ↳ Oppressed family caught in web of poverty oppressor vicious middlemen, dahukars & politicians

Date 18 Jun 20

Date / /

# Deep Water

William Douglas

Author's aversion to water  
Started when he was 3 or 4 years old  
Visited a beach with his father at California  
saw at surf. The waves knocked him. Father  
laughed.

Misadventure at YMCA a big cruiser of a boy  
tossed him in the pool, author landed in  
sitting position planned to jump & come to  
the surface & paddle to the edge. Tried to  
shout no sound came out.

His lungs ached, head throbbed and he got  
dizzy. He felt paralyzed. Only heart move.

II This time limbs did not move looked for  
ropes, water wings

III Spiked water in place of air, all efforts  
stopped a blackout. Overpowered by fear

Impact The slightest exertion upset him and  
made him wobbly in knees.

Subsequent fear remained in pool, icy  
horror would grab him legs paralyzed.

Douglas didn't enjoy water sport, ruined  
fishing in canoes, Maine lake fishing  
landlocked salmon.

Bass fishing in New Hampshire, trout fishing  
on Deschutes, on Columbia at Bumping  
lake in Cascades - fear of water followed

### Conquering his fear

Instructor made him practice five days a week an hour every day. Put a belt around him attached rope through a pulley, held on end of the rope.

Author went back and forth several times took 3 months. Instructor taught him to put his face under water & exhale nose & inhale, kick with his legs.

Went to lake Went through Swam Limiles Swam crawl, breaststroke, side stroke & backstroke.

Went up to Teton to Conrad Meadows up to Conrad Creek trail camped by warm lake Swam across other shore and back.

### Learning from experience In death is peace

Terror only in fear of death as Roosevelt said "All we have to fear is fear itself"

Narrator experienced both sensation of dying and terror that fear of it can produce.

The will to live grew him.

## The Rattrap Selma Lagerlof

Intro There was a poor man who sold rat traps of wire & the income was not enough so he also begged and stole small things sometimes.

Key line Man is tempted by the baits (food in trap) of wealth like a rat is tempted by the cheese in the trap

One day he took shelter in the house of a man who had been a crofter (who ---) in Ramjso Iron works. He offered supper and tobacco and played the game of cards. The peddler (rat trap seller) stole his thirty kroner.

The peddler decided to spend the night near the farge (----). The owner of the factory came and mistook him as his old friend Nils Olaf. To help him he invited the peddler to his house.

The peddler didn't clear the confusion hoping that he might get some money from him. But the peddler was feared of coming to his house so the owner sent his daughter to convince him. Edla Hillmarsson

She assured the peddler that he must be safe. The iron master (owner) planned to help the peddler to regain his health.

The peddler bathed, shaved and given a haircut and then the iron master realised that he was not his friend.

But the daughter persuaded her father to invite him to the Christmas eve. The peddler was overwhelmed by the nature of his daughter.

Next morning before leaving the house the peddler wrote a letter to Edla asking her to return the money to the owner (crofter) and given her a mat-trap as a present.

The genuine compassion and kindness of Edla changed the thief in to better man.

- \* Crofter is person who works in small place.
- \* Forge is place where metals are turned in to shapes under fire.

Louis Fischer

## Main characters

Rajkumar Shukla

Charles Fereer Andrews

Poor sharecropper and victim of British landlord. Though he was illiterate but was determined to fight against Britishers.

English Pacifist (peace maker) who became devoted follower of Gandhi. He came to bid farewell to Gandhi before going to Fiji.

## Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a persective man who followed the principles of Non violence & self reliance.

In 1916 Rajkumar Shukla approached Gandhi and he wanted him to visit Champaran and do something for the poor condition of peasants.

On the way from Calcutta to understand the problems of sharecroppers met a lawyer Rajendra Prasad & Professor J. B. Kriplani at Muzzafarpur.

