

Suggested Answers

Part - I

Section - A

- 01 i. (a) The Terrorist, He's Watching / Wislawa Szymborska.
 (b) They are the words of the terrorist / words of the speaker / 'He' is the fat and bald guy.
 (c) The terrorist has set a bomb in the bar and he is watching it. A fat and a bald man is leaving the bar, but suddenly stops to check something in his pockets.
- ii. (a) Father and Son / Cat Stevens
 (b) 'I' - the son and 'He' - the father
 (c) The son wants to make a start in his life, but the father objects him. So, the son is not happy He is also disappointed and angry.
- iii. (a) Twilight of a Crane / Yu Zuwa Junji Kinoshita
 (b) Sodo to Unzu
 (c) Sodo's tone is angry, contemptuous, Scornful and insulting.
 When Sodo explains how a woman became a crane and the crane became a woman again, Unzu gets frightened, shout and begins to run.
- iv. (a) The Bear / Anton Chekov
 (b) Luka / the audience is addressed.
 (c) Metaphor - the devil / the word devil really describes the violent nature of the person.
- v. (a) The Nightingale and the Rose / Oscar Wilde
 (b) You - the Nightingale. She has promised the student to make a red rose to be given to his Sweetheart.
 (c) It is going to be made out of music by moon light in the night, with the heart's blood of the Nightingale.
- vi. (a) The Lahore Attack / Kumar Sangakkara
 (b) Kumar Sangakkara and the members of Sri Lanka cricket team / in Lahore, Pakistan.
 (c) Bravery, courage, fearlessness, spiritedness determination.

Section - B

- a (i) a group of vagabonds, a group of wonderers some tramps, some vagrants / They are going to find something for their living, going for their daily routine.
 (ii) They behaved so, to find some easy breakfast by threatening the residents. They were hungry and thirsty.
 (iii) (a) clapped their hands and shouted loudly
 (b) Showed dislikeness.
 (iv) They are poor, violent, uneducated, uncultured, mannerless / They chucked the housewife and daughter, They threw bones and vegetables at the father and sons.
- b (i) Mali is taking to Jagan / at home / they are talking about business.
 (ii) He speaks like this when Jagan asks him to take up the business and to continue it.
 (iii) (a) made a sarcastic or mocking look.
 (b) hatefulness, dislikeness, disgust
 (iv) Show of disrespect
 Condemning his father and his business
 Showing ungratefulness
 appreciating western things and condemning country's things
 distance between father and son

- generation gap.
- c (i) 'I' - the narrator in his young age, the speaker / in Depanama.
- (ii) to see his pet dog - Tony again because it kept him bothering to meet him in Depanama.
- (iii) (a) Stopped at intervals, stopped for a short while
- (b) breathing rapidly due to tiredness
- (iv) - the boy's love for the dog
- his wanting to see the dog often.
- his wanting to feed the dog
- his difficulty to be separated from the dog.
- Tony had been his loving pet for a long time

Part - II

Poetry

02. **Importance** of River Nile is brought out using some elements
- contents of the poem (in two different perspectives)
 - It is extremely respectful, / ancient and regarded as holy/ venerable / a guardian / powerful / historical value /
- "Son of moon - mountains Africa"**
- "Chief of Pyramid and crocodile"**
- "Nurse of Swart nation"**
- "Fruitful"**
- * The Nile is seen as any other river - watering and making the land green on its way to the sea. / benefits of a river/ service rendered
- Bedew**
- Green rushes**
- Taste the pleasant sunrise (made the sunrise delightful) / green isle**
- structure of the poem / form (sonnet)
- * **octave** - a historical and mythical vision / personification / exaggerated / a god / archaic language.
- * **Sestet** - part of nature / a river / is life giving / scenic beauty / beautiful picture of green growth and lush islands.
03. Realities of life presented by the poet
- Change is a significant reality of human life
 - changes in life that comes as a challenge / change is inevitable
 - "red from head to heel"**
 - "burnt so warm" "crimson goblet sleep"**
 - "captive" "fatal hour"**
 - "drawn out the living breath"**
 - emotional experiences of a person in the face of change
 - * change is painstaking and unbearable
 - "a conscious impulse"
 - "vast feeling of sorrow"
 - * deep attachments (which are difficult / painful to forget)
 - "in my bosom buried deep"
 - "The fragrant Friendship"
 - * disappointment / confusion / lifelessness"
 - "... given me a form which is death of me"

