

# PROSE 1<sup>st</sup> Year (Intermediate)

## 1. Father, Dear Father (Raj Kinger)

### 1. Answer the following in about 100 words [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- What does the boy think of his grandparents in his letter?
- Write a paragraph on the present-day education system as described in Rahul's letter?
- What is the attitude of teaches towards learners as illustrated in Father Deer Father?
- What is the significance of the postscript to the text in Father Deer Father?

The lesson "Father, Dear Father" written by Raj Kinger.

Raj Kinger writes for the press. "Father, Dear Father" is an article published in the English daily, The Hindu.

Rahul is a schoolboy. he is the class topper, his first rank slips to the second. He write a letter to his father raising several questions about our education system he believes that education should give a feel of life to the learners and enable them to live a complete life rather they are letting life pass by. He says that his grandfather had a carefree and beautiful childhood. he enjoyed in the mango and guava gardens and playing marbles on the river bank. Rahul's grandmother is semi literate yet she was a happy compared to his educated mother.

Thus, this letter is a request to a Father, who lost his first rank.

**(OR)**

The lesson "Father, Dear Father" written by Raj Kinger

Raj Kinger writes for the press, Father, Dear father is an article published in the English daily the Hindu.

Father, Dear Father is an effective thought-provoking on the commentary on the education system prevailing now. It highlights the defects in the mindsets of parents, learners, teachers, and government bodies. The short write-up is in the form of a letter to a father.

Rahul is a class topper in his school, his first rank slips to the second. He write a letter to his father raising several questions about our education system he believes that education should give a feel of life. The son explains to his father that whatever he learns in school has no practical application. The word comma 'think' makes him reflect on several issues including many pitfalls in our education systems. As his rose plant almost died, he asked his biology teacher what he should do, to save it and she was cross. The teacher did not think Rahul's question relevancy in her class, so she asked him to approach the gardener for advice. Rahul says " We learn about pesticides, but we do not know to use them". Rahul's fears is that if he were to meet Newton face to face, he would fail to recognize him, as he is so busy in learning about him.

Rahul finds his grandfather's outlook appealing and agreeable. According to his grandfather education is through his experience of life. His grandfather has a carefree and beautiful childhood. Days are spent plucking the mangoes and guavas from their orchards. Rahul's grandmother is semi-literate, she is not very much educated as his own mother, yet his grandmother was a happy one further Rahul says that the essence of life is not taught to him for Rahul, practical education matters more than theoretical. Classroom knowledge should come in handy in our day-to-day life.

Thus, this letter is his anguished plea to his father who scolds him for losing his first rank, Rahul expresses his emotions through a letter.

## 2. The Green Champion by Thimmakka (Adopted from the internet)

### 1. Answer the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- All great things have humble, small beginnings. Justify the statement based on the life and work of Thimmakka.
- Why did Thimmakka and her husband decide to plant trees? Describe how hard they tried to succeed in their mission.
- Who is taking the noble mission of Thimmakka forward and how?
- Why was Thimmakka called Salalumarda?

The lesson The Green Champion Thimmakka. It is a biographical piece taken from the Internet.

Thimmakka was born poor. she wasn't educated. she worked as a coolie. Her married life wasn't happy because she couldn't become a mother till she was forty. Her husband was very cooperative the couple started planting trees in that village in a stretch of 4 km. They not only planted them but tender them to maturity. Thimmakka foster son, Sri Umesh. B.N. Umesh has been planting and tending to trees along the roads, in schools, public places, and on the mountain and hilltops. He is also successfully running the PRITHVI BACHAO Movement.

Thus Thimmakka started her life and work in a humble manner. got name through a tree-planting mission.

**(OR)**

The lesson "The Green Champion Thimmakka". It is a biographical piece taken from the Internet. The Green Champion-Thimmakka, Thimmakka a women more than 100 years in age from Karnataka, has been praised globally as the green champion for her tree planting mission.