Gandhi learnt that areas were divided into large estates owned by Englishmen & they

Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

- forced the peasants to grow indigo on 15% of their land and give the entire crop as rent to them.
- When they came to know about the synthetic indigo developed by Germans they asked the peasants to pay compensation for releasing them from the agreement.
  - Gandhi collected all the facts and information. While going to investigate he was ordered to return midway & was ordered to report to the court.
  - The peasants came in huge numbers outside the court to support Gandhi, crowd was uncontrollable, trial was postponed, all prominent lawyers decided to go to jail with Gandhi if he was sent. He received written communication that the Governor had dropped the case. This marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement.
  - Gandhi continued the investigation & met Lieutenant Governor four times, official inquiry was ordered. Gandhi accepted 25% of the money offered to farmers as refund.

After this Gandhi worked for the economic and cultural development of area.

Desai, Nanhari Parikh, their wives and his son, Gandhi opened schools and taught cleanliness and sanitation. A volunteer doctor came to improve appalling state of health services.

Gandhi taught lesson of self reliance by refusing the help of Charles Freer Andrews. Thus, Champaran became a symbol of self reliance and Indian Independence.

27/5/20

Date

## Poetry-1 My Mother at Sixty Six

Saath

The poet was on her way to Cochin from her parents home on Friday.

She compares her with a corpse (dead body) simile.

As she looked at her mother's pale and pallid face. (Ashen) Her mother was dozed off short sleep.

She shifted her attention outside the window and saw sprinting running trees and children which symbolizes life, youth & vitality.

As she bids goodbye, the image of her old worn, unnatural pale mother strikes her again. simile.

She hides her sorrow as she does not want to create a painful environment, & conveys to enjoy her life similarly.

1. What were poet's feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?

The poet was feeling guilty for leaving her old mother alone and was in the horror from of separation from her. She hides her feeling with a smile and bids goodbye to her.

2. Why youngsters are described as springing?

The youngsters are described as springing because they symbolize energy, youth and they are rushing out of their homes to play outside.

12 June 20

# An Elementary school classroom in a slum Stephen Spender

saathi

Paragraph 1 Far far - - - - - other than this

Important words :- Gusty - blowing wind  
pallor - pale  
weighed down - head down  
stunted - Not grown or developed properly

Summary :- The children of slum area are not full of energy (far far - - waves). They are like rootless weeds. Their hair is uncombed or unkempt around their pale face.  
• Tall girl is physically emotionally exhausted. Another child's eyes are compared to sea's eye as eyes of boy lookings for food, acceptance and love. A child has inherited disease from his father.  
• A sweet young boy whose eyes appear him to be live in dream of playing with squirrel in a hollow tree.

Paragraph 2 On cows - - - - - stars of words

Summary :- The walls of the classroom are yellowish & are decorated with Shakespeare's head, domes of institution of civilised world, alpine valley (Donations). The slum children are far away from these. Tynaise valley which has beautiful flower. Map is irrelevant the world is only which they see out of window.

Future → Narrow street (compared). Children are away from sight of education & knowledge

Paragraph 3 Equally ----- doom.

Summary: For them Shakespeare is evil man. They are never liked by anyone. The desire to see the world and to be loved forced them to steal.

Their future is full of darkness. Their skin is like the thin layer of cloth & bones are visible.

They wear spectacles made of steel which are very uncomfortable. Slums are getting bigger day by day & will destroy the future of children.

Paragraph 4 Unless ----- sun.

The poet wants the government should take notice of problems faced by them. He wants governor & public to help children achieve their dreams. from fog to azure sky. This lead them from darkness to bright future.

Poet wants the children to experience sands and beauty of nature. This will lead to progress and a painting of bright future.

5/07/20

Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

# KEEPING QUIET

Pablo Neruda

Saathi

Now we will - - - - - do much

The poet asks everyone in the world to keep still for twelve seconds to create a togetherness.

He wants all the people on earth not to talk in any language but to maintain silence to communicate with each other's heart.

It would be - - - - - hurt hands

He believes that this sudden movement of silence will be an exotic movement. There will be no noise & movement.

Fisherman will stop killing <sup>whales</sup> fishes in the sea and the men who gather salt from sea would stop and look at their hurt hands.

Those who - - - - - Nothing

Due to this break human beings will start looking and caring for each other. Those who are fighting will stop and walk with their fellow breathers.

What I want - - - - - to be alive.

later on he clarifies that he does not want to advocate tatal inactivity or death. He is concerned that we all are running in a rat race blindly.