- personification, metaphor are used
 - * gives the implication as to how a person from a rural area, much attached to rural life is made to undergo change in modern society, with no choice (lump of clay turning into a goblet signifies a humble village boy changes into a modern emotionless man in the city)
- 04 Features of society and the behaviour of people made the happenings captured by the poet;
- selfishness / ultra - motives / opportunism in different levels / agents of society
(individuals / media / powerful people / politicians)
"racial pot boils over"
makes timely return giving thanks- that Toronto is quite romantic enough...."
".... the treacherous politics of language..."
"The joys off childhood, friendships of our youth
ravaged by pieties and politics"
 - insensitivity / irresponsibility
"...., three boys lie dying;
a crowd looks silently the other way"
"... a child lies dead
and the two policemen look the other way"
 - brutality / sadistic nature
"the game's in other hands..."
"Big Match fever..."
"... another day
of fun, and games, and general jollity,"
"...in a shower of sticks and stones"
 - friendship and fraternity against enmity
"it's good to know some lines haven't yet been cut"
 - Features that found in the socio-political atmosphere
power hunger
politically motivated violence
shattered friendships among ethnic groups / weakening of communication between them.
lack of virtues / ethics
- 05 How lack of emotional maturity can lead to an immense despair is given in the poem.
- the incident -
sudden start of fight between two brothers / acute anger / uncontrolled emotions / sudden stabbing / unplanned attack / impulsive
"And Maurice amongst the hay lies still
And my knife is in his side."
 - the speaker feel guilty about what he has done
"My bloody hands and I"
"And here's a bloody hand to shake"
 - the plight of the speaker / murderer
"Farewell to Severn shore"
"...I come home no more"
"Well sweat no more on scythe and rake"
"And dinner will be cold"

- immense loss of everyone related
 - Mother - "To - night she'll be alone."
 - Brother - "And Maurice amongst the hay lies still"
 - Terence - "Terence look your last at me"
 - Love - lost faith
 - The speaker - Deprived of happy / peaceful living
- features of narration
 - * left out vital information (clues are given) information gaps for reader to fill
 - * Linear or in broken up scenes
 - * tension created
 - * homely images

06 The way Kagwa's character is used to generate humour

- Contrast created by Kagwa's character the image of the hunter created at first
 - (i) brave / vigilant
 - "Kagwa hunted the lion"
 - "one day he found the skull of a man"
 - (ii) the silly way of behavior / imprudent childish behavior
 - "Went to the king's chair and spoke"
- Kagwa cared that the skull spoke than the meaning of the words spoken. Only at last he realizes that.
 - "Huntsman how did you come here ?" ... "Talking Brought me here"
- the elements of irony and suspense brought out by the behaviour of Kagwa
- Exchange of words / dialogue between the skull and kagwa

07 Innocence is sometimes exploited by corrupting elements. This is brought out by the play.

- Characterization -
 - Yohyo's innocence is exploited by Sodo and Unzo
 - nature of yohyo - naive, innocent, gullible, dull witted
 - nature of Sodo / Unzu greedy, malicious, mercenary attitude, selfish, corrupted
 - Yohoy's weakness of greed for money is misused by two merchants
 - Tzu - innocent and do not resist when making more Semba Ori is demanded from her.
- happy innocent relationship between Tsu and Yohyo shattered as a result.
- events in the plot
 - Tzu and Yohyo lead a simple but innocent living. children (The symbol of innocence) is surrounded by them.
 - merchants with corrupted attitudes intrude the innocent and contented lives of Tzu and Yohyo
 - Yohyo gives them an opportunity by showing greed for money and continues selling Semba Ori
 - Sodo -Unzu plot against yohyo and Tzu to gain profit
 - Climax - Yohyo is won over by Unzu and Sodo - Greed wins over love and innocence.
 - Yohyo is devastated. He is left with money but no love.
 - "Well,if it's so, if that's true, we can still make a lot of money, that's the whole point of the deal."
 - "We're in the big business of money - making; what the hell will the pity and sympathy do!"
 - "Weave the stuff right away ! I'll go to Kyoto ! I'll make big money!"
 - "But you are moving to the other world, where I can never live. You are casting your lot with those malicious, terrible people who shot me with an arrow."
 - "Well, now, it's very nice to have got two pieces of cloth - God bless us.