Thimmakka was born poor. She was not educated, she worked as a coolie.

Her married life was not happy because she could not become a mother even after twenty-five years of their married life. She was dishearted and thought to end her life, but she realized soon the true purpose of her life, so she changed her decision.

Her husband was very cooperative. The couple Thimmakka and Chikkayya, started planting trees in their village in a stretch of 4kms. They planted 10 banyan saplings in the first year and increased the number year after year. Both of them used to carry four buckets of water for a distance of 4 Kms to water the saplings. Now, there are around 400 banyan trees in the area. They not only planted them but tended them to maturity, apart from banyan trees, she planted over 8000 other trees in over 80 years.

She had become the international icon for the conservation of the environment. She won many awards and brought international recognition for the Indians, but she has remained poor and living on her Rs 500 pension. The U.S environment organization changed its name as "Thimmakka's Resources For Environmental Education" in honor of Thimmakka. She had good intentions and responsibilities toward the well-being of the environment as well as society.

Thimmakka's foster son, Shri Umesh B.N Umesh has been planting and tending trees along the roads, schools, public places, and on the mountains and hilltops. He is also running successfully "PRITHVI BACHAVO" movement. He has his own nursery and distributes plants to the famous who are interested in growing plants. Thimmakka received many awards, including the Padma Shri.

Plant and protect the trees. They will protect you and your environment. Thimmakka says, " Even one sapling each, could make the world a better place for our children"

Thus, Thimmakka started her life and work in humble manners, got name through her tree planting mission.

### 3. The First Four Minutes (Roger Bannister)

#### 1. Answer the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- 1] How did Roger Bannister feel in the first lap of the race?
- 2] Why did DR Bannister feel that the moment of the lifetime had come?
- 3] What gave DR Bannister strength in the final spurt?
- 4] Describe the feelings of DR Bannister after the race was over?

The lesson The First Four Minutes written by Roger Bannister.

Dr. Roger Bannister was an English athlete as well as a Medical Professional. He was the first man to run the race of one mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. He did this at Oxford in England on May 6th, 1945.

Bannister was the first man to run the race of 1 mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. during the first lap of the race Banister looked at the flag as lined up for the start. He felt complete silence on the ground. When the gun fired for the second time Brasher went into the lead and he slipped in behind. He understood that he was going very slow. He himself shouted 'faster' but with all his friends he could succeed.

Thus he says that there was no force from anyone to make him participate in this 4-minute running. The decision was entirely his own.

(OR)

The lesson "The First Four Minutes" written by "Roger Bannister".

Dr. Roger Bannister was an English athlete as well as a medical professional he was the first man to run the race of one mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. He did this at Oxford in English on May 6th, 1954

"The First Four Minutes", the speech is a revelation of the stress and strain Dr. Bannister underwent in achieving this record. Roger Bannister, the first man to run the mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds, narrates his eventual victory of the race in the essay. He says that failure is as exciting to watch as success. This is possible only when the player exhibits his sport genuinely and completely. He is of the opinion that the spectators do not understand the mental pain that a sportsman or an athlete passes through before he enters the field. He says that there was no force from anyone to make him participate in this four-minute running.

The decision was entirely his own. During the first lap of the race, he felt complete silence on the ground. It seemed like a false start. He felt angry. When the gun fired for a second time, Brasher, the pacer went into the lead and he slipped in behind him. He realized that he was going very slowly. He was very much excited. His worry increased when he heard the first lap time, 57.5 seconds. At this juncture, he overheard his coach saying "relax" He obeyed. He felt relaxed.

Bannister was running at a faster pace. He ran the half mile in 1 minute 58 seconds. Now, Chataway went in to the lead. The crowd were roaring. He had to run the lap in 59 seconds. Bannister was on full swing. He punched past Chataway, his pacer. The air he breathed in filled his heart with high spirits. The noise he heard of the Oxford crowd was faithful. Their hope and encouragement gave him good strength. Bannister was running at a faster pace. He was almost reaching the tape. He leaped and collapsed almost unconscious. The announcement came in the roar of excitement.