We completely missed our goal to keep balance between men and nature. This is a dangerous situation.

We can only survive in this world if we rectify this situation by understanding each other.

example

Earth is an live - far it as it seems to be dead but later it proves to be alive.

### Poetic devices / Figures of speech

- Put on clean clothes Alliteration
- Sudden strangeness Alliteration
- In the shade Metaphor
- Cold sea Transferred epithet
- Earth can teach us Personification



A Thing of Beauty

John Keats

The poet says that beautiful things make an everlasting impact on our minds which give us peace of mind and pleasure.

They act as shade under which we can sleep soundly and have sweet dreams.

These beautiful things make our life worth living as they provide us hope inspite of negativities such as dissa-paintments, despondance, & sad happenings

Some of the beautiful things are

- sun, the moon, the long and small trees
- Ever flock of sheep, daffodils, springs of water, musk roses gives us joy.

In conclusion he says that the beauty of nature remains incomparable. It is like endlers fountain. These are precious gifts from heaven.

Poetic devicesMetaphar

Bower quiet → quiet shady part in the garden

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breathing - a flowery band connecting to the nature.

Alliteration

Noble natures  
Cooling covert  
Band to bind

Transferred epithet

Gloomy days

Qualities of a thing of beauty

- It is ageless, never goes waste, relaxes and comforts us

Negativities

- Ill health, gloomy days, depression
- Lack of goodness in human beings

## Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

Adrienne Rich

**Theme** The poem deals with pathetic condition of married women all over the world.

It is a statement of conflict in women specifically to impulse the freedom & imagination.

**Depiction** Aunt Jennifer's desires and dreams.

**Summary**

The first stanza describes Aunt Jennifer's Tigers. They have been made by Aunt Jennifer. They are described as bright, crystalline animals that prance around forest. They represent fearsomeness, assertion and power. These are the qualities which Aunt Jennifer lacks. These tigers symbolise men who dominate human society.

Second stanza describes Aunt Jennifer's creative skills. She is doing needlework on a panel and making tigers. Her fingers flutter because of the burden of oppression. Her wedding band implies that her marriage was unhappy and prevented her

from living a life she wanted. She deems to live her desires of being confident & fearless through the tigers she is making.

last stanza describes what would happen when Aunt Jennifer is dead. Her hands will be terrified with massive weight of Uncle's wedding band. The tigers she had made would continue to look proud and unafraid.

Poetic devices

Irony is weak and submissive women wearing a picture of tigers that are fearless.

Even the creator dies her work will continue to exist.

Alliteration Fingers fluttering

Imagery Beneath the wedding band

Date  
5 June 20

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## THE THIRD LEVEL

Saath

- 3 The presidents of the New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads (They cleared these are only two levels).
- 3 Sam said Charley (Protagonist) is unhappy as the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, worry and he wanted to escape.
- 3 His stamp collection was a temporary refuge from reality (friends agreed)
- 3 He was running late and was in hurry to get to his apartment so he took subway from Grand Central as faster than bus.
- 3 Charley was 31 years old wearing tan gabardine suit and a straw hat with fancy band.
- 3 Turned to Grand Central from Vanderbilt Avenue  
1<sup>st</sup> level - 20<sup>th</sup> cent trains    2<sup>nd</sup> level - suburban trains (outer area of town)
- 3 Grand Central He was bumping in to new doors  
ays, stairs
  - Got in to tunnel came out in lobby of Roosevelt Hotel
  - He came up in an office building on forty sixth street three blocks away
- 3 It is growing like a tree pushing out new

corridors and staircases like boats.

He began angling left and slanting downwards. The tunnel turned sharp left.

Changes room was smaller, fewer ticket windows, train gates, information booth was made of wood. Lights were dim (open flame gaslights), The World (newspaper June 11, 1894) Brass spitons (metal pots), Carrier & Ives locomotive (old time train picture)

Attire Derby hat, black four button suit with tiny lapels big black moustache

- Dress with leg of mutton sleeves and skirt to top of her shoes

Gratesburg Tullinai's big old frame houses, huge lawns tremendous trees, summer evenings were twice, people sat in lawns (I WW 20 years back II WW 40 years back)

He drew 300 dollars out of bank to convert in to old money to buy tickets for him & Louisa

Jam Weiner disappeared. Charley found first day cover mailed to his grandfather since July 18, 1894. Charley found 800 dollars (old) to set up hay feed and grain business.