- 08 Despite all other characteristics, Inconsistency is key shared characteristic of both Popova and Smirnov.
 Popova - Strong state of mind that she should not marry again in spite of her late husband's unfaithfulness at the very beginning of the drama. But she accepts smirnov as the life partner at the end.
 "My life is already at an end... We are both dead"
 "Luka tell them in the stables that Toby isn't to have any oats at all today."
 inconsistency is proven in her dialogues at the end of the play.
 "where are you going ? Stop ... No, go away."
- Smirnov - Shows strong negative attitude to women and their unfaithfulness in his arguments.
 Dislikes all women, speaks ill of them. But at the end requests Popova's hand.
 "That's real silly feminine logic"
 "I'd rather sit on a barrel of gunpowder than to a woman."
 "She is a woman ! That's the sort I can understand ! A real woman !"
 "I love you as I never loved before"
 At start he was in need of getting money back but at the end he speaks differently.
 "If you don't pay me to day, I'll have to hang myself to - morrow."
 I am a landowner, of respectable character, have an income of ten thousand a year"
- 09 True love entails sacrifice.
 Although the professor's daughter and the student seem to be lovers, it is not the true love they possess.
 They do not have shown any sacrifice.
 It is the Nightingale who is with true love and does all sacrifices without gaining anything in return.
 * she sang of true love
 * worried about consoling the lover, the student
 * tiresome search of a red rose
 * makes the rose with own hearts blood
 * the rose is the symbol of true love while the Nightingale signifies the sacrifice (True love needs sacrifice.)
 "Here, indeed, is a true lover," What I sing of, he suffers..."
 "Death is a great price to pay for a red rose... Yet Love is better than life..."
 "the rose is finished now; but the Nightingale made no answer for she was lying dead..."
 "All that I ask of you in return is that you will be a true lover..."
- 10 Qualities of adults that suppress innocent wishes of children;
 Adults are represented by Aunt. Her qualities that disturbs the happiness of children:
- hypocrisy - "It's no use trying to hide there. I can see you all the time"
 - Dominance - "You are not to go into gooseberry garden"
 - Stupidity - "It was clear to his aunt that he was determined to get into the gooseberry garden"
 - moral degradation (no sympathy, lying, instill fear in children using religion)
 "Certainly there will be,... privately resolving that Nicholas should have none of it."
 "Now I know that you are the evil one and not the aunt"
- 11 Oratory Skills.
- sense of humour - "Oh my God, you were out first ball... now you have been shot.
 What a terrible first tour"
 - elocutionary force - "I feel something whizz past my ear..."

- emotionally charged expressions - "He grows in pain..." "We were not down and out"
- well organized / smooth flow (prepare the readers for unexpected bomb attack)
- arouse suspense, curiosity - "Not thirty seconds passed..."
- meaningful repetition - "We were shot at, grenades were thrown at us, we were injured and we were not cowed."
- use of examples
- use of narration, imagery, simile, metaphor - "It was like rain on tin roof" "Our emotions held true to our role as unofficial ambassadors"
- authenticity / first - hand experience of the speaker
- appropriate tone that matches the message - "Children went to school, people went to work, I played my Cricket"

12 The narrator visualizes that humans are capable of loving and caring even at the most disastrous moments.

- The narrator -
The narrator when became conscious of danger collected her sons and started running.
She did not risk of losing a single second for anyone as she loves and cares her children.
She carried the guilty mind of not calling parents out and determined to protect her parents as soon as possible, even when she is amidst the danger.
When she notices that her friend's mother has lost the grip on the jeep, calls the driver to stop.
When water level is getting increased, she lifted her son higher till their heads touch the roof.
- Steve
Ran all the way with Sonali and two sons.
Consoles Sonali and his younger son talking positively about grand - parents.
Even when the jeep is filled with water, tries to protect the son, who is on his lap.
- Jeep Driver
Was waiting for the children to get in to his jeep, even though, he is a stranger to them.
- Anton
Jumped out of the jeep for his wife.

13 Jagan and Mali are contrasting characters in their behaviour and attitudes. Thus, their attitudes towards love, marriage and family life are different.

- Jagan's attitudes -
He is conventional and agrees with traditions, customs and cultural demands in selecting the future partner, getting elder's approval, receiving dowry and at the ceremony of wedding.
It was an arranged marriage.
Legal marriage and takes over marriage bond
Agrees the attitudes of Indians
Loved Ambika and treated her well. Love and care was available in their relationship.
Traditional family life - bearing children / living in an extended family, fulfilling responsibilities to each other
- Mail's attitudes
No concern for traditions of customs.
Selects the partner without any permission of elders / father
Marriage is a pretence and it is only living together without any legal bond
Marriage is based on economic gains.
Marriage of American care free living
There were no marriage bonds or mutual care.

- 14 The plot of the story reveals many realities of sixteenth century England. Some of them are;
- The huge gap between rich and poor
 - Irresponsibility and weaknesses of the rulers
 - cruelty and social unjust
 - Abuse of power and corruption
 - Society without religion and education
- 15 The bond between the boy and pet dog is destroyed by economic conditions and insensitivity of adults
- The great bond between young narrator and Tony
Tony lived with him at home, played and cared for him
Treated the dog well when they are rich
 - Adverse economic condition
the narrator left big house into a small one later left Egodawaththa
Their family could not afford the dog
how dog was left out at the bus - stop
 - Insensitivity of adults
 - parents deliberately stopped treating the dog
 - they knew that the boy needs dogs company, but ignored it
 - Punishing the dog for noise by Mr. Mendis
 - adults treated Tony as just an animal / dog while the boy treats Tony as a companion