Bannister grabbed Brasher and Chataway, and together they scampered round the track. He felt free of the burden of athletic ambition. His dream came true. Words couldn't describe such supreme happiness.

It is true that an athlete undergoes lots of mental agony before he can give his maximum effort. His story is interesting and inspiring to anyone who puts a pair of running shoes in competition.

## 4. Box and Cox (John Maddison Morton)

1. Answer any two of the following questions in about 100 words each. [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- Box and Cox, is regarded as the best farce of the 19th century. Supports the statement with illustrations from the Play.
- Sketch in a paragraph, the character of Mrs. Bouncer.
- "... So that I'm getting double rent for my room, and neither of my lodgers is any wiser of it," say Mrs.Bouncer. Is she right in her estimate of her lodgers? Support your answer with details.
- Box and Cox fulfill all the characteristics of a one-act play. Explain.

The lesson 'Box and Cox' a humorous one-act play written by John Maddison Morton. It is considered the best play of the 19th century

John Maddison Morton was born in England. His plays won him fame and lots of wealth.

Mrs. Bouncer gave the room on weekly rent to two different persons, who were of different professions. The tenants are unaware of this deceptive tactic of Mrs. Bouncer.

Explanation: Mr Bouncer, a greedy land lady, rents out her room to two person at the same time, without letting anyone of the other person. They are Mr.Box, the printer who works all night and lives here only during the day. The other man, Mr.Cox is employed in a hat shop, where he spends all day. Thus Mrs.Bouncer manages to ensure that they do not meet each other in the room. But, they suspects something is wrong there. They notice their thinks being used up by others. At the end, Mr.Box and Mr.Cox recognizes each other as an other acquittance and they agree to share the room together.

Thus, the play proof itself to be farce of rare quality.

(OR)

The lesson 'Box and Cox' a humorous one-act play written by John Maddison Morton. It is considered the best play of the 19th century. John Maddison Morton was born into a well-known dramatist family in England. Following in his father's footsteps, he took to writing plays. His plays won him fame and lots of wealth. He died in London on 19th December 1891.

Mrs. Bouncer gave the room on weekly rent to two different persons, who were of different professions. The tenants are unaware of this deceptive tactic of Mrs. Bouncer.

Mrs. Bouncer rented her room to Mr. Box, a printer who worked at his press all night and only utilized the place during the day. While Mr. Cox, a hatter, was at work during the day and only used the room at night, Mrs. Bouncer seized the chance, thinking it was a "capital idea", practically nobody can imagine such things. One day Mr. Cox accuses Mrs. Bouncer of allegedly using the stuff. Mr. Cox has noticed a constant decrease in his candles, wood, sugar, and matches.

Mr. Box purchased a leg of chicken before coming to his room. In an unhappy state of mind, he placed the gridiron on fire. Mr. Cox came in as well, and he wanted to start the fire. He was astonished to find the fire lit as well as the chicken. He was enraged. Both of her tenants accuse her of stealing, but she ignores their insults in order to ensure that she receives double rent for a single room.

This works for a while until Mr. Cox oversleeps and Mrs. Bouncer enables Box to go upstairs thinking he has gone. He stumbles into bed and is astonished to see that it is already occupied. After a fight Mr. Box kicks Mr. Cox downstairs. He complains to Mrs. Bouncer, who after accompanying Mr. Cox upstairs admits that she had rented the room to the two of them. Mr. Box, who had not spotted Mr. Cox until now, recognizes him as an old acquaintance, and they agree to share the room together, Re-established all old relationships.

Thus, the language Mr. Box and Mr. Cox use is so verbose that it invokes lots of laughter! Thus the play proves itself to be a farce of rare quality.