When new stamp issued S.C. mail themselves on 1st day of sale. P.M. proves date.

The enemy is a story about a Japanese doctor who hates Americans because of his patriotism as America and Japan were at war.

An American prisoner of war is washed ashore in front of Doctor's house. The prisoner was wounded and evidently escaped from prison.

Dr Sadao's house was a solitary house on the sea shore. Dr Sadao & Hana take him to home but the servants were against it as Yumi refused to wash the soldiers.

Sadao operated the American, washed his back and asked Hana to help him. Hana had never seen an operation and felt like vomiting. Sadao saw bullet in the wound & declared that he would survive. Moreover Hana realised that he had been tortured.

On seventh day the servants leave Sadao's house. Hana paid them their wages. They cried as they left. Hana held back her tears. Yumi was attached to the children. Hana wanted Sadao to get rid of American as soon as possible.

In the evening a messenger in uniform arrived. Hans was frightened & thought that the servants must have complained about them, but the old general was in pain and had sent him for the treatment.

The General trusted Sadao and decided that he would send two private assassins to kill the American.

Sadao agreed and was waiting for them. The American was getting better and now Dr. Sadao was tired of waiting for them.

Sadao decided to help him to escape & provided him with his boat & a flashlight. He told him to sail to a nearby island and wait till he found a Korean fishing boat, warned him not to make any fire.

On that moonless night Dr. Sadao operated on the General and told him that American has escaped. Sadao was safe but assured the General to remain loyal.

All the servants came back things came back to normal. Sadao remembered that he hated the American & didn't know why.

Characters → Jack (the father) Joanne or Jo (the daughter)

Jo a four year old girl is accustomed (habitual) of hearing stories from her father Jack every evening for Saturday naps

The main character of the story would be Roger but it would be a different animal everyday. Roger had a problem and would consult the wise owl who directed to the Roger to a wizard.

Wizard solved the problem through his magic spell and demanded fee. Finally the happy Roger would play games and go back to his mommy.

Saturday afternoon. Jack began his story. Jo suggested skunk to be the main character. Roger skunk's problem was his foul smell that's why all animals avoided playing with him. Owl directed the Roger to wizard

Wizard used his magic and changed the skunk's foul odour into that of roses and charged him seven pennies. However the skunk had only four. He was directed to a place where he could find

the remaining ones. Then Roger skunk happily played with other children.

3 Roger skunk's mother disliked the new smell as that odour marked as a weapon against his enemies.

3 Mommy took back the Roger to the wizard and she hit wizard over his head. Now Roger again regained that odour.

3 Jo was not satisfied with the ending and wanted her father to retell the story where mommy was hit by wizard

Jack refused to do so as parents only do what is right for their kids. Then he was in dilemma (confusion) of helping her wife or retelling the story. He felt trapped.

# On the face of It

Character's Mr Lamb & Jerry  
Jerry's mother

Sugar Hill

## Justification of Title

- The play is about the friendship between an old man, Mr. Lamb and a young boy, Jerry who is withdrawn and defiant.
- The child is very disturbed because of his scarred face and feels people do not want to associate with him.
- Jerry goes to Mr. Lamb's garden but panics. Mr. Lamb tries to make him feel at ease and advises him to accept life.
- To him the difference is a part of life  
→ A flower and a weed are the same both signs of life, of growth.
- Having an artificial or tin leg he had to cope with the cruelty of others but has taken it in his stride.
- He tells Jerry to live life to the full and to avoid bitterness which can be more destructive than acid that destroyed his face. He advises Jerry to accept life without any pre-convinced notions.

Deroy lacks himself in the world of his own and avoid contact with others

- Deroy is motivated by Mr. Lamb's speech that's why he defies his mother's statement and returns to garden.
- Deroy is now bad as he lashed that person now with the help of whom he came out of his shell.

# Evans Tries an - 0 - Level

- Evans is a kleptomaniac (habit of stealing) who breaks the jail three and is called 'Evans the break'.
- The Governor arranged an oral exam with the examination board. McLeery was appointed as the invigilator. Evans was tutored by German teacher.
- On examination day Jackson visited Evans cell & took away everything that may help him to injure McLeery. Evans kept his lap (lucky charm after requesting)
- The cell was bugged (wired to listen to their voices). Governor got a call from examination centre that there was connection slip. Invigilator instructed Evans to enter Index no. 313 & Centre no. 271 on sheet & begin the test.
- McLeery left after the exam being escorted by Stephens. Governor Stephens again looked for Evans and found a man

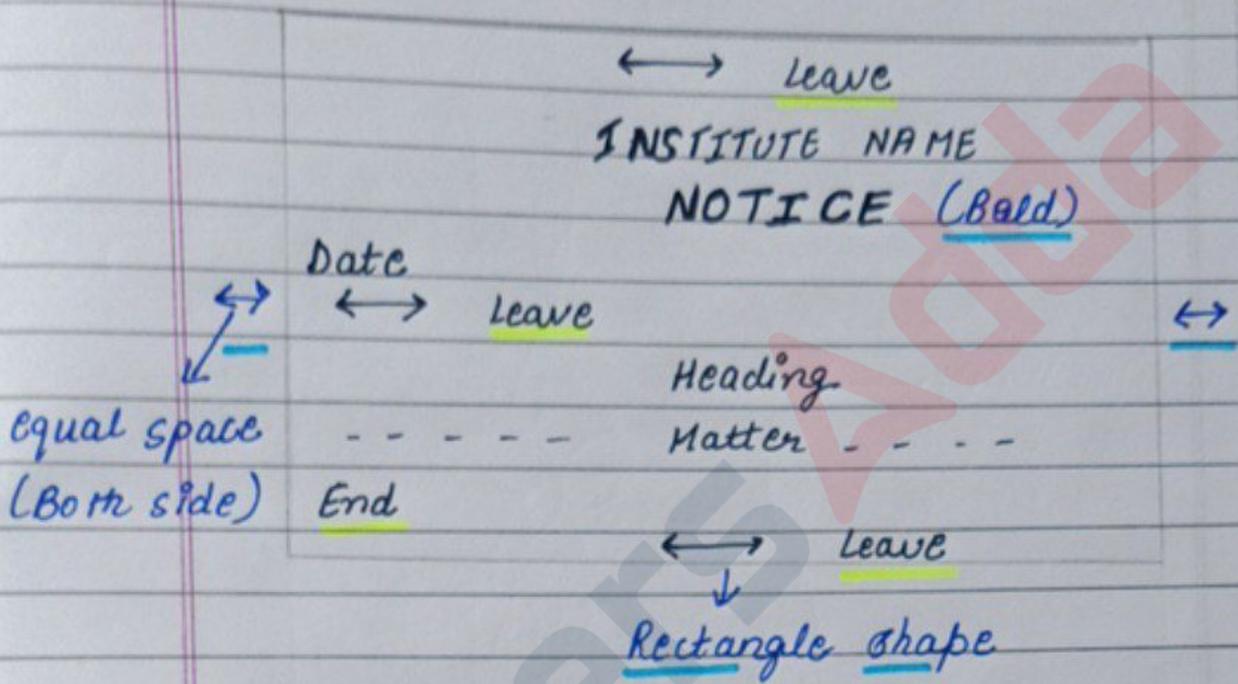
in blood and thought it was McLevery and Evans had escaped. McLevery was hospitalized later it was discovered that it was not McLevery. he was bound in his house.

→ Evans was enjoying his freedom at a luxurious hotel but was shocked to find the governor in his room. Correction slip was used to convey the name of the hotel & he told Evans that he knew 313/217 referred to middle of Chipping Norton, & Evans changed, the blood was of pig which McLevery brought.

→ Evans was handcuffed. The prison officers unlocked the handcuffs, they were Evans's friend. Evans once again outsmarted the governor.

← → Leave  
Question no Notice writing

←  
Proper  
margin



← → Leave